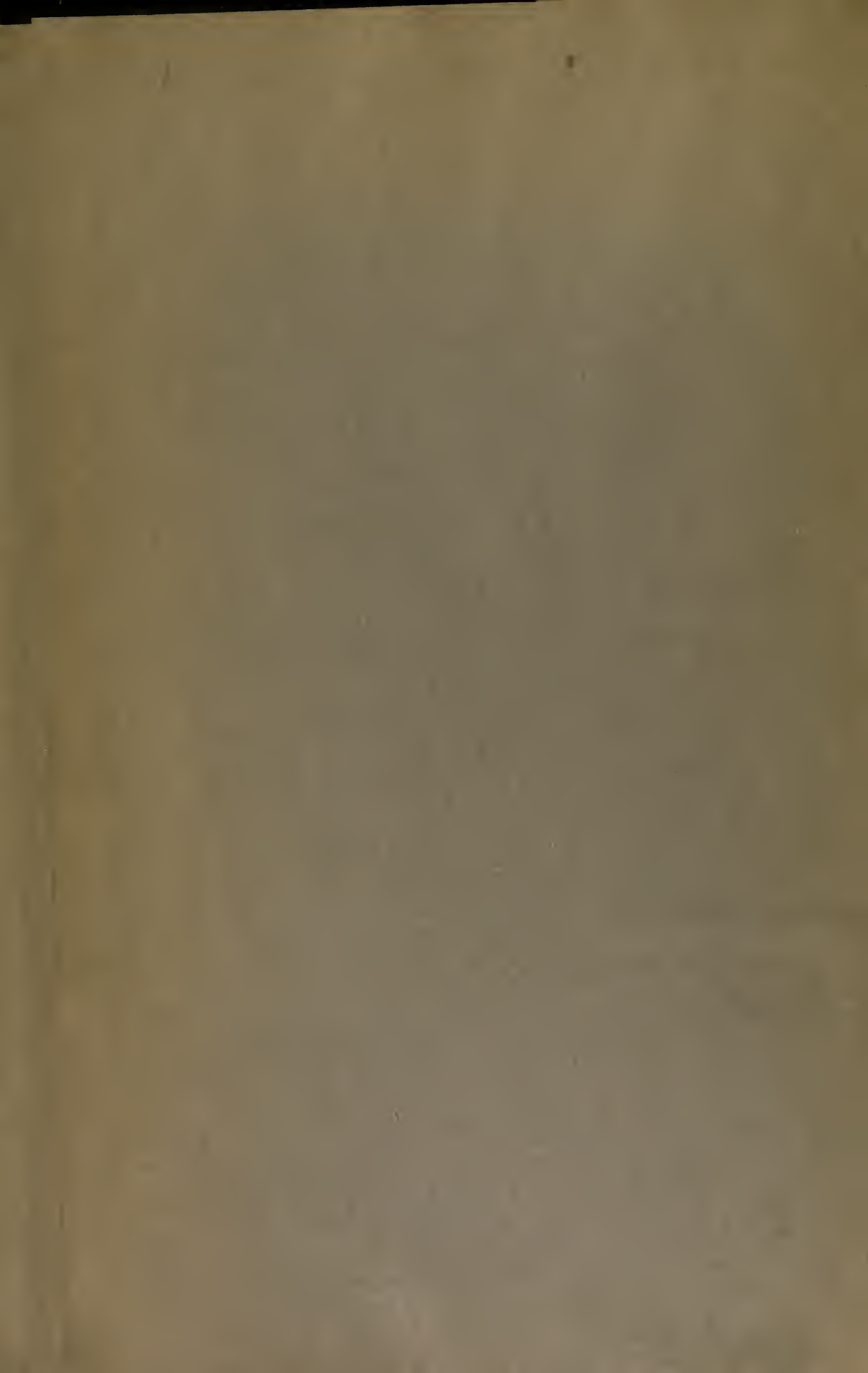
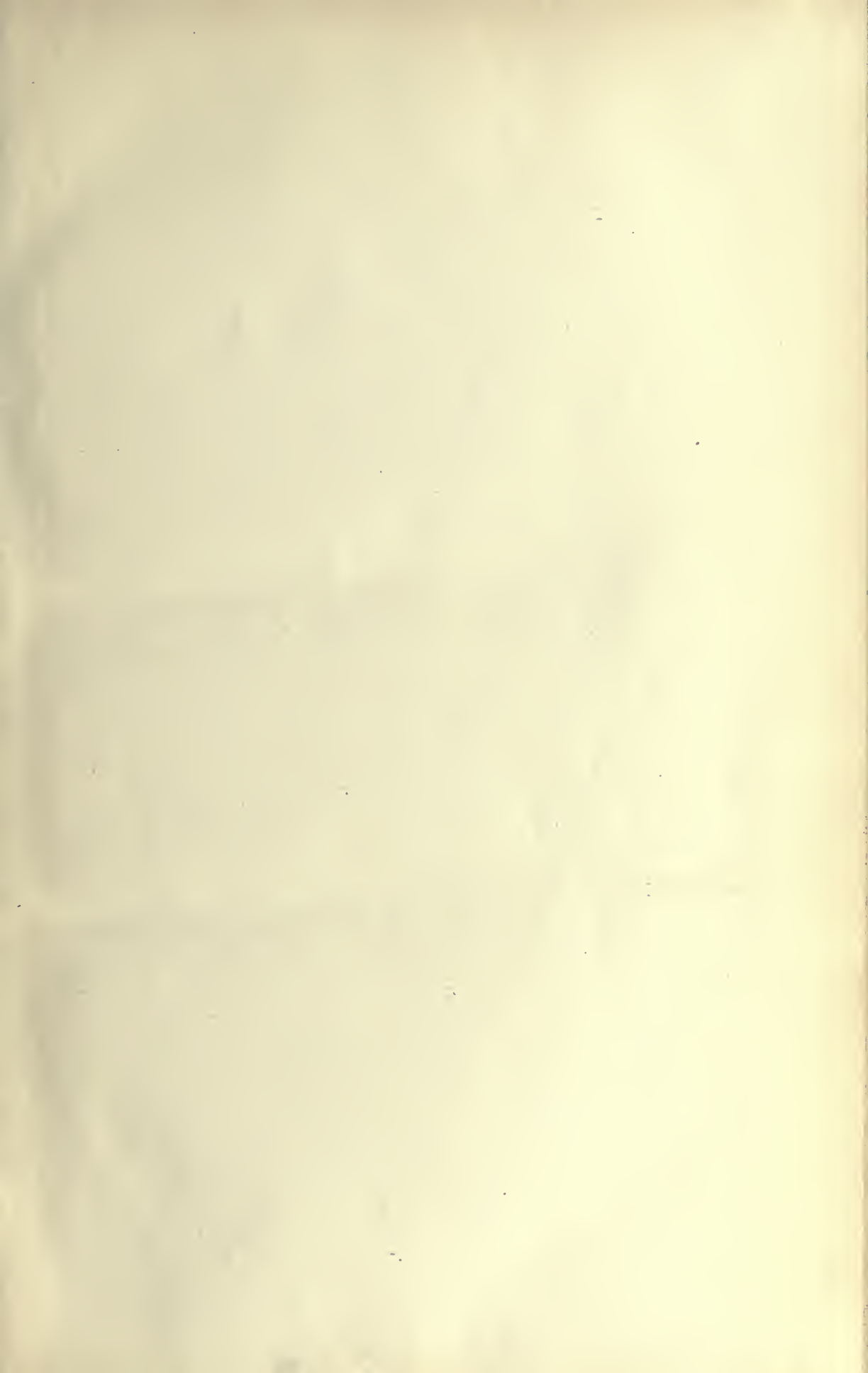
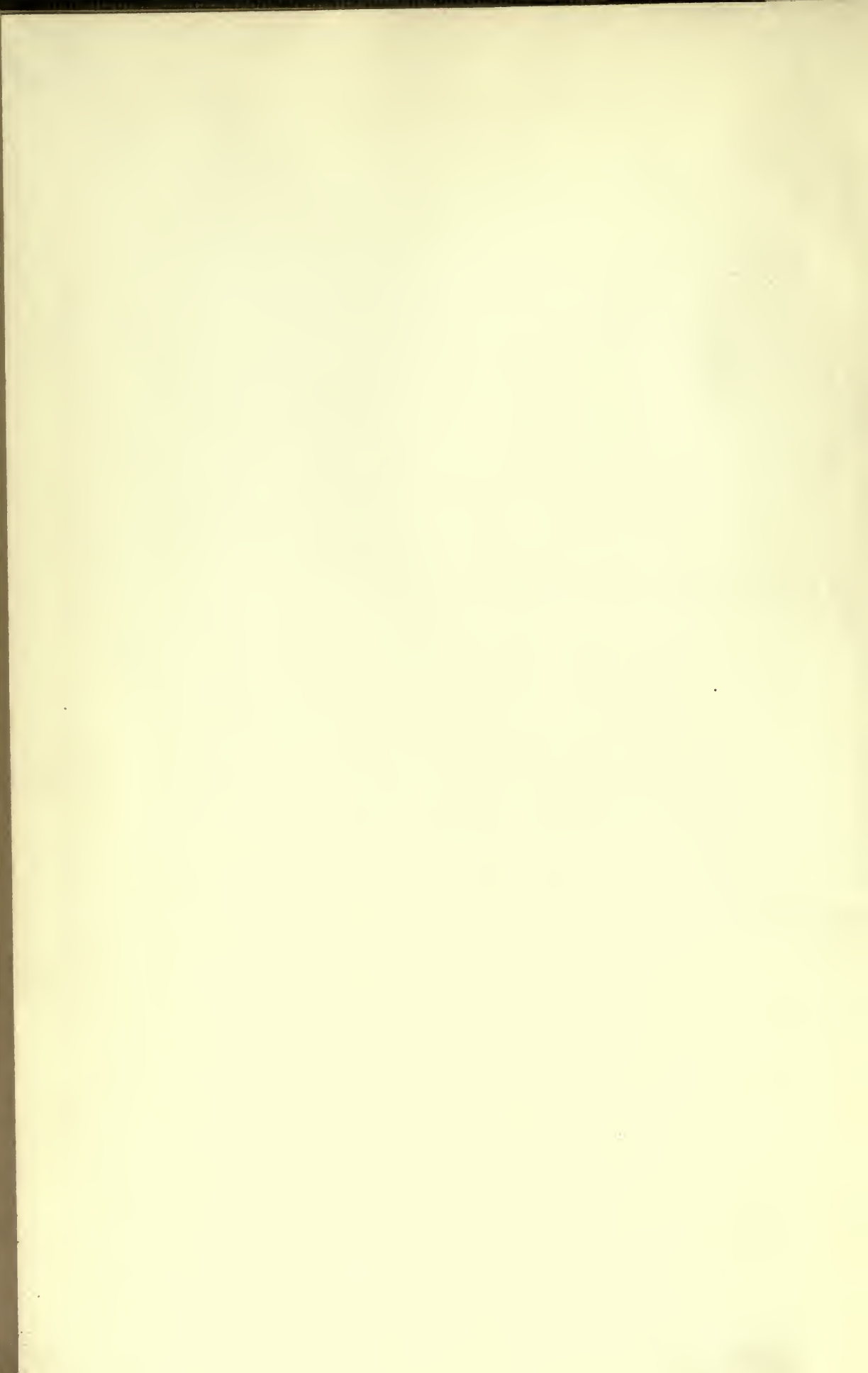


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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.



A
SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

IMPERIAL GAZETTEER;

Supplement

A GENERAL

DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHY,

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, AND DESCRIPTIVE.

EDITED BY

Black

W. G. BLACKIE, PH.D., F.R.G.S.,

EDITOR OF THE "IMPERIAL ATLAS."

ILLUSTRATED WITH VIEWS AND PLANS OF THE MORE REMARKABLE CITIES,
PORTS, AND HARBOURS.



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PREFACE.

SINCE the time that the publication of the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER was completed, very extensive additions have been made to our knowledge of various parts of the world. Africa—Southern, Central, and Eastern—has been opened up greatly by Livingstone, Barth, Richardson, Overweg, Vogel, Baikie, Andersson, Burton, Speke, Grant, Baker, and other travellers. The journeys of the Gregories, Macdouall Stuart, Landsborough, the unfortunate Burke and Wills, M'Kinlay, and others, have changed our ideas regarding the interior of Australia, hitherto supposed to be covered with salt scrub, hard-baked mud, or burning sands, and have shown that immense tracts are suited for the abode of the hardy settler, and capable of grazing countless flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. In Eastern Asia the Russians have augmented our knowledge of the lands bordering the mighty river Amoor; the British and French expeditions to China, and the researches of intrepid travellers, have increased our information regarding the features, the products, and the people of the Middle Kingdom; while in the Arctic regions, new islands, straits, and seas have been added to our maps by the numerous daring explorers who endeavoured to track the course and solve the fate of the lamented Franklin. Much has been done likewise to increase our knowledge of the less known parts of North and South America; and short but sanguinary continental wars have brought about extensive changes in the political geography of Central and Southern Europe.

In compiling the SUPPLEMENT, thus rendered necessary by the progress of discovery, all the valuable works of travel, home and foreign, that have appeared in recent years, have been consulted, and also the more important geographical and other periodicals published in this country, and in France, Germany, and America; and considerable additions of noteworthy facts have been obtained through the kindness of private correspondents.

Besides articles on places made known to us for the first time through recent discoveries, or which have risen into importance through war or commerce, additions have in many cases been made to those on places already noticed in the body of the Work, and sometimes new ones have been substituted in their stead, where the amount and value of recently acquired information seemed to demand such a course; and many places formerly omitted—whether accidentally or by design—have been

carefully inserted. At the end is given a full abstract of the Census of the United Kingdom of 1861, presenting the latest returns of the population of all its counties, towns, villages, parishes, and islands.

The plan adopted in the SUPPLEMENT is identical with that of the GAZETTEER. The descriptions and accounts have been taken almost solely from original authorities, and confined as far as possible to statements of fact; opinions and suppositions, as such, being studiously and uniformly excluded. Indeed, geographical conjectures are so frequently found in experience to require subsequent modification, that it would be contrary to the design of such a work as the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER to record matters which a few months or years after may prove to be really non-existent. The object has been simply to collect ascertained and tested facts, and to arrange them in such a manner as to give the substance of all that is known respecting the places treated of. And in compassing this object, no labour, or time, or expense has been spared.

Extensive and rapid as have been the additions made to our knowledge of the earth's surface in recent years, it is believed that the IMPERIAL GAZETTEER as now completed may fairly claim to exhibit a satisfactory view of the present state of geographical information.

The Editor desires to express his deep obligations to several gentlemen who have rendered valuable assistance in the compilation of the SUPPLEMENT—more especially to the Rev. W. B. FINDLAY, M.A., Rector of Etherley, who, besides writing many articles, scrutinized the MS. with the eye of an accomplished geographer, and greatly facilitated the work of revision—to the late HENRY BEVERIDGE, Esq., Author of the "Comprehensive History of India," who supplied a large number of important articles—to SAMUEL MOSSMAN, Esq., late editor of the "China Mail," and author of "China," "Our Australian Colonies," &c., who contributed most of the articles on Chinese and Japanese localities—to WILLIAM HUGHES, Esq., F.R.G.S., for contributions on African and Australian geography—and to friends at home and abroad who have sent information respecting the localities in which they reside, or with which they are intimately acquainted.

GLASGOW, *March 12, 1868.*

SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.

ABA

ABA, a tn. Central Africa, kingdom of Bornou; a place of some importance, surrounded by a wall in good repair, and entered by three gates. The interior is adorned by large trees; and the huts, remarkable for their high conical roof, have a very cheerful appearance. The military spirit being strong among the inhabitants, industry and agriculture seemed to be much neglected.

ABA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 11 m. S. Stuhlweissenburg, in an excellent agricultural district, with 3164 inhabitants, most of whom are Protestants, and engaged in weaving.

ABBEOKUTA, ABBEKUTA, or ABEOKUTA ('Understone'), [add.], a tn. W. Africa, Yoruba, cap. Egba land, l. bank Ogun river, 81 m. (by river) N.N.W. Lagos; lat. 7° 8' N.; lon. 3° 20' E. The town was founded by a remnant of the Egbas on the rock Olumo—whence its name—about 1826, under their chief Shosheke, who in 1838 invited Europeans to settle in it. Between 1842-6 Christian missionaries established themselves there; and in 1861 there were representatives of the Church of England, the Wesleyans, and two sections of American Baptists. The situation of the town is both striking and beautiful. 'There is a gorgeous growth around. Hill, water, forest, and homestead—the constituents of beauty in a landscape—all are present.' 'The principal peculiarity is the fantastic breaking of the undulating plain by masses of gray granite, between twenty and thirty in number, sometimes rising 250 to 300 ft. above the lower levels, towering above the patches of dark trees and large brown villages, or rather towns, composing Abbeokuta, which separate them. There is a long 'dorsum' nearly bisecting the town from N. to S., lying like a turtle's back between the scattered lines of habitations, which in some places are as close packed as cells in a honey-comb, in others are broken by bush. A line of denser and more regular trees marks the course of the river; and the rolling ground, broken by dwarf cones, in the distance subsides into a mysteriously hazed horizon.'—(Burton.) The defences—a mud wall 5 or 6 ft. high, without embrasures, and a ditch a few feet broad, choked with bushes—have a circumference of 17 or 18 m., and extend over the r. bank of the Ogun; to the northward there are three lines. The town itself is about 4 m. by 2 m. Besides the smaller gateways through the wall, leading to farms, there are five larger ones, at which *octroi* duties are collected—three to the N., and two to the S., each provided with a hollow bastion for the warders. The principal quarter, or village, is Ake, and contains the king's palace, the church and dwellings of the Church Missionary Society, and a printing-office, which issues a weekly newspaper, edited by the missionaries partly in Egba and partly in English, and printed by natives. Adjacent is the district occupied by the Christian natives. Of the town generally the streets are narrow and irregular, the wider ones being occupied as markets; the houses, built of tamped mud, and covered with tall thatched roofs, are in form a hollow square, with courts within courts, the rooms numbering from ten to twenty, for the various subdivisions of the polygamous families.

Abbeokuta has been several times invaded by the inveterate enemy of its people, the king of Dahomey. In 1861 the king Gelele marched upon it; but small-pox broke out

SUPP. IMP. GAZ.

ABLITAS

in his army, and carried off, it is said, 8000 of them. In 1864 he again attacked the town, but was repulsed and disastrously routed by the Egbas. The Abbeokutans have likewise had a long struggle with Ibadan, a Yoruban town about 50 m. N.E. of them.

The inhabitants are generally industrious, and apply themselves to various occupations; the chief trades, besides agriculture, being those of the blacksmith, the carpenter, the weaver, the dyer, and the potter. The presence of the missionaries and Christian converts has exerted a manifest influence upon the habits and character of the general population, who are better clothed and better conducted by far than the Dahomans and other Yoruban tribes, though they are still far from a state of civilization. By a treaty of 1852, renewed with additional stringency in 1861, the king and chiefs pledged themselves to a suppression of the slave trade and of human sacrifices. Pop. 100,000 to 150,000.—(Burton, &c.)

ABD-EL-KURI, or ABD-AL-CURIA [add.], an isl. E. Africa, belonging to the Sokotra group, in the Indian Ocean, 50 m. N.E. Cape Gardafui. It is about 20 m. long from W. to E., and from 3 to 4 m. broad, and consists, on its S. side, of a limestone plateau, upwards of 1200 ft. high, from which several peaks rise and attain the still greater height of 1500 ft. above the sea. The N. coast forms an almost unbroken line, but the S. coast is indented by bays and creeks, some of which give good anchorage. The soil is generally of a sandy, sterile character, scarcely affording sufficient fodder for a few herds of goats. The inhabitants, not above 100, subsist chiefly on fish, which abound on the coast. About 13 m. N. of Abd-el-Kuri are two other small islands, which are visited by the Somali and Arabs of the mainland for the guano found upon them.

ABENGIBRE, a vil. Spain, prov. and 17 m. from Alhacete, on a height. It is poorly built in a few irregular, unpaved, and dirty streets. It is famous for its onions and potatoes, and has manufactures of *alpargata* shoes, and a millstone quarry. Pop. 892.

ABERTURA, a vil. Spain, prov. and about 28 m. E. Caceres, on the slope of a hill commanding a pleasing view. It consists of 200 houses, irregularly grouped, and mostly of a single story, and has an ancient and somewhat decayed parish church, a townhouse, a primary school, and an insecure and unhealthy prison. Pop. 1096.

ABILA, or BILA, a mountain, W. Africa, dist. of Air or Asben, belonging to the Baghzin range, which attains a height of nearly 5000 feet. It is one of the most picturesque objects in the country.

ABITSCHÉ, a vil. Africa, dist. Kororofa, l. bank Chadda or Benuwe; lat. 7° 50' N.; lon. 8° 50' E; near two large islands, one of which is named Clarendon, and the other Washington. It is a large place, inhabited chiefly by Kororofa and Igbara people, and has a considerable trade.—(Jour. Roy. Geo. Soc. vol. xxv. p. 115.)

ABLITAS, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, cap. co. of same name, on a plain at the foot of a height washed by the Queiles, about 50 m. S. Pampluna. It is an ancient place, which, under the name of Oblitas, possessed a strong castle, and made some figure in the early Spanish wars. Pop. 1226.

ABOMEY, or **AGBOMEY** ('town within the precincts'), [add.], a tn. W. Africa, cap. kingdom Dahomey, 63 m. N. Whydah. It is approached from Kanah by a wide and good road, through a beautiful and fertile district, lined with villages and groups of 'fetish' buildings. The town is without walls, but surrounded with a moat, grown over with the thorny acacia and other dense bushes, which form a good defence. Around the northern part, the inclosure, from E. to W., is double, with an interval of a mile, which is filled with bush and grass. The outer circuit is about 5 m., and the number of gates is eight. The 'Agbo' is a mud screen of 5 steps or courses, 15 to 18 ft. high, and 100 yds. long, pierced with two wedge-shaped gaps as entrances, one for the king, the other for the public, and closed with hurdle-gates. Within this entrance are the ruins of a fort, with a number of useless guns. Abomey is the residence of the king, who has his principal palace here, the other being at Kanah, 7 m. S. The town is made up of several groups of houses, thickest in the W. and S.W., the palaces and houses of the chiefs being inclosed in 'componnds,' overgrown with trees and bush. On the W. side is a suburb, which is much superior to the rest of the town in cleanliness and pleasantness. There are four large and several smaller markets. The place suffers from scarcity of water. At Abomey are held the 'customs' or annual sacrifices of human beings, the object of which is to furnish the last deceased king with a continual supply of officials and attendants in the realm of the dead. Upon the death of a king, his successor celebrates the 'grand customs,' when the victims are estimated to amount to 500; at the annual sacrifices the number is said to be about 80, chiefly criminals and prisoners of war, reserved for the purpose. But frequent executions take place throughout the year; and thus the loss of life is estimated at not less than 500 annually, and 1000 in the year of the grand customs. The victims are executed in various ways—shooting, beheading, beating with clubs, and are often mutilated, the bodies being attached in various postures to scaffolds erected for the purpose.—(Burton's *Dahomey*, &c.)

ABONA, a vil. Canary Islands, isl. Tenerife, in a valley at the foot of a mountain called Meseta de Escalona, in the dist. of Orotava. It is built chiefly of uncemented stone, and has a parish church and a fertile soil, which suffers, however, from want of water. The chief products are wheat, barley, barilla, figs, and cochineal. At its small harbour a good deal of paving tile and hewn stone is shipped. Pop. 1516.

ABOO, a mountain, India, Rajpootana, in the territory and to the S. of the town of Serohee. It is connected with

temples, forming one magnificent edifice in the form of a cross, and declared by Tod to be, beyond controversy, 'the most superb of all the temples of India.' They are all of white marble, which, as it does not exist in the locality, must have been brought from a considerable distance; and one of them, the Vimla Sah, is said to have occupied fourteen years in its construction, and to have cost eighteen millions sterling. Externally it is perfectly plain, but within nothing can exceed the magnificence and richness of the decoration. The mountain appears to be composed chiefly of granite. Part of it is now used as a sanitarium, for which it is well adapted by its pure air, moderate temperature, and beautiful scenery.

ABRA, a prov. and river, Philippine Isles:—1, The prov. *Abra* or *Centro del Abra*, near the centre of the isl. of Luzon, lies between lat. 16° 6' and 17° 50' N., and is bounded N. by Ilocos-norte, E. Cagayan and Nueva Vizcaya, S. Pangasinan, and W. Ilocos-sur. It is rugged and mountainous throughout, and covered for the most part with dense forests, which yield strong and durable timber. Some of its valleys are fertile, and metallic ores, gypsum, and coal are said to exist among its mountains. The principal wild animals are the buffalo, hog, deer, and common fowl. The total pop. subject to Spanish rule is about 29,000, but many wild tribes occupy the mountain recesses. *Abra*, which previously formed part of Ilocos-sur, was erected into a separate prov. in 1846.—2, *Abra*, the river which gives its name to the prov., has its source in the highest part of the Cordillera of Caraballos, and after dividing into several branches in Ilocos-sur, reaches the W. coast. It is navigated by the light boats of the natives, and is much used for irrigation.—(Crawford's *Descrip. Dictionary of Indian Islands*.)

ABRAMAM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 40 m. S.E. Madura, below the bank of a lake of same name. It consists of two long and well-formed but narrow streets, with mean houses, occupied chiefly by Mussulmans and a caste of Hindoo merchants called Chetties, whose trade in grain, cotton, and cloths is considerable. In consequence of the ample supply of water obtained from the lake the fields in the neighbourhood yield two crops annually. About the lake itself the only thing remarkable is its embankment, which is formed of stones so large that antiquarians are puzzled to understand by what means they were originally placed, and is so strong that no breach has ever been made in it nor even any repairs required.

ABRENDABAD, a vil. Persia, prov. and 17 m. W.N.W. Yezd. It has a small square fort, inclosed by a double wall.

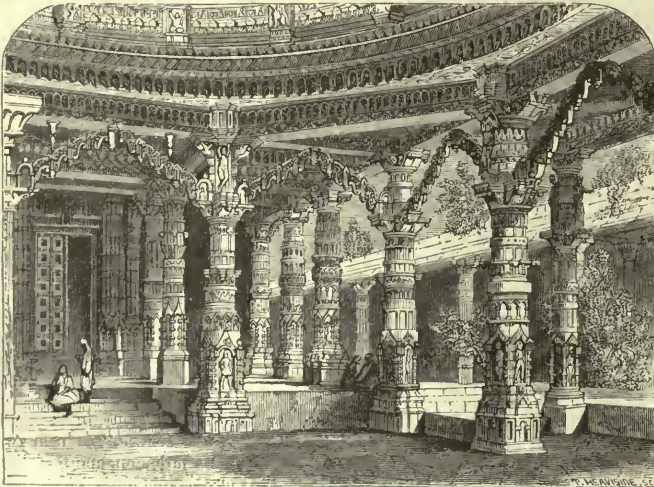
ABRÜAD, the cap. of Nejd in Arabia. See **RIADH**.

ABRUCENA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 25 m. N. Almeria, and 160 m. E.N.E. Gibraltar; picturesquely situated on the summit of a hill. It has a magnificent parish church, rebuilt in 1828, the former one having been burned down; several mills; and a pop. of 1268, chiefly engaged in agriculture and grazing.

ABUERA, a river, Russian empire, Manchooria, which, rising in a mountain range, flows W. and joins the Usuri on its right bank; lat. 47° N.; lon. 135° E. Though it has a course of several hundred miles it is so shallow at its mouth that it can be forded.

ABU GHER, a tn. Central Africa, Baghirmi, 20 m. N.N.W. Masena. It consists of two groups of huts, separated by a hollow, in which a very important weekly market is held for the sale of sheep and cattle, sorghum, cotton, tobacs, cowries, and hoes for field labour. The Fulbe or Fellatah having founded the place, still form a large part of the inhabitants.

ACAGUAPA, a river, Central America; tributary of the Lempa, and the last of any consequence which joins that river before it falls into the Pacific on the S. coast of San Salvador. It rises in the volcano of San Vicente, and has a course of about 30 m.



ABOO, VIMLA SAH, JAIN TEMPLE.—Fergusson's *Hindoo Architecture*.

the Aravulli range, and, rising from a base about 45 m. in circuit, terminates in numerous peaks, the loftiest of which, Guru Sikra, is nearly 5000 feet above the sea. It is much visited on pilgrimage, especially by the Jains, who have at Dilwara, about the middle of the ascent, a group of four

ACAPIALA, a plain, Central America, San Salvador, extending from its volcanic region toward the Pacific, and comprehending the territory along the course of the Sonsacate.

ACAYUCAN, a tn. Mexico, in the territory of Tehuantepec, 115 m. S.E. Vera Cruz. It contains 3000 inhabitants, half of whom are creoles.

ACELHUATE, a river, Central America, which rises in the vicinity of Old San Salvador, and joins the Lempa after a course of about 45 m.

ACHAS, a tn. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 16 m. from Pontevedra, in a hilly and well-wooded district, with a trade in maize, rye, flax, chestnuts, and wine. Pop. 1488.

ACHENTHAL, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle and 24 m. N.E. Innsbruck, in a beautiful valley, and near a lake of same name, not far from the frontiers of Bavaria. It contains 1000 inhabitants.

ACHIOLI, a small seaport, European Turkey, on the Black Sea, 45 m. S. Varna. Its roadstead is well sheltered.

ACHIRAS, a tn. S. America, La Plata, on the borders of the Pampas, about 300 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres. It is a small place, but has mines of copper and silver in its vicinity.

ACKLIN, an isl. West Indies, Bahamas, the largest of the Crooked Island group, is of very irregular shape, stretching 45 m. from N.E. to S.W. with a varying breadth of 1 to 5 m. It has a very dangerous coast skirted in various places by reefs. The surface is generally low, but about 6 m. from its S. extremity there is a remarkable headland. The inhabitants are 370.

AC-MASTCHET, a fort, Russian empire, Khirghis Steppe, Turkestan, r. bank Syr Daria; 250 m. E.S.E. Sea of Aral. It is a large and strong place, which gives the complete command of the Syr Daria and the surrounding regions. Steamers can pass up the river beyond the fort within 20 m. of the tn. of Turkestan, and within 30 m. of Tashkend, and it is expected that they will yet be able to reach Khojend and pass on nearly to Kokhan.

ACQUIA, or AQUIA, CREEK, United States, E. part Virginia, flows through Stafford co. into the Potomac river, and is navigable for small vessels several miles from its mouth. The Confederates threw up batteries upon its banks in the early part of the civil war, which were bombarded by the Federals in June, 1861. It formed afterwards a position of considerable importance as a base of supplies to the Federal armies operating in Virginia, &c.

ACSA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 14 m. N.E. Stuhlweissenburg, with 1700 inhabitants, mostly weavers, tile-workers, and distillers of brandy.

ACTOPAN, a tn. Mexico, state and about 40 m. N. Mexico, in a valley which opens into the great plateau of Mexico, and is inhabited by Otomi Indians, who raise large quantities of maize, wheat, barley, vegetables, and fruit. It was founded in 1540, contains a large population, and has an Augustine monastery.

ADAMAUA, or FUMBINA, a kingdom, Central Africa, between lat. 6° and 11° N.; and lon. 11° and 17° E. Much of the surface is mountainous, and though none of the summits appear to reach the snow-limit, that of Atlantika, near the centre, is from 9000 ft. to 10,000 ft. The principal rivers are the Benue or Benuel, and its tributary the Faro. Neither has been properly explored, but the former, said to rise in the S.E. of the kingdom, traverses it centrally, first in a N. and then in a W. direction; and the latter, said to rise in the S., in Mount Labal, flows N.N.E., skirting the E. slope of Mount Atlantika, and joins the Benue about 20 m. N.E. Yola. Where crossed by Dr. Barth, the Benue had a width of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., and a depth of about 10 ft.; the Faro a width of about 700 yards, and a depth of 3 ft. Both rivers have a strong current, inundate extensive tracts during the rainy season, and are full of crocodiles. The Benue is supposed to carry gold. From Uba, the most N. town of Adamaua, southward, the whole country is covered with splendid herbage, and enriched with numerous herds of cattle belonging to the Fellatahs. The population appears to be considerable, as large towns are met with every three or four hours, with intervening villages, occupied exclusively by slaves, who do all the work, and are very numerous, every Fellatah, even the poorest, possessing at least from two to four, while those of the chiefs seem to be almost countless. In fact, in addition

to cattle, slaves are considered the chief source of wealth, and there is no country in the world where slavery and slave-trade exist to such a degree. Next to this abominable traffic the chief article of trade is ivory, which is extremely cheap on account of the great number of elephants. The principal imports are *turkedies*, robes, glass, pearls, and salt. Instead of cowries, which have here no value, the current medium of barter is narrow stripes of coarse cotton, called *gebbeqa*. After Yola, the capital, the most important towns are Saraw and Fatacl or Patawel, the latter being the great ivory-market of this part of Central Africa.—(Richardson, Barth, &c., *Exped. to Central Africa*.)

ADAMS (PORT), China, on E. coast Gulf of Liautung or Leao-tong. It is formed at the head of a deep indentation called Society Bay, and has its entrance in lat. 39° 16' N.; lon. 121° 32' E. It is accessible at high tide over a passage with 23 ft. water, and affords secure shelter for a large number of vessels. This fine harbour was first discovered and surveyed in the end of 1860.

ADAN, N. Asia, a valley of one of the upper tributaries of the Amoor, in the N.E. of Manchooria, where sables of the finest quality are obtained.

ADEJE, a tn. Canary Islands, in a beautiful valley in the S.E. Tenerife isl., with a well-placed parish church of good construction, an ancient castle crowning a height, a primary school, and a fine old mansion, in which the former lords of the place resided. While Tenerife was one native sovereignty the ruler is said to have held his court here. Pop. 1058.

ADERAR, a territory, Africa, beyond the E. frontiers of Timbuctoo, and stretching on the W. to the banks of the Arrinda or Gurma. It is a fine hilly country, excellent for breeding both camels and cattle, and is inhabited by the powerful tribe of the Awelimmiden. It was once much more populous than it is at present.

ADERER, an elevated district, N.W. Africa, on the W. borders of the Sahara; composed of sandhills grouped round a considerable range of hills, and encircled towards the N. by a zone of immense sandhills called Maghter, and towards the S. by a similar but less sterile zone called Waran; these zones, joining eastward at a point called El Gedam, form its E. boundary, while on the W. the desert again interposes between it and the Atlantic. Between Aderer and El Hodh, and partly separated from it by a range of hills to the N. of Taganet, is a very extensive valley called Khat-e-dem, stretching from E. to W. along the northern foot of the ridge of Aderer. This valley possesses abundance of wells, and even a couple of ksour or perpetually inhabited villages.

ADIRONDAC, a mountain range, N. America, U.S., which stretches from the N.E. corner of New York in a S.S.W. direction towards the middle of the state, and is prolonged to the S. of the Mohawk river by the Catskills. It attains its largest development and greatest height in the W. of co. Essex, where Mount Marcy, the culminating point, is 5337 ft. above the sea. It rises, like the other mountains of the range, from an elevated plateau averaging 200 ft. of absolute height. The rocks being granitic often assume a conical form or rise abruptly into fantastical peaks, and produce much wild and romantic scenery. The forests consist of birch, beech, maple, and ash on the higher slopes, and of hemlock, spruce, white pine, and cedar on the lower. A considerable part of the drainage is carried to Lake Champlain by the Saranac and Ausable. Large seams of magnetic iron-ore exist within the range, and have been worked to some extent.

ADJUNTA, a decayed tn. India, Hyderabad, 222 m. N.E. Bombay; lat. 20° 32' N.; lon. 75° 49' E. It stands on S. side of the mountains forming the boundary of Candeish. On the N. side, in the face of a cliff 300 ft. high, is a remarkable group of Buddhist cave-temples, hewn in the solid rock, and decorated in the interior with a profusion of brilliant frescoes, in which female figures are depicted as fair as Europeans. The openings into them extend along the face of the cliff for a distance of 500 yards.

ADJYGHUR [add.]—1. Tn. and fort, Central India, Bundelcund, 130 m. S.W. Allahabad; lat. 24° 52' N.; lon. 80° 20' E. The fort crowns a hill 800 ft. above the town at its base, the summit being covered with fragments of carvings and images finely wrought in stone of extreme durability.

On the N. side of the hill is a natural chasm filled with water said to be several hundred feet deep. The ascent to the fort is by difficult footpaths, and then by steps cut in the rock, which are further protected by a succession of strong

The surrounding district, though fertile, is marshy and unhealthy.

AFKA, a vil. Palestine, about lat. $34^{\circ} 10' N.$; lon. $35^{\circ} 50' E.$, situated on the W. Lebanon range, in a large and verdant amphitheatre in the S.E. branch of the basin of the Akura, where the Nahr Ibrahim (anc. *Adonis*) has its sources. In its vicinity a fine fountain bursts forth in cascades from a cavern, and directly in front of these are the shapeless ruins of a large temple of Venus.

AFRICA. [add.] Great additions have been made within a recent date (and especially within the last fifteen or twenty years) to our knowledge of the African continent. Our information respecting that vast region is still, indeed, for the most part, devoid alike of the fulness and precision which belong to the geography of other lands, and will probably long remain so—at least in so far as the greatly larger portion of its surface is concerned. The conditions of its physical geography, equally with the social position of its native races, account for this undesirable distinction. The mysterious interior of the African continent has, however, been penetrated at numerous points, and the comparison of any good recent map of



PORT OF ADJYGHUR.—Pogson's History of the Bundelas.

gateways. The tn. is neat and regularly built, but subject to malaria; it contains about 5000 inhabitants.—2. A territory, of which the foregoing is the cap., with an area of 340 sq. m., and containing upwards of 600 villages and about 45,000 people.

ADONCHOLON, a mountain range of the Trans-Baikal, Siberia, stretching in a N.E. direction between the rivers Shilka and Argun. Though the southern slopes are bare, the summits are partially, and the northern slopes densely, clad with birch.

ADRIAN, a tn. U. States, Michigan, cap. co. Lenawee, on a tributary of the Raisin, and on the Erie and Kalamazoo railway, 70 m. S.S.W. Detroit. It possesses several fine public edifices, and abundance of water-power. Pop. 4000.

ADSANETA DE ALBAYDA, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 32 m. S.S.W. Valencia, about 90 m. N.W. Madrid, in an elevated valley; with a large and substantial parish church, a boys' and a girls' school, both well endowed, and municipal buildings. It is said to have been founded by the Saracens. Pop. 1204.

ADSANETA DEL MAESTRE, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Castellon de la Plana, and about 185 m. E.S.E. Madrid, r. bank Monleon. It is well built in regular streets and a spacious square, and has manufactures of linen, bombazine, and shoes, and several oil-mills. Pop. 1224.

AEMGUN, a river, Asiatic Russia, Amoorland, which, formed by several streams from the Kingan mountains in Manchouria, flows eastward, and joins l. bank Amoor, not far from its mouth. Near its banks live the Samagires, a Tungus tribe, together with the Nagidal or Nishdal, and four other tribes; in its valley good sables are obtained.

AENG:—1, A river, Arracan, British India, rising in centre of Yoomadong mountains; lat. $20^{\circ} 2' N.$; lon. $94^{\circ} 15' E.$, and flowing S. 60 m. into Combermere Bay.—2, A vil. Arracan, l. bank river, and 45 m. from its mouth. Formerly a place of considerable size and trade; latterly, with not more than 150 houses, it derives its present importance from being the starting-point of the great route over the Yoomadong mountains to Ava. At spring-tides the river is navigable up to the village.

AFADE, a tn. Central Africa, prov. Kokoto, near E. frontiers of Bornou, and 30 m. from S. shore of Lake Chad. It is a walled town of considerable extent, but in a very ruinous condition.

AFFREVILLE, a vil. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 60 m. S.W. Algiers, at the foot of Mount Zakkar, in the valley and near the banks of the Shelif. It is proved by inscriptions to have been the site of a Roman town. Its present inhabitants, amounting to 1276, are almost all Arabs.

this portion of the world with one of older date renders obvious at a glance the results accomplished by explorers of the present generation. It shows, at the same time, how much, notwithstanding the achievements of modern travel, yet remains open to the labours of future explorers.

It is difficult, within the limits of a brief sketch, to convey a clear idea of the widely divergent aims and directions of modern African travel, still more of its geographical and other results. Perhaps the purpose of the general reader will be best served by concentrating attention upon those features in the physical geography of Africa which recent explorations have tended most to illustrate, and the inquiries undertaken in connection with which have proved the means of bringing under notice a vast body of facts concerning the general structure of that continent. The great rivers of Africa, by means of which the interior is chiefly accessible to European enterprise, supply the connecting links between the efforts of individual explorers; and three amongst them have served, in especial measure, to guide the course of modern discovery. These three are—the Nile, the Niger, and the Zambesi, to the regions respectively watered by which, or in immediate contact with their areas of drainage, the footsteps of the most distinguished among African travellers of the present generation have been directed.

1. The Nile, first amongst African rivers, has constituted a problem in African geography, and one of which the solution is even yet far from accomplished. Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller of the last century, had visited (1770) the sources of the Blue Nile, or Bahr el-Azrek, an achievement in which, however, he had been anticipated a century and a half previously by a Portuguese traveller. The source of the White Nile, or Bahr el-Abiad—unquestionably the greatly longer, though in other regards the less important, arm of the river—remained an object of inquiry. Amongst the many efforts directed to the attainment of that mysterious spot, those undertaken at the instance of the pasha of Egypt, in 1839, and again in 1841, take a foremost place. In the former of those years, the Egyptian expedition ascended the river to a point stated as within $3^{\circ} 35'$ of the equator. This was subsequently removed by M. d'Arnaud, who accompanied, as surveyor, the expedition of 1841, to lat. $6^{\circ} 35' N.$, while d'Arnaud himself claimed to have advanced no farther than within $4^{\circ} 22'$ of the equator. Some doubt, however, attaches to the verity of the observations made upon both these occasions. Meanwhile, missionary labours and commercial enterprise combined to extend the range of inquiry in this region. The Roman Catholic missionaries established at Gondokoro (lat. $4^{\circ} 50'$), in 1853–9, claimed to have examined the river up to lat. $3^{\circ} N.$; and some of the merchants of various European countries, engaged in the ivory trade, had

established depôts lying as far, or nearly as far, to the southward. Beyond the third parallel of N. lat., however, the maps exhibited a blank.

Dr. Beke, whose travels in Abyssinia, along the course of the Blue Nile, had procured for him, in 1844, the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, was among the first to suggest the eastern coast of Africa, within a few degrees of the equator, as the locality whence exploration might be most advantageously directed towards the adjacent unknown interior, with a view to the determination of the limit of the Nile basin, and of ultimately reaching the sources of the Nile itself. Several causes combined to direct attention towards that region. The Church Missionary Society established, in 1844, a mission in the neighbourhood of Mombas (lat. 4° S.) The missionaries were brought into contact with the numerous Arab traders frequenting Mombas and other ports on that line of coast, and received from them accounts of a great lake situated at some distance in the interior. In the course of various journeys made in 1847 and the two succeeding years, Mr. Rebmann and Dr. Krapp, the missionaries, obtained acquaintance with an extensive tract of country lying between the parallels of 3° and 5° S., and extending inland to a direct distance of perhaps two hundred miles from the Indian Ocean. They saw for the first time the mountain Kilimandjaro, the summit of which appeared to be covered with snow, whence its altitude was estimated at not less than 20,000 feet above the sea. Other, and perhaps loftier mountains, were recognized as occurring within the same region, particularly one to which the name of Kenia is given, lying to the northward of Kilimandjaro, though its precise bearing thence has been very variously stated. The asserted existence of snow-clad mountains in such near proximity to the equator awakened much interest, and was warmly questioned by critical geographers. It has, however, been confirmed by the testimony of subsequent observers, and particularly by that of the Baron von Decken (1860-1), a native of Hanover, who, starting from Mombas, and proceeding thence southward along the coast to Wanga, struck from the last-named place into the interior, and crossing the Ugono and Aruscha ranges (the latter 4000 feet high), reached the loftier region to which Kilimandjaro belongs. The baron made two ascents of Kilimandjaro, and upon one of these occasions reached the height of 13,900 feet. At the height of 11,000 feet, snow, mixed with rain, appears to have fallen during the night, but disappeared with the morning sun, excepting above an elevation estimated at about 17,000 feet. The triangulations of Baron von Decken give for the main peak of Kilimandjaro an altitude of 20,065 feet.

The intelligence gained by the missionaries respecting a great lake, or lakes, in the interior of E. Africa, awakened great interest among the cultivators of geographical science and confirmed the conclusions already, as early as 1835, drawn by Mr. Cooley, from Portuguese and Mahometan sources. Captain Burton, an officer of the Indian army, and already familiar with African travel from the experience of a journey in 1854-5 to the kingdom of Harar, lying inland from the upper extremity of the Gulf of Aden, submitted to the Royal Geographical Society a project for opening up the lake regions of interior Africa to the S. of the equator. The project happily met with the approval of that learned body, and, with the sanction of the British government, who made a pecuniary grant for its purpose, the proposed journey was undertaken; Captain Burton being accompanied in it by Captain Speke, a fellow-officer of the Indian army, and his companion at Berbera, on the coast of the Somali country, in 1854.

Zanzibar, off the coast of E. Africa, was the point of departure for the expedition of Burton and Speke, who started from Kaole, on the coast opposite to Zanzibar, at the end of June, 1857. Captain Burton determined to penetrate, by a direct W. route, through the country of Unyamwezi. The first 200 m. of the journey lay through successive plains and valleys, fertile, and for the most part under cultivation. Various mountain ridges were then crossed, the more westwardly of which, the mountains of Usagara, reach 5700 feet in elevation. These mountains formed the highest ground seen by the expedition. To these succeeded high plains, arid and comparatively sterile, but improving in character as the

plateau region of Unyamwezi was reached, by a course bearing to the N.W. From Kazeh, the capital of Unyamwezi, a farther W. route led to Ujiji, on the shore of the large lake of Tanganyika, the waters of which were first seen in February, 1858. Respecting the linear extent of the lake, however, nothing was precisely determined, its S. portion being wholly unvisited. At Unyanyembe (within the highlands of Unyamwezi, and the tract within which Kazeh is situated) Captain Burton, in the course of the return journey to the coast, was disabled by sickness. During the enforced detention at that point of the leader of the expedition, Captain Speke made a detached journey to the northward, and, after travelling about 200 miles, made the discovery of another, supposed, great lake, called by the natives Nyanza—a generic name for water, whether lake, river, or pond, in this part of Africa. Speke reached the S. extremity of this lake. The expedition again reached the coast, on their return, early in the year 1859, after nearly twenty months passed in the interior.

The journey of Burton and Speke in 1857-9 led to the later expedition of Speke and Grant in 1861-2. Immediately on his discovery of the Nyanza lake, a body of sweet water, found within a few degrees S. of the equator, and at an elevation of between 3000 and 4000 feet above the sea, Captain Speke formed the conclusion that it would prove the head-water of the Nile. With the countenance of the Geographical Society of London, Speke had no difficulty in the equipment of a new expedition for the purpose of solving a problem in which all geographers were warmly interested. In this second journey his companion was Captain Grant, another officer of the Bengal army. Speke and Grant left England in 1860, and proceeding by way of the Cape of Good Hope, reached Zanzibar in the latter half of that year. Thence (October, 1860) they started for the interior, pursuing the route taken by the prior expedition as far as Unyanyembe. Many untoward occurrences delayed the expedition during the earlier stages of its progress. From Kazeh (in Unyanyembe), which the travellers were unable to leave until September, 1861, a new route was taken to the N.W., which, passing through the districts of Usinsa and Karagwé, the latter a highland region, and crossing the Kitangulé river, led to Mashondé (lat. 50' S.) in the upper portion of the Uganda country. It was from this place that the first view of the Nyanza was obtained on this journey. Upwards of a hundred and sixty miles (direct measure) intervene between Mashondé and the point where Captain Speke had reached the Nyanza on the preceding journey—a distance, however, which may be regarded as trifling in respect of a body of water to which its discoverer (chiefly upon hearsay information) assigns proportions considerably exceeding those of Lake Superior. The further course thence was round the N.W. and part of the N. coast of the Nyanza (or Victoria Nyanza, as Captain Speke prefers to call it), through a country composed of low sandstone hills, streaked by small streams—the effect of almost constant rains—and grown over with gigantic grass, excepting where the latter is supplanted by cultivation. The same aspect, but with increased beauty, continued N. of the equator, to a short distance above which Speke carries the coast-line of the lake on that side. Two rivers, the Mweranga and the Luajjeri, of moderate dimensions, and both flowing to the N., were crossed, and farther to the E. the Nile itself, described as issuing from the lake by a passage over rocks of igneous character, with a descent of 12 feet immediately below, forming what the explorer designates the 'Ripon Falls.' At this point, the coast-line of the lake was abandoned, and the stream of the river followed downward to the Karuma Falls (lat. 2° 20' N.), its course lying at first through sandstone hills, amongst which it rushes with torrent-like force, and afterwards passing over long flats, where it has rather the aspect of a lake than a river. Owing to native wars, which forbade the continuance of the track along the course of the stream immediately below the Karuma Falls, the river was here abandoned for a time; Speke, continuing his route to the N.W., again came upon it in the Madi country (lat. 3° 40' N.), where 'it still bore the unmistakable character of the Nile—long flats, long rapids.' From the point now reached, the Nile (increased within the part left untraced by the junction of what Speke calls, from

native report, the little Luta 'Nzigé lake) flows N., receiving a little below a considerable affluent, the Asua river, on its right bank, continuing, though with numerous windings, the same general course. At Gondokoro (lat. 4° 50' N.), where the expedition met Mr. Baker, an Englishman, the travellers were upon known ground, and their farther course thence, by Khartoom, through Nubia and Egypt to the Mediterranean, presented no novelty. They had reached Gondokoro in February, 1863, above twenty-eight months after the date of their setting out from the coast opposite to Zanzibar.

Captain Speke was detained five months at Uganda, while waiting for his companion, who had been left behind from illness at Karagwé. Mr. Petherick, who had been despatched from England with well-appointed means to ascend the Nile valley, in order to aid in the accomplishment of the main purpose of the expedition, did not arrive at Gondokoro until after Speke and Grant had also reached that point upon their downward course, and accomplished nothing in the way of geographical discovery. A partial examination of the Bahr el-Ghazal, a W. affluent of the Nile, joining the main river about lat. 9° 10' N., is due to the enterprise of that gentleman on a previous occasion. Results of some interest in reference to the same locality have ensued from the enterprise of a party of Dutch ladies—Madame Tinné and her daughter—who, accompanied by Dr. Heuglin, a German *savant*, undertook the examination of the Bahr el-Ghazal basin, without, however, accomplishing their ultimate intention of reaching the mountainous region in which its waters appear to originate.

The results of Captain Speke's expedition, though of high value to geography, cannot be regarded as final in their nature, even in so far as the outlet of the Nile, from its alleged reservoir the Victoria Nyanza, is concerned; while they admittedly leave to the solution of future explorers many questions connected with the real source of the Nile, the extent and character of the Upper Nile basin, the limits of the Nyanza lake, and the nature of the ground by which it is bordered to the E. Indeed, the existence of the Nyanza as a single lake is not absolutely determined. Speke touched it at only three points in his two journeys, and those at long intervals; and there is nothing to identify the waters seen at these several times as forming one expanse; on the contrary, the natives informed him of a road to the coast, which must have crossed the very centre of the alleged Nyanza. Again, between the point at which Captain Speke left the river which he traced downward below its issue from the lake, and that at which he rejoined its waters, there intervenes a distance of above 100 miles in a direct line, and of nearly double that measure by the winding course which his map gives to the supposititious channel of the river itself. Anything less satisfactory than Captain Speke's geographical details, when critically examined, it would be difficult to conceive. The whole E., and most of the W. and N. sides, of the Nyanza basin remain, moreover, wholly unexplored. Even allowing the claim of that body of water to be regarded as the *reservoir* or head-water of the Nile, the most distant source of supply to the Egyptian river has yet to be determined, by examination of such affluents as may be found to contribute to the Nyanza basin. Whether any of these derive their supply from the high lands to which Kilimandjaro, Kenia, and others of the snow-capped summits above referred to, belong (and which Dr. Beke and others seek to identify with Ptolemy's 'Mountains of the Moon'), constitutes one of the points to be settled by future travellers.*

The picture of social life which Captain Speke's pen places before the reader is in the last degree unattractive. The native kingdoms which adjoin the Nyanza on its W. and N.W. side exhibit a population sunk in a condition of almost hopeless barbarism, and present an aspect of things which appears altogether to negative the idea of any advantage, commercial or otherwise, to be realized from intercourse with these lands.

2. Farther to the southward, the course of recent African discovery has been chiefly in connection with the valley of the river Zambesi and the affluents to its extensive basin.

* Mr. Cooley, in his learned and critical essay, *Claudius Ptolemy and the Nile*, endeavours to show that the 'Mountains of the Moon' do not belong to the genuine text of Ptolemy, but are an Arab interpolation.

The results realized in this direction are mainly due to the energy of Dr. Livingstone, whose functions as a missionary led him to intercourse with the Bechuana and other natives dwelling to the northward of the Cape Colony, and beyond the banks of the Orange river. Dr. Livingstone's journeys in the more distant interior were preceded by his visit in 1849, in company with Messrs. Oswell and Murray, to the banks of the lake of 'Ngami, previously known only by report, and to reach which the Kalahari desert had to be traversed. Two years later the enterprising missionary arrived, several degrees farther north (lat. 17° 30' S.), on the banks of a considerable river flowing to the eastward, and which he at once concluded to be identical with the Zambesi. From Sesheke, on the Lecambe (as the river is there called), Livingstone performed a most arduous journey in the general direction of N.W., by way of the Leeba valley, and across the elevated region which divides the waters of the E. and W. seas, to the Portuguese settlement of Loanda, on the Atlantic coast, which he reached early in 1854. After a brief stay in that city, he retraced his steps to the eastward, and in the course of that and the succeeding year accomplished the still more arduous feat of crossing the entire breadth of S. Africa, arriving early in 1856 at the Portuguese settlement of Tété, on the Lower Zambesi, whence he reached Quillimane, on the shore of the Indian Ocean. In the course of this prolonged exploration, Livingstone visited the magnificent falls of the Lecambe, to which he gave the appellation of the Victoria Falls (lat. 18° S.; lon. 25° 50' E.)

The discoveries of Livingstone excited the warmest interest on the part of his countrymen, and, indeed, throughout the civilized world. The fact (first demonstrated by him) of the existence of a network of waters in the interior plains of S. Africa, which find a way to the oceans on either side through openings in the bordering high grounds, gave a solution to the previously unsettled problem presented by the formation of that continent; while the conditions of climate and native produce throughout great part of the regions which he traversed were such as to encourage sanguine hopes of future commercial intercourse with those distant regions, with attendant advantage to its native races. Here, as elsewhere in that unhappy continent, the slave-trade is the chief agent of debasement, and extends its influences from the coast regions far into the interior. Wherever Livingstone penetrated beyond the authority of the Portuguese, to whom the seaboard on either side of the continent belongs, and beyond the influences of the slave-trade, he found a docile and well-intentioned native population, obviously capable of improvement. But the ardent temperament of the courageous missionary had led him, as his own later experiences have too painfully shown, to draw too highly-coloured a picture of interior S. Africa; and the promise of a navigable river affording easy access to the heart of the continent is altogether belied in the case of the Zambesi and its affluent streams.

Dr. Livingstone visited England in 1856, after sixteen years passed in S. Africa. In the spring of 1858 he returned to the scene of his labours, provided with means for the ascent of the Zambesi, with a view to the adoption of measures calculated for the suppression of the slave-trade, and the substitution for it, on the part of the native populations, of cotton-culture and other legitimate branches of industry; fortified by the sanction of the British government, by which he was invested with a consular mission to the Portuguese settlements on the coast of E. Africa. Its most sanguine promoters allow this Zambesi expedition to have proved a failure, in so far as its higher aims are concerned; and Dr. Livingstone, after six years of brave, though hopeless, struggle against the difficulties by which he has been surrounded, has since revisited England. Most of his companions had already abandoned the promised field of enterprise, and directed their labours to other channels. The steamer with which Livingstone had been furnished proved altogether unsuited for stemming the powerful current of the Zambesi, which (like all the other streams of the African continent) exhibits striking changes with opposite seasons of the year, the periodical rise of water being in one part as much as 80 ft. Results of considerable geographical importance have, however, been accomplished. The Zambesi was ascended to 60 m. above

Teté, at which point the Kabrbesa rapids offer a formidable impediment to further progress; above the rapids its course was traced, with few intervals, up to the Victoria Falls, and the identity of the Zambesi with the Leambye river placed beyond doubt. Dr. Livingstone's own labours, however, were principally directed to the valley of the river Shire—a considerable affluent of the Lower Zambesi, on the N. bank of the latter. The Shire was found navigable from the point of junction with the Zambesi up to the cataract of Mamvera—a distance of about 150 m.—at which point commence a series of falls extending through 33 miles. Above these cataracts the river again becomes navigable to its outlet from the fresh-water lake of Nyassa, or Nyinyesi, in lat. 14° 25' S. A narrow isthmus, in one part only 6 m. across, divides the Shire valley and the S. extremity of the Nyassa lake from another lake of large dimensions called Shirwa, which latter has no outlet, and the waters of which are bitter, though drinkable. The valley of the Shire was found to be bounded by well-defined terraces on either side, Mount Zomba rising above the level of the E. plateau to 4000 ft., or double that altitude above the sea. Livingstone launched on the waters of the Nyassa lake a boat carried above the cataracts for the purpose, and explored its W. coast-line to a distance of 200 m. Nothing was ascertained respecting the limits of the lake to the northward.

The discovery of the two large lakes above-mentioned, with the examination of the Shire valley, constitute the chief gains to geography due to the Zambesi expedition. The lower course of the Rovuma river, which enters the sea beside Cape Delgado (lat. 10° 25' S.), was also examined in person by Livingstone, and enough ascertained to negative its supposed connection with the Nyassa lake.

3. The countries watered by the river Niger have during nearly three-quarters of a century offered an inviting field for African travel and exploration, in spite of the attendant difficulties and dangers, due to unhealthiness of climate and barbarous conditions of social life. The African Association, formed in London in 1778, directed its earlier efforts to these regions. In the case of the river Niger, the problem which long presented itself was the reverse of that offered by the Nile; the great object to be attained consisting in the tracing the stream to its final outlet. To this object, during a long series of years, the travels of Mungo Park, Clapperton, the Landers, and others, were perseveringly devoted.

At length, however, the problem of the outlet of the great river was solved by Richard Lander and his brother John; who, jointly leaving the coast of Guinea in the early part of 1830, and reaching Boussa, traced the course of the Niger thence downward to the sea, following the channel known as the Nun river, the principal one amongst the many branches belonging to its extensive delta.

The successful enterprise of the Landers prepared the way for later attempts at developing the commercial resources of W. Africa. Laird and Oldfield, in 1833, ascended the river with a view to this object, accompanied by Captain William Allen, who executed a survey of it from the sea up to some distance above the point where it is joined on the E. bank by the great stream then known as the Chadda, but since more correctly called the Benuwe, and examining also the latter for some miles above the junction. In subsequent years repeated ascents of the Lower Niger have been made by Becroft and others; and the stream known as the Old Calabar, which enters the sea to the E. of the Niger delta, has been similarly explored by means of steam-navigation, which alone enables the unhealthy belt of mangrove swamp immediately adjoining the coast-line to be traversed with the speed requisite to insure safety. The Niger expedition of 1841, fitted out by the British government for philanthropic purposes, with a view to the suppression of the slave-trade on its banks, proved an utter failure, and was attended by terrible sacrifice of life. But the feasibility of navigating the Lower Niger and Benuwe rivers, without serious danger to life, has been fully demonstrated by Dr. Baikie, who in 1854 took the steamer *Pleid* up the main stream to the point of junction with the Benuwe, and ascended the latter river to a distance of more than 300 m. above the point of junction, or 250 m. above the farthest point reached by Allen and Oldfield in 1833; returning to the sea without the loss of a single life. Dr. Baikie's

successful conduct of this enterprise induced the British government to equip a renewed expedition, directed with a view to the forming a station, alike for commercial purposes and as a centre of missionary operations, at some point within the basins of the Lower Niger and Benuwe. In command of this expedition Dr. Baikie left England in 1857, and was engaged during the seven succeeding years in various investigations within the region adverted to, some of his later journeys in the interior having been extended to the kingdom of Kano and the high grounds dividing the basin of the Niger from that of Lake Chad. The geographical results of this expedition, which have hitherto been but partially given to the public, are its only important fruits, and have been purchased (like so many of the discoveries made in the African continent) with the life of its conductor, who died on his return to England, in 1864.

The voyage of the *Pleid* was in some measure supplementary to the purposes of an important expedition for the exploration of Central Africa by overland journey through the desert, conducted at the expense of the British government. This was the undertaking originated by Mr. Richardson, an English traveller, with whom were associated Drs. Barth and Overweg. At the close of 1849, the three started together from Tripoli to proceed southward through the desert. Want of harmony, however, soon led to their separation on different routes, though it was arranged that the town of Kouka, the capital of Bornou, should form a point of common rendezvous. Richardson died shortly after from fever. Barth and Overweg rejoined one another at Kouka, whence the latter devoted some time to an examination of the Chad basin, including a hurried and imperfect navigation of the lake itself, in a boat which had been carried across the desert for the purpose. Overweg, like so many other African explorers, paid with life the penalty of his enterprise, dying in the following year (1852). The sole conduct of the enterprise, during its remaining portion, devolved on Dr. Barth. After some time spent in Agades, engaged in the study of the mixed nations that dwell on the borders of the desert, he again repaired to Bornou, and thence accompanied a native embassy southward to Adamana—a tract of country hitherto unvisited by Europeans, and lying within little more than eight degrees of the equator. On his way Barth crossed the Benuwe river, immediately below its junction with the Faro—another considerable stream, flowing (like the Benuwe itself) from the southward. The confluence of the Faro and Benuwe is ascertained to be within 50 m. or 60 m. of the farthest point reached by the officers of the *Pleid*, in the ascent of the so-called Chadda (properly Benuwe) river; and the identity of the Benuwe with the great eastern affluent of the Niger is fully established. The Benuwe is said to be navigable a long way farther up, and to lead into populous regions as yet unvisited. By excursions into the countries southward of Lake Chad, in the course of which he crossed the two branches of the Shary river, Barth defined the limits of the Benuwe basin to the eastward, and established its complete separation (and consequently that of the Niger) from the waters of that inland lake.

Barth subsequently directed his footsteps to the westward. Reaching Soccatoo, he advanced thence to the banks of the Niger; and crossing that river, proceeded in a north-westerly route, until he again came upon the stream above Timbuctoo, in which city (hitherto unvisited on the part of Europeans, except by Major Laing in 1826, and, two years later, by René Caillé, a Frenchman), he made a stay of seven months. Our prior knowledge of Timbuctoo had been vague and imperfect in the extreme. Laing had been murdered in the desert shortly after leaving that place, and Caillé's account of it was altogether wanting in precision. During his prolonged residence there Dr. Barth obtained a large amount of valuable information bearing on the geography and history of Central Africa, and strikingly confirmatory of the views which had been enunciated by Mr. Cooley, several years before, in the volume entitled *The Negroland of the Arabs* (London, 1843). After tracing the river downward from Timbuctoo to the point at which he had previously crossed it on his upward journey, and thence regaining Bornou, Barth subsequently returned to Europe, bringing with him the valuable fruits of six years of adventure, often pursued under circumstances of privation, hardship, and peril.

While Dr. Barth was engaged on his journey to Timbuctoo, the expedition, of which he had now become the sole conductor, received a reinforcement in the person of his countryman Dr. Edward Vogel, who in the summer of 1853 set out from Tripoli, on his way to Kouka, the starting-point for his future operations. From Kouka, Vogel made in the course of 1854 and the following year several extensive journeys to the S., S.W., and W.—visiting, in company with a slave-hunting expedition of the sheikh of Bornou, the Mus-gow country, to the S. of lake Chad, and the mountainous tract of Mandara, in the same general direction. To the S.W. he penetrated to Jakoba (lat. 10° N.), and thence reached the banks of the Benué, at the point where the English expedition under Baikie had terminated the navigation of that stream. Returning to Kouka at the end of 1855, Vogel's great remaining object was to penetrate eastward through the unvisited country of Waday, to the lands falling within the basin of the Nile. He proceeded on this adventurous enterprise by way of the S. shore of the Chad and the basin of Lake Fitri, and succeeded in reaching Wara, the capital of Waday. At that place, in February, 1856, he was barbarously put to death by order of its sultan. The subsequent murder of his sole European attendant involved the loss of his papers, with the detailed record of his later proceedings and observation—a matter of more than ordinary regret, since Vogel was known as an accomplished astronomer and botanist.

The space intervening on the map between the E. shore of the Chad and the W. borders of the Upper Nile basin, comprehending the barbarous Waday and its adjacent lands, indicates the present great desideratum in the geography of the N. half of the African continent. Southward of the Niger and Chad basins, a still larger area remains open to the efforts of future explorers. The basin of the great river Congo, which enters the Atlantic in lat. 5° 10' S., is almost entirely a *terra incognita*, and the native kingdoms which intervene between the Portuguese possessions on the W. coast, to the S. of the equator, and the Tanganyika of Burton and Speke, are only known from the reports of Arab traders. The expedition commanded by Captain Tuckey in 1816, was directed to the mouth of the Congo, under the impression that it might prove to be the outlet of the Niger, then unexplored. Tuckey carried his ships only a short way up the river, but explored it to a farther distance (280 miles on the whole) by means of boats, and partly by land-marches. All the leading members of this unfortunate expedition, including the commander, fell victims to the terrible fever of the African coast. Notwithstanding this fatal experience, however, Captain Bedingfield proposes (1864) a fresh expedition to the Congo, with a view to exploration of the high lands adjoining its upper course. No difficulty appears to attend the navigation of the river for 100 miles upwards. Formidable rapids in its course, through which the stream is narrowed between high rocks on either side, form an impediment to farther progress, except by boats; above the rapids, the Congo again expands into a noble stream.

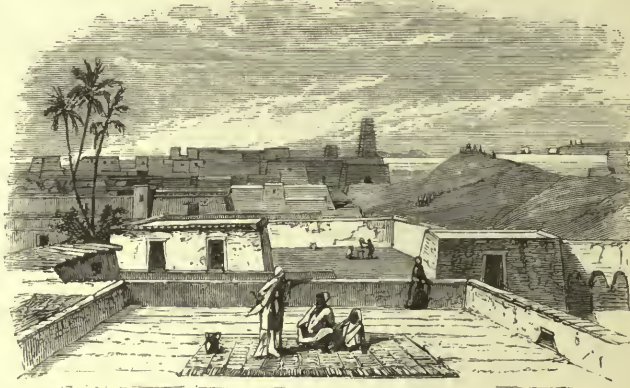
The researches pursued by M. du Chaillu during a period of four years (1856–9), within the tract of country extending two degrees on either side of the equator, and adjoining the mouth of the Gaboon river, upon the W. side of the African continent, excited deep interest in Europe, in connection chiefly with the great anthropoid ape, the gorilla, of the habits and characteristics of which that traveller professed to give the first authentic account. The field of M. du Chaillu's adventures includes the lower channels of several considerable rivers, of which the Ogowai appears to be the most important. M. du Chaillu claims to have penetrated in the course of his various journeys to a distance of above 200 miles inland; but his geographical details are confessedly imperfect. He has since (1863) left England for the scene of his former labours, with a view of following the line of the equator until he meets some of the rivers falling into the Nile, which he supposes to exist W. of the country visited by Burton and Speke. On

the same side of Africa, a few degrees farther northward, Captain Burton has (1861–62) increased his many prior claims to the gratitude of all who take an interest in African geography, by a careful examination of some of the smaller rivers that enter the Bight of Benin, and also by an ascent of the lofty Camaroums Mountain, a volcano not yet wholly extinct, which he identifies with the 'Theon Ochema' of Hanno's Periplus. The highest point of the mountain, according to Captain Burton, reaches upwards of 13,000 feet above the sea. The elevated regions of the Camaroums exhibit every morning, even during the hot season, a covering of hoar-frost, and are well suited for the purposes of a sanitarium.

It is perhaps in reference to the physical conformation of the southern half of Africa that the gain due to modern travel is most conspicuous. Instead of the high plateau-lands which it was long supposed to constitute, the interior appears to exhibit a series of watered plains, but moderately elevated above the sea, and bordered on either hand by ranges of higher ground, through openings between which the waters of the interior reach the ocean upon either side. The numerous lake-basins already ascertained to exist within the eastern interior, to the S. of the equator, constitute indeed one of the most strikingly important features of modern geography, and one that stands most in contrast with the popular conceptions of a region generally associated with the intensest conditions of heat and aridity. Much, however, is yet wanting to give anything approaching completeness to our knowledge of the African continent, and to warrant anything beyond a merely general view of its structure, such as is here expressed.

AGA, one of two mountain chains, Arabia, which stretch N.E. and are separated from each other by the valley of Jebel Shammar. Both are composed of granite, have an estimated height of 1000 ft. above the adjoining plain, and embrace a circuit 'probably not exceeding three days' journey.' They are covered with brushwood, and intersected by flat valleys and plains. The less and more eastern range is called Selma. The Aga, which is much more extensive, commences in the vicinity of Medina, and continues to stretch N.E. till it becomes linked with the chain of Alhagaz, so as to form the natural boundary of Nejd on the N.W. side.

AGADES [add.], a tn. W. Africa, cap. kingdom of Air or Ashen, 340 m. N. by W. Kano; lat. 17° N.; lon. 8° E. It stands upon the edge of a table-land, at an absolute height of about 2500 ft., and is inclosed within a circuit of about 3½ m. The



AGADES.—Barth's Travels in Africa.

most conspicuous public building is the chief mosque, surmounted by a *mesallaga* or tower, of singular construction, rising from the platform or terrace formed by the roof to the height of about 95 ft. The hollow interior is lighted by seven openings on each side. Being built entirely of clay, it has been strengthened by binding the walls together with thirteen layers of boards of the doum-palm, which form as many separate stories. The other mosques, said to have been once seventy, and still ten in number, are undeserving of special notice. There are also six schools scattered over the place,

in which a little reading and writing is taught to about 300 boys. The former trade of Agades has been diverted into other channels, and speculation in grain is now the principal business—grain itself forming the chief medium of exchange. It is in an advanced state of dilapidation and decay, and the pop. cannot be estimated at more than 7000.—(*Barth.*)

AGANGUEO, a tn. Mexico, state Mechoacan, about 20 m. W.N.W. Morellia. It stands in a mountainous and well-wooded district, at the height of 8000 ft. above the sea, and was once famous for its mines. Pop. 2000.

AGBOM, a tn. Yariba, W. Africa, about 20 m. E. Ibadan, about lat. 7° 35' N.; lon. 4° 2' E. It is surrounded by a wall, which incloses, in addition to the houses, a large extent of uncleared ground.

AGBOMEY. See ABOMEY.

AGBORO, a tn. Nuhi, Central Africa, about 20 m. S. of the Kwara; lat. 8° 30' N.; lon. 5° 45' E. The houses occupy a considerable height, and look at a distance like large stones on the top of a bare hill.

AGHDA, a tn. Persia, subject to the governor of Nain, about 100 m. E.S.E. Isfahan. It lies about 2 m. N. of the mountains which bound the plain of Nain on the S., and though now a very ruinous and mean-looking place, with about 300 poor families, indicates, by the adjacent ruins, that it was once of more importance. Its prosperity has been destroyed by the frequent incursions of Beloochee and Bakhtiari plunderers. The productions of the district are wheat, barley, cotton, excellent pomegranates, figs, grapes, &c.

AGNO-GRANDE, a river, Philippine Isles, Luzon. It rises in the loftiest valley of the cordillera of Caraballos, in prov. Agra, pursues a tortuous course through a mountainous country, and falls into the deep gulf of Lingayen, on the W. coast. Its banks are clothed with useful timber, bamboos, and ratans, which are conveyed directly to the Spanish dockyards. Many of the natives find employment during several months of the year in washing its alluvium for gold, with the aid of the soapy juice of a tree called the *gogo*, which acts as a precipitate.—(*Crawford's Descrip. Dict.*)

AGOST, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. and about 12 m. W. Alicante, and about 210 m. S.E. Madrid, partly on a plain and partly on a hill crowned by an ancient strong castle. It consists of several streets and two squares, one of them adorned with a fountain. The trade is chiefly in carob-beans and almonds. It is of Arab origin. Pop. 1969.

AGRA [add.], a city, India, cap. prov. same name, r. bank Jumna and E. Indian railway, 905 m. (by rail) N.W. Calcutta, and 276 m. (by rail) N.W. Allahabad; about 650 ft. above sea-level. There are a printing-office, bank, handsome church, two places of worship for Romanists and one for Baptists, and an orphan institution. Being the seat of the subordinate government of the North-West Provinces, Agra has the necessary revenue and judicial establishments similar to those at Calcutta. Adjacent to the city on the W. is the official residence of the lieut.-governor, and the government offices are on the N.W. The climate is considered healthy from November to March; but the three succeeding hot months, and the rainy season, from the end of June to September, are very prejudicial to health. The markets are well supplied with whatever is required by Europeans. Cotton is sent down the Jumna in boats from Agra, being the produce of the surrounding districts. Salt, also, is an important article of commerce, passing through from Rajpootana. The fort stands on the bank of the Jumna in a confined and unhealthy position. During the great mutiny the Europeans retreated to it, and defended themselves with great gallantry till they were relieved. Pop. 75,000.—(*Thornton.*)

AGRES, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 22 m. N. Alicante, and about 185 m. S.E. Madrid, on a mountain slope in a valley of same name. It has an uneven site, which makes the streets irregular; manufactures lenses and articles in esparto, and in winter carries on a trade in snow, which is conveyed for sale to San Felipe and other places. Pop. 1644.

AGUA AZUL, a remarkable tributary of Lake Yojoa or Taulebe, Honduras, Central America. It is near the centre of its eastern shore, and is described as 'an immense spring of clear blue water, 70 ft. across, from which a stream flows into the lake equal in size to any of its outlets.' In the month of April, however, Agua Azul, as well as all the other sources, become dry.

SUPP. IMP. GAZ.

AGUANO, a vil. S. America, Ecuador, l. bank Napo, with gold washings in its vicinity. It has some trade in rock-salt, brought from the banks of the Amazon.

AGUARICO, a river, S. America, Ecuador, which rises in the cordillera of Pimampiro, not far from the frontiers of Granada, flows circuitously S.E. for about 240 m., and joins the Napo on its l. bank. In its course it forms a number of lakes. It traverses the country of the Encabellada Indians, and is much frequented by other Indian tribes. Gold is said to abound near its sources.

AGUARON, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 25 m. from Saragossa, on a mountain of same name. It is irregularly and poorly built. The trade is in wine. Pop. 1125.

AGUAS, the initial name of numerous places in Spain, especially:—1, *Aguas-Dulces*, a vil. Andalusia, prov. and 54 m. E.S.E. Seville, in a plain on the Gilena, with numerous flour-mills, driven by water, the copiousness and excellence of which has given the place its name. Pop. 888.—2, *Aguas*, or *Aigues de Busot*, a vil. Valencia, prov. and about 6 m. from Alicante, at the foot of a lofty mountain. Its chief attraction is derived from the mineral springs of Busot in the vicinity. The inhabitants, 1250, are chiefly employed in weaving linen and digging ochre from some valuable mines of that substance.—3, *Aguas-Santas*, a vil. and par. Galicia, prov. and about 6 m. from Orense, on a lofty hill, with a large and beautiful church, which once belonged to the Templars. Pop. 692.

AGUAS CALIENTES, a state, Mexico, formed out of portions of Zacatecas, is bounded N. by Zacatecas and San Luis de Potosi, E. Zacatecas and Guanajuato, and S. and W. Jalisco; area about 2560 geo. sq. m.; pop. (1856) 85,839. The surface is partly level, consisting of a plateau of 5000 ft., of mean height, and partly mountainous, being traversed, particularly in the N., by branches of the Sierra Madre. The climate is in general mild and healthy, and the soil is throughout very fertile, producing corn and pulse of excellent quality. In the W., where the heat is greatest, many tropical fruits thrive well. The mineral wealth is unimportant, though some mines of silver and other metals are worked in several localities.

AGUDO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 50 m. W.S.W. Ciudad-Real, and about 145 m. S.S.W. Madrid, in a large and beautiful valley at the foot of a mountain range. The houses, though only of one story, are built in regular streets and two squares. Pop. 1240.

AGUILA, a volcano, San Salvador, Central America, one of a group which 'forms almost an entire hilly volcanic territory, from which arise the elevated peaks of the different fiery craters' overlooking the shores of the Pacific.

AGULLANA, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 20 m. N. Gerona, on the S. slope of the Pyrenees. It is well built, and has a massive and very old parish church. Cork is the principal article of trade. Pop. 1034.

AGULLENT, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and about 33 m. Valencia, at the foot of the mountain range of same name. It is of pleasing appearance, and well built in regular streets. Pop. 1107.

AGUR, or AYGUR, a tn. India, in an isolated portion of Scindia's Dominions (Gwalior), on an open and elevated plain in the vicinity of a large and beautiful tank; lat. 23° 41' N.; lon. 76° 2' E. It stands at the height of 1598 ft. above the sea, is surrounded by a stone rampart, and is further defended by a well-built fort. Pop. about 20,000.

AGUTAYA, a small isl. of the Philippines, belonging to the Cuyos group, in the sea of Mindoro. Though only 6 m. long by 3 m. broad, and so rocky as to admit only of patches of cultivation, it contains above 2000 inhabitants, who subsist chiefly by fishing trepang for the Chinese market, and rearing cattle, which they exchange in Manila and the fertile isle of Panay for rice and other necessities.

AHIGAL, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and about 45 m. Caceres, and about 140 m. W.S.W. Madrid, on a wide plain, r. bank Alagon. It consists of houses grouped in irregular but tolerably spacious streets, and its chief trade is in corn, wool, and fruit. Pop. 1370.

AHMEDABAD, a collectorial dist. India, presid. Bombay, extending 148 m. N. to S., and 62 m. broad, bounded by the Guicowar's Dominions, dist. Kaira, terr. and Gulf Cambay and Kattywar, with an area of 4356 sq. m. and pop. of

650,233. It is traversed by the river Saubermutty, and is very low and level, and consequently much affected by the rains; the climate, too, is very hot and sultry. The inhabitants are generally more prosperous than those in other parts of the Deccan, and are much benefited by the passage of the Bombay and Baroda railway through the district, and by a smaller line between the town and port of Dhollera for the conveyance of cotton, the growth of which has been introduced and carried on extensively in this and the neighbouring districts. Good roads are much wanted; but the loose and sandy nature of the soil, and the absence of suitable material, make the construction of them very difficult.

AHMEDABAD [add.], a tn. India, presid. Bombay, cap. dist. same name, 1. bank Saubermutty, 270 m. N. Bombay. It was founded in 1412 by Ahmed Shah, on the site of Yessuvul, and was converted by him into a great capital, adorned with splendid edifices, among which is the great mosque, which stands in the middle of the city. It has two lofty, well-proportioned minarets, highly decorated, and

coarse cloth and silk, the latter chiefly wrought in the town of Yeola.

AHMEDNUGGUR [add.], three places, India:—1. A tn. presid. and 122 m. E. Bombay, cap. dist. or collectorate of same name, near the source of the Seena, a tributary of the Beemah, surrounded with a wall of no great height, but possessing the additional defence of an immense and impene-trable prickly-pear hedge. Within the town are a Protestant church, four government schools, one of them English, and the others vernacular, and a commodious *durmsalah*, or travellers' lodge, capable of accommodating 250 persons. Ahmednuggur was founded by Ahmed Nizam Shah in 1494, and, after passing through various hands, was treacherously sold to the Peishwa in 1759 by the Delhi officer then commanding. In 1803, the Duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley, compelled its surrender, after a siege of only two days. Having returned to the Peishwa, it passed with his other possessions under British rule in 1817, and is said to be gradually recovering its prosperity. Pop. about 20,000.

—2, A tn. North-West Provinces, dist. and 40 m. S.E. Allyghur, containing 6740 inhabitants.—3, A tn. Gujerat, cap. dist. of same name, 90 m. N.N.W. Baroda. It stands on an extensive plain, watered by the Haut Muttee, is partly inclosed by the remains of a fine old stone wall, possesses a fort in a very ruinous condition, and contains 9000 inhabitants.

AHUACHAPAM, a town, Central America, state and 45 m. W.N.W. San Salvador, dep. Sonsonate, beautifully situated in the centre of the magnificent valley or mountain slope and near a lake of same name; lat. 14° N.; lon. 89° 40' W. Though once a flourishing place, it has no building deserving of notice. The pop., about 8000, one-half Indians, are chiefly employed in the cultivation of coffee, the cochineal-cactus, and the sugar-cane, from the latter of which about 250 tons of brown sugar are annually produced. In the environs, about 3 m. to the E., are numerous hot sulphur springs, rising from the spurs of the volcanoes Lajunita and Apaneca.

AIDINSCHIK, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, near isthmus connecting peninsula of Cyzicus with mainland, 72 m. S.W. Constantinople. It stands 600 ft.

above the sea, consists of about 600 houses, ranged in narrow dirty streets, and, though not very ancient, contains many columns and beautiful Corinthian pillars, which appear to have been brought to it from Cyzicus. It figures much in the early history of the Osmanlis, as the point from which they started to make their conquests in Europe.

AIGUNT, or **SAGALIN OOLA**, a naval arsenal of the Chinese, Manchooria, situated r. bank Amoor, 20 m. below the junction of the Zeya, in a district abounding with villages and cultivated fields. It was once a place of importance, and though now consisting only of a citadel and a few mud cottages, symmetrically arranged, still 'serves the whole Chinese Amoor fleet as a harbour and head-quarters.' Its supplies of timber are floated down in rafts from the well-wooded country through which the Kamara flows.

AILLONES, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 53 m. S.E. Badajos. It consists of houses of two stories, of which only a few are commodious and well built, and has a beautiful fountain. The chief trade is in corn and wool. P. 1798.

AILUTAKI, or **WHYLOSTACKE**, an isl. S. Pacific, Hervey group; lat. 18° 32' S.; lon. 159° 24' W. It is about 9 m. long, and rising to the height of 360 ft. has a hilly but fertile surface. Around it is a barrier reef, which on the S. side extends nearly 7 m. from the beach, but has an opening forming a good and practicable entrance for small vessels. The inhabitants, about 2000, profess Christianity.—(*Report on Central Polynesia*, Sydney, 1857.)

AINA, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 24 m. S.W. Albacete, and about 140 m. S.S.E. Madrid, on the Mundo, between two almost inaccessible heights. The houses are arranged in a long and narrow street and a spacious square.



AHMEDABAD, THE SHAKING MINARETS.—Grindlay's Views in Western India.

having flights of steps and a gallery at the top. The domes rest on equidistant columns, and the cupolas are embellished with elegant mosaic fretwork, and the portico has a beautiful marble pavement. Under the Moguls it lost none of its splendour, and is described by Ferishta, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, as having streets 'sufficiently wide to admit of ten carriages abreast,' and as 'on the whole the handsomest city in Hindostan, and perhaps in the world.' In its present decayed state it is a large and populous place, with 130,000 inhabitants, and inclosed by a strong and lofty wall, flanked with numerous towers, and entered by a dozen gates. On a thorough repair of this wall, government, in 1834, expended a sum of £25,000, and other means of restoring its importance have been employed. The manufactures for which it was long celebrated consisted chiefly of fine silk and cotton fabrics, cloths of gold and silver, various other articles of the precious metals, and of steel, enamel, mother-of-pearl, &c. Three government schools, one for English, and two for the vernacular, have been established here, and a new church was erected in 1848.

AHMEDI, a tn. and dist. Persia, about 200 m. S. Ker-man, defended with a small mud-built fort. The dist., which extends to some distance on all sides of the fort, has a pop. of about 1000 families, and yields a great quantity of dates, figs, oranges, and other fruits.

AHMEDNUGGUR, a dist. presid. Bombay, India, between lat. 18° 16' to 20° 30' N.; lon. 73° 29' to 75° 37' E., 179 m. N.W. to S.E., and 100 m. broad, and containing 9931 sq. m., with a pop. of about 1,000,000. It is intersected by the Great Indian Peninsula railway, and the Bombay and Agra and other roads. The manufactures are principally of

The chief products are grain, &c.; and many goats, sheep, and cattle are reared. Pop. 1190.

AINTAS, a river, S. Africa, which drains the Kalahari desert, and, flowing S., joins r. bank Orange river about lat. 28° S.; lon. 20° 20' E. Its course is estimated at 400 m., and its basin 140,000 sq. m.; and yet, when visited by Mr. Moffat, in Sept. 1858, it had a width at its mouth of only 80 or 90 ft., with a deep sand-bed fringed with the usual river trees.

AIR, AHIR, or ASBEN, a kingdom, Africa, Sahara, between lat. 16° 15' and 20° 15' N. and lon. 6° 15' and 9° 30' E.; area about 37,000 geo. sq. m. It consists of a succession of mountain groups and valleys, with a general W. slope, and attains in its culminating point, Mount Dogem, situated near the centre, a height of 5000 ft. In the S. a *hamada* or tableland forms the boundary and water-shed between the Sahara and Soodan. The prevailing rocks are granite and sandstone, but in the S. basaltic cones and trachyte pierce the horizontal sandstone strata. The valleys, though separated by complete deserts, are very fertile, and often of picturesque appearance, winding along steep precipices, and presenting threads of green, in which the *tholubi* and several species of mimosa and acacia, with the *suak* and other trees, flourish in immense growth, sometimes garlanded and festooned by parasitical plants. Various wild animals, including the giraffe, hyena, wolf, jackal, wild boar, wild ox, &c., range at will in unfrequented places. The climate partakes partly of that of the Sahara and partly of that of Soodan, more agreeable than the former, less dangerous than the latter, and on the whole healthy and not unsuitable for Europeans. The tropical rains fall regularly, the rainy season lasting from the middle of August to the beginning of October. During the winter months, the temperature sometimes falls to the freezing-point, and ice is occasionally found in the S. *hamada*. The soil is cultivated mostly by slaves, and gardens and corn-fields, irrigated during the dry months, are common near the towns and villages. The principal vegetable products are *ghussub* (millet), wine, dates, various kinds of vegetables, senna, and indigo. The most important mineral is salt, which is exchanged for the productions of Soodan, on which the inhabitants, consisting chiefly of two great tribes called the Kelowis and Kilgris, depend more than they ought, trusting too little to their own resources. The government is described as a monarchy, with a curious mixture of the patriarchal character, and even a dash of democracy. The chief town is Agadez. Pop. about 64,000, said to furnish 14,000 able-bodied warriors.—(Richardson, Barth, &c., *Exped. to Central Africa*.)

AITONA, or AYTONA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and about 11 m. Lerida, and about 80 m. W.N.W. Barcelona, r. bank Segre, on a wide plain, at the foot of a lofty and rugged hill. It consists of 450 well-built houses, and the trade is in silk, fruit, and especially live-stock of all kinds. Pop. 1427.

AJI, or HADJEE, a river, India, Bengal, which rises in dist. Rangurh, about lat. 24° 32' N.; lon. 86° 10' E., flows successively S.E. through Rangurh and Mongheer, S. through Beerbhoom, and E. along the S. boundary of this district, separating it from Burdwan, and, after a course of about 180 m., joins the Bhagruttee on its l. bank at Cutwah, in lat. 23° 39'; lon. 88° 9'. It flows through a valuable coal-field, which is worked to some extent; and, being navigable for about ten weeks during the rains, is then used for sending down coal and iron to Calcutta.

AJOFRIN, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 8 m. from Toledo. It consists of above 400 houses, many of them in a dilapidated state. The manufactures are woollens, bombazines, corduroys, and articles in esparto. Pop. 2883.

AJROOD, or KALAT AJRUD, Egypt, the first station of the Egyptian pilgrims on their way to Mecca, 8 m. N.W. Suez. Its castle is large and in fair order.

AKARAMBAY, or the 'iron gates' of the Niger, Central Africa, is so called because the stream, previously of considerable width, suddenly contracts, and rushes between two large masses of rock not more than 40 ft. asunder.

AKHLI, a tn. European Turkey, near shores of Black Sea, 40 m. S. Varna. It stands at a considerable elevation amid fine scenery, and is supposed to be the locality where a great battle was fought, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, between the Catalonians and the Massageta.

AKIKE, a tn. Africa, on isl. of same name, belonging to a small group in the Red Sea, off the coast of Nubia, in lat. 18° 30' N. It is almost destitute of vegetation; but is important because of the market which is held at it, and is much frequented by the Bedouins. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the pearl-fisheries.

AKNUR, or AKHNOOR, a tn. N.W. India, Gholab Singh's Dominions, 95 m. N. by E. Lahore, on the Chenab, which is here a large navigable stream. It stands at the base of the lowest Himalaya range, and at a distance presents a very picturesque appearance, the remains of its old palace contrasting in a striking manner with the buildings of its new fort. When entered it is found to be mostly in ruins. There is here a ferry over the river. Mount Triketa, in the vicinity, is much resorted to by pilgrims visiting the temple situated on its N. side.

AKOWLAH, or AKOLA, a tn. India, Hyderabad, on an affluent of the Poorna, 290 m. N.E. Bombay. Its lofty and well-constructed walls, and the numerous ruins contiguous to it, indicate a former magnitude and importance which do not now exist; but it is still a large and populous place.

AKPOKO, a tn. Central Africa, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank Chadda or Benuwe; lat. 7° 55' 34" N.; lon. 8° 5' 22" E. It is prettily situated at the foot of the Doma hills, a small range seemingly of unstratified rock, which rises to the height of about 600 ft. Its inhabitants are hospitably and commercially disposed.

AKRABEH, a large and flourishing tn. Palestine, which of old gave its name to the toparchy of *Acrobattene*, at some distance from r. bank Jordan, about lat. 32° 10' N. and lon. 35° 25' E. It is finely situated on the base of a high ridge, which here forms a watershed, and sends the waters of the adjoining open valley or plain in opposite directions, E. and W.

AKRON, a tn. N. America, U. States, cap. co. Summit, Ohio, on the Ohio and Erie canal and on the Cleveland and Zanesville railway, 100 m. N.E. Columbus. It occupies an elevated site about 400 ft. above the level of Lake Erie; and being furnished with ample water-power by the Little Cuyahoga, possesses a number of large flour-mills, as well as two woollen factories, and manufactures of cards, stoves, and steam-engines. In the vicinity extensive beds of mineral paint are extensively worked. There is also a blast-furnace. Pop. above 5000.

ALABAMA, a river, N. America, formed near Montgomery, in the state of Alabama, by the junction of the Coosa and the Tallapoosa; flows W. and then S. to its junction with the Tombigbee, about 50 m. above Mobile Bay, when it assumes the name of the Mobile, and falls into the bay of Mobile on the gulf of Mexico. Steamboats ascend to Montgomery, 320 m.; but the navigation is interrupted during the season of low water. Some of the largest cotton plantations of America are situated on its banks.

ALACUAS, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 11 m. from Valencia, on a plain in a healthy district. It is regularly built, and the manufactures consist chiefly of various articles of earthenware, made of a fine red clay and displaying considerable taste. Pop. 1773, of whom a considerable number are muleteers.

ALAJAR, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 44 m. N. Huelva, and 240 m. S.W. Madrid. It stands in a central space, surrounded by four lofty and rocky heights, and is, on the whole, indifferently built. Many of the inhabitants are muleteers. Pop. 1995.

ALA-KOOL, a lake, Asiatic Russia, in the S.E. of gov. Tobolsk, on the frontiers of Chinese Tartary. It is about 40 m. long by 17 m. broad, and has, near its N. shore, a small rocky island rising about 100 ft. out of the water. It receives eight streams, but has no outlet. Humboldt states that a volcano exists on an island in the lake; but according to Atkinson (*Oriental and Western Siberia*) 'no volcano has ever been in action in this region.'

ALAMAY, a tn. Central Africa, Bornou, not far from Bundi. It is surrounded with a wall and a ditch, and a dense thorny fence about 10 ft. thick.

ALAMO, a fort, U. States, Texas, l. bank river same name, on N.E. side of San Antonio. It was the scene of a deadly struggle in 1836 between a strong body of Mexican troops and a handful of Texans, who shut themselves up in it and perished to a man.

ALANIS, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 38 m. N. Seville and 205 m. S.S.W. Madrid, in a hollow between two hills at the end of the Sierra Morena. It consists of 305 houses, arranged in commodious, clean, and well-paved streets, and a spacious square. Pop. 1683, generally employed in cultivating the ground and rearing cattle.

ALANTIKA, a lofty and isolated mountain, Central Africa, near the W. frontiers of Adamaua, 30 m. S.E. Yola. Its height is from 9000 to 10,000 ft., and its circumference at the base about 50 m.

ALASUA, a vil. Spain, Navarre, in the valley of Burunda, and within 2 m. of Rurmendi. It is regularly built, and has manufactures of linen. Pop. 1116, many of them employed in felling timber.

ALATOZ, a vil. Spain, Murcia, prov. and about 20 m. E.N.E. Albacete, and 145 m. S.E. Madrid, between some heights on the side of the Sierra Chinchilla, near the Jucar. It consists of poor houses in irregular streets, and its trade is chiefly in agricultural produce, considerable numbers of sheep, and some goats, &c. Pop. 1366.

ALAYOU-AMBA, a tn. Abyssinia, Shoa, on a conical mountain of same name, about lat. 10° 12' N.; lon. 40° 50' E. It is an important place of 3000 inhabitants, who carry on an extensive trade with the interior, sending thither glass, cotton goods, and silks from India, and receiving in return coffee, cotton, tobacco, and slaves. Salt, in pieces of fixed dimensions, is said to be the usual medium of exchange.

ALBALADEJO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 50 m. N.W. Ciudad Real, and about 85 m. S.S.W. Madrid, on an uneven and somewhat elevated site. The inhabitants, 1695, are chiefly employed in agriculture and the rearing of cattle, and in exporting pine timber from the sierras of Segura and Alcaraz.

ALBALADEJO DEL CUENDE, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 14 m. Cuenca, on an irregular slope. Agriculture is the chief employment. Pop. 1333.

ALBALAT DE SEGART, or ALBUIXECH, a vil. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 10 m. N.N.E. Valencia, picturesquely situated on a mountain side, and a station on the Valencia and Castellon railway. It has mean houses and indifferent streets, with a small square. The trade is chiefly in flour, fruit, oil, and brandy. Pop. 846.

ALBANY (PORT AND ISLAND), Australia, Queensland, a short distance S.E. of Cape York, the N.E. extremity of the continent; lat. 10° 40' S.; lon. 142° 35' E. The island is separated from the mainland by a deep channel, not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and is upwards of 3 m. long and 1 m. in its greatest breadth, with an irregular outline produced by a number of bays with small rocky headlands. It is well wooded, and has open tracts of excellent grass-land; and the soil, which mostly consists of red sandy loam 6 to 15 in. deep, mixed with nodules of ironstone, is well adapted for the growth of useful vegetable productions. The rocks of ironstone in irregular masses, and of coarse sandstone, furnish an abundance of good material for building; and on the E. side of the island are beds of coral of the best description for making lime. Near the N.E. point is a rill of pure water, fringed with flowering shrubs and grasses, and running into a small natural reservoir.—PORT ALBANY, on the mainland, opposite the island, affords good and secure anchorage, and is convenient for large steamers, while whole fleets of ships might ride in safety in the adjacent Evans and Newcastle Bays. The general nature of the soil in the neighbourhood is a rich black sandy loam about 24 in. deep, and is well supplied with fresh-water streams flowing through valleys, in which are trees growing in great luxuriance, and fine clear flats with open forest ground. The timber on the mainland is of greater variety, and better adapted for building purposes, than that on the island. The climate is exceedingly temperate and healthy, being free from the excessive heat usual in tropical situations. The port and island have been selected for a new settlement (1865), to which the name of *Somerset* has been given, and which is likely to become one of much resort and importance as an intermediate station for steam communication between the more southerly colonies and the Eastern Archipelago, &c.

ALBARES, Spain:—1, A tn. New Castile, prov. and 16 m. Guadalajara, has straight and spacious streets, but indifferent houses. The principal crops are wheat, barley, oats,

and hemp. Pop. 1031.—2, *Albares de la Libera*, a tn. Leon, prov. and about 32 m. W. Leon, in a valley. The trade is in cattle and timber. Pop. about 1000.

ALBARRACIN, an episcopal tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 28 m. W.S.W. Teruel, and about 105 m. E. Madrid, cap. dist. same name, on S. side of a mountain belonging to the chain of Idueda. It is surrounded by much-dilapidated walls, and entered by three gates; is built of houses, generally of three stories, in narrow and very steep streets, many of them unpaved; is the seat of courts of primary and of appellate jurisdiction, and has among its edifices and institutions a large cathedral of the Composite order, of little architectural merit, but containing some good sculptures and paintings; two other churches, and a college in which about 180 pupils are gratuitously educated. Neither trade nor manufactures are of any importance. Pop. 1530.

ALBAZCHA, or EMUKI, a tributary of the Amoor, which joins its l. bank a little above Albassin. On a low island before its mouth are still traces of the batteries erected by the Tartars when Albassin was besieged. Albazcha abounds with fish.

ALBEMARLE, an isl. S. America, Ecuador, in the Pacific, the largest, and, with Narborough, the westernmost of the Galapagos group, is 60 m. long by about 15 m. broad, and forms a singular mass of volcanic ejections, consisting of six huge craters, united at their base by the lava which has flowed from them. The loftiest rises to the height of 4700 ft. above the sea. The S.W. side, which lies open to the trade-wind, and is usually covered by the clouds brought by it, is green and thickly wooded. Immediately N. of S.W. Cape is the loftiest of the craters, and at its foot Iguana Cove, so called from the numbers of iguanas frequenting it. These reptiles, though of repulsive appearance, are good eating. Two of the craters were seen in action in 1812, and a terrific eruption took place in 1825.

ALBERCA, a vil. Spain, Leon, prov. and 37 m. S. Salamanca, and about 110 m. W.N.W. Madrid; on the Sierra de Francia, consists of 490 ill-arranged houses. In a very deep valley, about 4 m. distant, stands the celebrated monastery of Batuecas. Pop. 1701, chiefly labourers and muleteers.

ALBERTI, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 27 m. S.E. Pesth, on the railway, with 2358 inhabitants, who are mostly Protestants. It has a brewery and a poorhouse.

ALBOLOTE, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and about 3 m. Granada, and about 220 m. S. Madrid, on a plain at the foot of Sierra Elvira, with houses of one story, and a square, with the remains of an Arab fort adjoining it. Pop. 1526, almost all engaged in agriculture.

ALBONDON, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 38 m. S. Granada, and about 215 m. S. Madrid, on an elevated plain commanding fine views, with 496 ill-arranged houses in unpaved streets, and a parish church of the Doric order divided into three naves. The principal product is wine. A copper mine was once worked in the vicinity. Pop. 3392.

ALBOREA, a vil. Spain, Murcia, prov. and about 22 m. N.N.W. Albacete, and about 110 m. S.E. Madrid, between the Cabriel and Jucar. A good deal of linen for home use is woven, and there is some trade in wine. Pop. 1721.

ALBUDEITE, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 14 m. Murcia, on a hill, with picturesque views. Pop. 1398, chiefly employed in manufacturing esparto.

ALBUQUERQUE, a vil. S. America, Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, beautifully situated in a grove of tropical trees about 3 m. W. of r. bank Paraguay; lat. 19° 26' 53" S.; lon. 57° 28' 51" W.

ALBURKAH, an isl., or rather group of swampy isls., Oru, W. coast of Africa, near the mouths of the Kwara, in the Bight of Benin.

ALCALA DEL VALLE, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 45 m. E. Cadiz, in a mountain valley, with a distillery, oil and flour mills, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil. P. 1764.

ALCANADRE, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 14 m. N. Logroño, on a plain r. bank Ebro, with the supposed remains of a Roman aqueduct, and a trade in agricultural and garden produce, sheep, and mules. Pop. 1260.

ALCOCER, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 25 m. Guadalajara, on a plain at the foot of a hill, with two schools, a parish church, a Franciscan nunnery, manufactures of bombazine, and some trade in farm produce. Pop. 1352.

ALCSUTH, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 18 m. N.E. Stuhlweissenburg, with 1200 inhabitants, and a fine archiepiscopal palace.

ALDERE, or ALDEYRE, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. Granada, about 210 m. S. Madrid, at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, 8 m. from Guadix. It is poorly built in winding streets. Pop. 1547, employed partly in agriculture, partly in making alpergata shoes, and partly in the mines of zinc, lead, and antimony in the vicinity.

ALDERSHOTT, or ALDERSHOLT [add.] An extensive tract of moorland in the parish was purchased, and a permanent camp for training the British army, with extensive barracks, was established upon it, by the government in 1854. Pop. in 1861 (including military), 16,720.

ALEGRETTE, a tn. S. America, Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, on an affluent of the Ibicui, 280 m. W. Alegre. It is an agreeably situated place, consisting of substantial houses, and possesses a church with three light spires, which form conspicuous objects at a great distance. Pop. 1412.

ALEISAR, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 52 m. Tarragona, on a mountain slope, with well-built houses and regular well-paved streets, a parish church with a magnificent chapel, and several distilleries, oil and flour mills.

ALELLA, a vil. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 6 m. Barcelona, on a hill near the sea, with well-built houses, manufactures of cotton and mixed goods, and several distilleries. In the environs, which are beautiful and picturesque, there are many fine villas. Pop. 1794, a large proportion of them fishermen.

ALEPE, or AULAPOLAY [add.], a tn. and port, India, pres. Madras, dist. Travancore, on the Malabar coast, 32 m. S. by E.-Cochin, 366 m. S.W. Madras; lat. 9° 30' N.; lon. 76° 25' E. It lies scattered between the beach and an extensive tract of rice-grounds, bordering the backwater, which here stretches eastward, and forms an extensive lake; it is also traversed by a canal, which passes through its centre, from the backwater to the timber-yard on the coast, and is crossed by six wooden bridges. The S. portion is divided into compounds, containing the dwelling-houses of the wealthier classes of the inhabitants. In the N. portion the Church Missionary Society have a church and mission-house. Alepe was comparatively insignificant half a century ago, but from the encouragement given to merchants and settlers of all classes it has gradually increased its population, and become a place of great trade. It is now the chief entrepôt for the produce of the interior, consisting chiefly of teak timber, pepper, and cardamoms.

ALEXANDRA LAND, the name recently given (1865), without any precise definition of its limits, to the territory of N. Australia, or to that part of it which extends from the parallel of Central Mount Stuart (lat. 22° S.) northwards to the mouth of the Adelaide river (lat. 12° 15' S.), thus including a portion of what has hitherto been known as *Arnhem Land*. The country S. of Central Mount Stuart, and intervening between it and the northern limit (lat. 26° S.) of the colony of S. Australia, has been named *Stuart Land*, after the indefatigable traveller J. McDouall Stuart, who was the first to cross (in 1862) the middle of the Australian continent from S. to N., and who has given the designation of *Alexandra Land* to the new country which he traversed. Probably this latter title will supersede or comprehend all previous ones, so that Alexandra Land will be used and understood of the whole of the territory of 'N. Australia,' comprising alike Stuart Land in the S. and Arnhem Land in the N. In this event, Alexandra Land may be described as coterminous with N. Australia, and therefore as lying between lat. 11° 30' and 26° S., and lon. 129° and 138° E., and bounded on the E. by Queensland and the Gulf of Carpentaria, W. by Western Australia, S. by South Australia, and N. by the Arafura Sea. The interior of the country has been as yet only partially explored, but although mostly intratropical it is found to be of a highly fertile and salubrious character. Several rivers intersect it in various directions, flowing through ranges of hills and lofty tablelands, the elevation of which renders the climate unusually temperate and healthy. The principal of these rivers are the Roper, which appears to rise in the table-land from 500 to 800 ft. above the sea in about lat. 15° S. and lon. 133° E., and flowing generally eastward, and receiving many tributaries, enters the Gulf of Carpentaria about lat. 14° 55' S.;

lon. 135° 40' E.; the Alligator river, which, rising in the table-land of an elevation of 3000 to 4000 ft., in about lat 13° 20' S.; lon. 132° 40' E., flows N. into Van Diemen Gulf; the Victoria, in the N.W., running through a hilly and fertile district in a N.W. direction to the sea; and the Adelaide, a fine stream, rising in the same range of high land as the Alligator, and flowing N.N.W. into Adam's Bay opposite Melville Isl. The Victoria is one of the largest tidal rivers in Australia, the tide being said to rise 30 to 40 ft.; and the gulf into which it flows is capacious enough and suitable for vast fleets of ships. The entrance to the Adelaide likewise affords an excellent harbour for vessels, with shelter from every wind. The river Adelaide has a depth of from 4 to 7 fathoms at its mouth, and at 120 m. up it is still about 7 fathoms deep and 100 yards wide, with a clear passage all the way; it abounds with fish and water-fowl. The country around it is excellent, and abundantly supplied with fresh-water streams, and the herbage most luxuriant. The timber is chiefly composed of stringy-bark, gum, pine, and other varieties of large trees, with quantities of bamboo of great size. The soil about the Adelaide is generally black and alluvial, and capable of producing everything that is necessary. This is for the most part the character of all the country N. of about lat. 17° S., the soil being generally formed of fine lacustrine deposit; tropical vegetation appears in the valleys of the Roper, and thence to the Adelaide and the sea-coast. Notwithstanding its tropical situation, the country is considered admirably adapted for sheep-farming, which is already largely carried on in the adjacent colony of Queensland as far N. as lat. 19° S., and is being rapidly extended northwards. There is also a vast tract of marsh land contiguous to the Adelaide, highly suitable for the cultivation of cotton. The formation of the high land in which the Adelaide rises is fine granite and quartz, with occasional appearances of ironstone; further S. are found sandstone and ironstone, and ranges of sand-hills of great extent and elevation, the whole interspersed with extensive and luxuriant grassy plains; the more southerly districts towards the centre of the continent are less prolific and adapted for habitation, being subject to long droughts and consequent scarcity of water. The whole territory is sparsely inhabited by small tribes of natives, generally fine grown and athletic people, but timid and inoffensive. Upon the whole, the new country, especially in the vicinity of the Adelaide river, is calculated to become very attractive to colonists, for it presents all the features desirable in new settlements. The introduction of labourers from among the Malays and people of the Eastern Archipelago would materially assist European settlers in the successful cultivation of the land. The home government is already preparing to organize an administration for its proper legislative management.

ALEXANDRIA [add.], a tn. N. America, U. States, cap. co. of same name, Virginia, finely situated r. bank Potomac, about 7 m. S. Washington. It is generally well paved and well lighted with gas, and possesses 12 churches, several good schools, and three banks. The port, now connected by a branch with the Central railway of Virginia, and provided with a good haven, carries on a considerable trade, exporting corn, tobacco, and coal. Shipbuilding is also carried on to a considerable extent, and several large cotton-factories have been erected. The whole country of Alexandria once formed part of the district of Columbia, but was retroceded to Virginia by an act of Congress in 1844. The adjacent heights have been noted as a fortified position during the civil war, on the outbreak of which they were held by the Confederates, but were taken possession of by Union troops in May, 1861. Pop. 8752.

ALEXANDRIA (FORT), British Columbia, Western N. America, l. bank Fraser river; lat. 52° 33' N.; lon. 122° 38' W. It is the head-quarters of the Hudson Bay Company for the district, and the nearest and best-known port for the Quesnelle and Caribou gold diggings, being the point to which various routes, existing and proposed, from the coast converge.

ALEXIEVSKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, cap. dist. Chopersk, on an affluent of the Choper, 215 m. N.N.E. Novo-Tcherkask. It contains 2691 inhabitants, and has several public offices and an annual market.

ALEXINATZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the S.E. of Servia, cap. circle of same name, on the Bulgarian Morava, 102 m. S.E. Belgrade. It is the seat of a court of justice and other public offices, and has a quarantine establishment, a church, and a school. Pop. 2704.

ALFACAR, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 3 m. from Granada, 216 m. S. Madrid, on a mountain slope, a ramification of the Sierra Jarana. It has four squares, a public granary, a well-built prison, an endowed school, and a large and handsome parish church. It is an ancient place, and has many houses nearly as the Arabs left them.

ALGABA, a tn. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and within 3 m. of Seville, on a plain between the Guadalquivir and the Huelva, which often overflows its banks. It is poorly built, and has the remains of an ancient Roman tower. Pop. 1813.

ALGAWF, a tn. N. Arabia; lat. 30° 35' N.; lon. 40° 20' E. It is beautifully situated in the centre of a valley of same name, which has nearly the form of a regular circle, surrounded on all sides by the chain of Gal Algawf, which rises with a uniform ascent about 500 ft. above the bottom. On the N.W. side the chain opens in a defile, through which the road towards Syria passes. The town itself, built for the most part of sun-baked bricks, and having every one of its twelve separate *souks* or quarters surrounded by a wall of the same material, is nearly semicircular in form; opposite to it, on a limestone precipice, stands the old castle of Almarid, overlooking the town and the whole valley, the diameter of which is about 3 m. Besides the date-palm, which appears to be indigenous, almost every fruit common to the climate is cultivated, though only to a limited extent, in the gardens and orchards.

ALGERSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, with a parish church, cotton, woollen, and flour-mills. Lignite is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1400.

ALGETE, a tn. Spain, prov. and 13 m. Madrid, on the side of a hill overlooked by others of greater height. Pop. 1500, of whom many are muleteers.

ALGHAZALÉ, a large vil. N. Arabia, in the valley of Jebel Shammar, between the two chains of Aga and Selma, about lat. 26° N., and lon. 42° E. It is surrounded by a wall of sun-baked bricks, and has a pop. of about 200 Shammar families.

ALGIERS, N. Africa, the central province of the three into which Algeria is divided, extends along the shores of the Mediterranean, from Cape Corbelin westward to Cape Magrono, and is bounded E. by prov. Constantine, S. the Sahara, and W. prov. Oran. Area about 44,000 sq. m. The surface is composed of mountains and valleys, the former lying generally between W.S.W. and E.N.E., and the latter occupying the intervals between them. The mountains, which belong to the system of the Atlas, slope partly toward the Mediterranean, and partly toward the desert. The division between the two slopes is formed by an elevated plateau. The two most important rivers are the Shelif and the Jeddî, which both have their sources in the lofty range of Jebel Amoor. The Shelif, after a circuitous course northwards into the heart of the province, turns W., and after forming part of the boundary between Algier and Oran, falls into the Mediterranean, near Mostaganem. The Jeddî flows eastward, across the Algerian Sahara, and is lost in Lake Melrir. The other more important streams, are the Nessa, which receives all the waters which descend from the N. slope of Mount Jurjura, the Isser, which, after forcing its way through mountain gorges, falls into the Mediterranean near Dellis, and the Mazafran. Between the Sahel and the Atlas, on the S., lies the beautiful and fertile plain of Metidja, which has a length of about 60 m., and a mean breadth of about 40 m., and is by far the finest tract in Algeria. For administrative purposes the province of Algiers is divided into two districts, a military and a civil. The former has six subdivisions; the latter forms the two arrondissements of Algiers and Blidah. The European pop. of Algiers, exclusive of the army, is estimated at 74,467; the native pop., exclusive of the tribes of the Sahara, at 583,472.

ALGYOGY, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 21 m. S.W. Karlsburg, cap. dist. of same name, on a small stream, near its confluence with the Maros. It has thermal springs, with baths, and a large trade in fruit. Pop. 1180.

ALHABIA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 11 m. from Almeria, l. bank Aboloduy, near its confluence with the Andarax. It is well built, and has manufactures of linen, a distillery, and some trade in wheat, barley, and maize. Pop. 1492.

ALHAMA, a tn. Spain, Murcia, prov. and 18 m. from Murcia, at the foot of a hill crowned by an ancient castle. It is well built in spacious streets, and a public square. The baths, erected over the mineral springs, are ascribed to the Romans. The manufactures are linens, woollen covers, and saltpetre; the trade is in grain, charcoal, snow, and timber. Pop. 6935.

ALHAMA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 80 m. (by rail) S.W. Saragossa, and 133 m. (by rail) N.E. Madrid. It is a station on the Madrid and Saragossa railway.

ALHAMA-LA-SECA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 11 m. from Almeria, 250 m. S.S.E. Madrid, on the side of the Sierra de Gador, with very indifferent houses; manufactures of linen, distilleries, saltpetre refineries, and oil and flour-mills. Pop. 2384.

ALHUCEMAS, a tn. Morocco, on a small rocky island of same name off its N. coast, 97 m. S.E. Centa. It rises irregularly upon a slope, and is a place of some strength, being surrounded by a wall with two gates, and defended by a castle flanked with towers. It belongs to the Spaniards, who use it as a penal settlement, and garrison it with 200 men.

ALIAGA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Teruel, 155 m. E. Madrid, on a beautiful plain at the foot of a mountain, l. bank Guadalupe. In the vicinity there is an old castle in good preservation. The manufactures consist of sacking, corduroys, and linens. Pop. 1122.

ALIBUNAR, a tn. Austrian empire, Servian Banat, military frontier, 29 m. N.E. Belgrade, on the N. side of the sandy waste of Bieloberdo. It contains 4400 inhabitants, and has three Greek churches, a school, and a potash refinery.

ALI BUNDER, a small tn. India, Scinde, on the Gonnee, one of the offsets of the Indus to the E. The ameer Futeh Ali, in 1799, in order to impound the water for irrigation, and exclude the tidal salt-water, constructed a dam near the town, which has had the effect of allowing the channel below to become almost obliterated, and of rendering the Gonnee, between the town and Hyderabad, navigable by boats only during the rainy season, through the vast deposits of alluvial matter brought down the river being prevented from passing the artificial obstruction. Thus the largest estuary of the Indus has been nearly blocked up, and the adjacent country, formerly very fertile, reduced to the utmost sterility.

ALIPORE, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, 4 m. S.E. Fort William or Calcutta. It has a dry and healthy site, which has induced several Europeans to make it their residence, and contains a large jail.

ALISCH (GREAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 36 m. N.E. Hermannstadt. Here, in 1661, Prince John Kemeny was defeated and slain by Michael Apaffi, who, in alliance with the Turks, was contending for the principality. Pop. 1140.

ALISEDÁ (LA), a vil. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 13 m. from Caceres, on a slope of the Sierra-del-Algibe, in a rugged and mountainous district. It is regularly built in level streets. The trade is in bricks, tiles, and charcoal. Pop. 1764.

ALLAHABAD [add.], a city, Hindoostan, at confluence of Ganges and Jumna, 630 m. (by rail) N.W. Calcutta. It is an important station on the East Indian railway, which here crosses the Jumna. In the great mutiny the town suffered much from the violence of the rebels; and the European residents, with a detachment of faithful Sikhs, were besieged by them in the fort, until relieved. Pop. in 1853, 72,093.

ALLEE MOHUN, or **RAJPOOR ALI**, dist. and tn. India, Malwa, with an area of 708 sq. m., and pop. about 70,000. By an arrangement with the Dhar state, to which it was subject, Allee Mohun became tributary to the British government in 1821. The rajah, who is a Hindoo, resides at Rajpoor.

ALLENDE (SAN MIGUEL), a tn. Mexico, state and 50 m. E.S.E. Guanajuato, on the Rio-de-la-Laxa, near the frontiers of Queretaro. It has a parish church, a Franciscan

monastery, and a superior school. The inhabitants manufacture arms and articles in leather, and also rear great numbers of cattle. Pop. estimated at 12,000.

ALLENTOWN, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Lehigh, on the river of this name, 18 m. above its junction with the Delaware, and on a railway which connects it on one hand with the anthracite coal-field of the Lehigh, and on the other with Philadelphia and New York. Its pop., mostly of German descent, is about 8000, and the chief trade is in coal and iron. For smelting the latter several large blast furnaces are in operation. Allentown is said to contain the first Lutheran church that was built in America.

ALLISONIA, a vil. U. States, Tennessee, on the Elk, and the railway from Nashville to Chattanooga, being nearly equidistant from both these places. It possesses the finest water-power in the state, and employs it partly in driving a very large cotton factory.

ALLIYAR-KA-TANDA, a tn. India, Seinde, dist. and 24 m. E.N.E. Hyderabad. It has some manufactures, chiefly of cotton, plain and dyed, and a good bazaar. Its position at the intersection of two great routes, the one from Hyderabad towards the E., and the other from Cutch to Upper Seinde and the Punjab, gives it great advantages for trade. Pop. 5000.

ALMA, a river, Russia, in the S. of the Crimea, formed by several streams from Mounts Chatir-dagh and Babugan; flows W.N.W., and falls into the S. part of Kalamita Bay, about 18 m. N. Sevastopol. It is a rapid but insignificant stream, which has acquired celebrity from a battle which now bears its name, and was fought September 20, 1854, when the Russians, though advantageously posted, with a most formidable artillery, on the heights which line its l. bank, were driven from their position at the point of the bayonet by the Anglo-French army, and forced to a precipitate retreat.

ALMAS (GREAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 25 m. N.W. Klausenburg, with 1610 inhabitants, and the ruins of a castle which figured in the wars of the sixteenth century. There is a remarkable cavern in the vicinity.

ALMENARA, a tn. Spain, Valencia, prov. and 17 m. S.S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the side of a lofty hill crowned with a strong castle. It is surrounded by a strong and high wall, flanked with towers at the salient angles, and has substantial houses, straight, wide, and clean streets; and two good squares, a massive and beautiful parish church, faced with blue marble. It is near the railway from Castellon to Valencia. Pop. 1270.

ALMENDRAL, a tn. Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 17 m. Badajos, on three hills which are spurs from others of greater elevation. It consists of houses, or rather huts, for a labouring population. One of its two churches is a splendid edifice, of three naves, richly adorned both externally and internally. Pop. 1670.

ALMONACID DE ZORITA, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 22 m. Guadalajara, on the side of the Sierra de Buendia. It has two fine mansions belonging to the Counts of San Rafael and Saceda, and a suppressed Jesuit college, whose buildings are still entire, and constitute one of the chief ornaments of the place, its church being still used for worship. Pop. 1265.

ALMUDEVAR, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 7 m. from Huesca, 24 m. by rail N.E. Saragossa, on an extensive plain, with commodious and paved streets. It is a station on the Barcelona and Saragossa railway. The remains of an ancient strong castle crown a height in the vicinity. Pop. (agricultural) 1998.

ALTAFULLA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 7 m. E.N.E. Tarragona, on the slope of a hill near the sea-shore. It consists of very indifferent streets and houses; in the vicinity is an ancient castle of massive structure in tolerable preservation. Pop. 1119.

ALTAMAHA, a river, U. States, which, formed by the Oconee and Ogeechee in the S.E. of Georgia, flows S.E. through sandy plains and pine barrens, and after a course of 140 m. falls into the Atlantic, 12 m. below Darien. It is navigable through its whole course for vessels of 50 tons.

ALTANGAN, plateau, Russian Trans-Baikal territory. It is traversed from W. to E. by the Uzulungui, a tributary of the Argun, attains in its culminating point, the mountain

pass of Suktui, a height of about 3200 ft., and is well wooded, except towards its S. frontier, where it becomes almost sterile, and may be considered as forming the N.E. extremity of the Gobi desert. On each side of it, to the W. and E., are several salt lakes, of which the Torei-nor is the largest in the former direction, and the Ubuduk, Tsagan-nor, and Hara-nor in the latter.

ALTATA, a seaport, Mexico, prov. Sinaloa, Gulf of California, at mouth of river, and 28 m. below Culiacan; lat. 25° 3' N.; lon. 108° 10' W. It has a considerable trade in Lima or Nicaragua wood, which grows all along the mountains of the Sierra, from San Blas up to Sonora.

ALTGBIRG, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 8 m. N. Neusohl, 120 m. N. Pesth, with 2184 inhabitants, and valuable mines of argentiferous copper.

ALTHÜTTEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 25 m. S.S.W. Prague, with a machine factory, tin and iron works; and blast furnaces supplied with iron ore from mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1000.

ALTIN-KOOL, a lake, Russian empire, W. Siberia, gov. and 450 m. S. by E. Tomsk, among the Altai mountains. It is a long and narrow expanse, stretching about 70 m. from N. to S., with a breadth of not more than 8 m., and lies in an enormous chasm surrounded by lofty mountains, some of them presenting nearly perpendicular precipices 2000 ft. high. On the W. and S. sides of the lake some of the mountain peaks exceed 10,500 ft. in height, and penetrate far above the line of vegetation into the region of perpetual snow. The depth of water is said to have been found in one spot 2000 ft.; in others still deeper there are no soundings. The surrounding rocks are composed chiefly of slate and granite, and many plants and flowers grow out of their crevices with almost tropical luxuriance. The lake is navigated by the Kalmucks, in canoes hollowed out of trunks of trees.

ALTON, a city and river port, U. States, Illinois, l. bank Mississippi river, 21 m. above St. Louis, and 3 m. above mouth of the Missouri. It is well and spaciouly built, and has large quarries of fine limestone, and abundant coal and timber in its vicinity. It is the central point of several lines of railway diverging from it in every direction. Pop. 4000.

ALTOONA, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, on the Central railway, 244 W.N.W. Philadelphia. Pop. 3000, the greater part of whom are employed in the extensive engine houses and machine factories belonging to the railway company.

ALTSTADT, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and within a mile of Hradisch, with 1800 inhabitants, and a church. Between it and Hradisch stand the remains of Willebrad, which was once the capital of an independent kingdom, and was the cradle of Christianity in Moravia.

ALTSTADT, a tn. Austrian empire, circle and 36 m. N.W. Olmütz, cap. dist. of same name, on the Graupa, near the foot of the Spieglist Schneeberg, with 1500 inhabitants; an ancient parish church, a paper mill; manufactures of linen and leather, and four yearly markets.

ALUKNUNDA. See *ALAKNANDA in Gazetteer*.

ALWUR, or **ULWAR**, or **MACHERY**, a state, India, in the N.E. of Rajpootana, situated between lat. 27° 4' and 28° 13' N.; lon. 76° 7' and 77° 14' E., and bounded N. by the British dist. Goorgaon, and the native state Kot Quasin, E. Goorgaon and Bhurtapore, S. Jeypoor, and W. Jeypoor and Jhujhur; length N. to S. about 80 m., and breadth about 65 m.; area, 3573 sq. m. The surface is generally elevated and rugged, one or more of the summits rising to a height of 2000 ft. above the sea. The general level, however, is at least 1000 ft. lower, and the far greater part of the drainage is carried into a valley watered by the Saubie Nullah, which flows N.N.E. and joins the Jumna. Though much of the territory is of an arid description, water is generally found on the plains by digging a little beneath the surface, and the means of irrigation being thus provided, the soil, though sandy, is highly productive. The inhabitants, known by the name of Mewatties, have long borne a bad name, but the influence of British rule, and the dread of punishment, are said to have had considerable effect in taming their predatory and turbulent disposition. Estimated pop. 280,000.

ALWUR, or **ULWAR**, cap. of above state, stands at the base of a rocky range of quartz and slate, 80 m. S.S.W.

Delhi. It is a place of no great size, surrounded by a mud wall, of which the gates only are flanked by bastions, and it is very poorly built. The only edifices worth notice are the rajah's palace, which is of a cubical form, and has its wall pierced with numerous small windows, and decorated with rude and glaring paintings; a pavilion of white marble, built by the late Rao Rajah, near a very deep tank which he had executed, and displaying no small degree of taste; and several Hindoo temples, in a style imitated from Mahometan structures. A fort, crowning the lofty mountain which overhangs the town, is highly ornamented, and serves the rajah both as a summer palace and as an asylum in times of danger.

AMAPALA, or **AMALAPA**, a seaport, Central America, Honduras, on the E. side of Tiger Island, in the Gulf of Fonseca. It is beautifully and advantageously situated on the mountain slope of the island, but very indifferently built. Its port, the best in that part of the Pacific, completely sheltered, and with ample depth of water, has made it the most important staple place of Honduras on the W. coast, and given it commercial relations with foreign places. Pop. not more than 1000.

AMARAKANTAK, a famous Hindoo shrine, dist. Ramghur, territory Saugor and Nerbudda, 120 m. S.E. Jubbulpore, on a mountain estimated at 3500 ft. above the sea. It is situated in a wild and almost pathless jungle, and though visited by large numbers of pilgrims, has never been thoroughly explored. The temple is said to be 40 ft. in height, and to contain a great number of images of Bhavani, or Parbati, the consort of Siva, who is worshipped here with great fervour. The rivers Nerbudda and Soane are said to rise in its vicinity.

AMARANTE, a vil. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 7 m. from Orense. The church is ancient, but not otherwise remarkable, and the two schools are endowed. Pop. 1660, many of them muleteers.

AMAZOC, a tn. Mexico, state and about 12 m. S.S.E. Puebla, at a point where two important roads meet. It stands in a fertile district, and is a large and well-built place, with two fine churches, and manufactures of spurs and horse-bits, which are of excellent quality, and in general use throughout the country.

AMBÁ SAHALIAN, a vil. Chinese Tartary, Manchouria, r. bank Amoor, above the junction of the Zeya. It consists of a number of scattered houses, badly built of wood, rushes, and clay, but each provided with a garden with clusters of trees, among which are birches, elms, maples, acacias, and the *pyrus spectabilis*. The fields are sown with varieties of millet and Indian corn.

AMBACA, a tn. W. Africa, Portuguese settlements, prov. Angola, cap. dist. of same name, 140 m. E. by S. Loanda, about lat. 9° S., 15° 30' E. It is beautifully situated on an eminence in a plain surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and was once a place of importance, though it is now insignificant. The district, which has a pop. of upwards of 40,000, has a finely diversified surface, is wonderfully fertile, and rears great numbers of cattle, and all kinds of agricultural produce, at a cheap rate. About 12 m. to the N. of Ambaca, the Jesuits had a missionary station called Cabenda. They are still spoken of with veneration, and seem to deserve it, since the fruit of their labours is still apparent in the great number of persons within the district who can both read and write. Few of them can have been taught directly by the missionaries, and the account given is, that ever since their expulsion, the natives have continued to teach each other.

AMBALAPULLY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Travancore, situated between the Malabar coast and an extensive tract of cultivated ground, 37 m. S. by E. Cochín. Its chief attraction is its temple, a small, but neat and costly edifice, crowning an earthen mound, and having its inner apartment covered with plates of copper, and surmounted by three gilt spiral ornaments. Near it is another inclosure, containing numerous apartments for the Brahmins. Its annual festival draws great numbers of devotees from the surrounding country.

AMBÁLEMA, a tn. S. America, New Granada, l. bank Magdalena, in a romantic district, 60 m. W.N.W. Santa Fe de Bogota. Tobacco of the finest quality is cultivated to a great extent in its vicinity, and forms the chief source of its prosperity.

AMBAS, or **AMBOISES** [add.], bay, W. Africa, Gulf of Guinea, at foot of Camaroons mountains, which abut abruptly on it. It is a well sheltered harbour, open to the sea breeze, and capable of receiving the largest vessels, and of being made a most complete naval station. The land rises from the almost perpendicular cliffs which form the landward side, and attains an elevation of 5000 ft. within 5 m. of the shore. The E. and innermost recess, named Morton Cove, is completely landlocked towards the weather, and at the head of it is Victoria, the missionary station, on a broken uneven ledge, formed by alluvium from the mountains, and extending 1 or 2 m. in breadth. Opposite the mission-house are some scattered rocks, forming a natural breakwater, and easily convertible into a pier. Several small streams of pure water flow into and near Morton Cove, and the heights are covered with noble timber; stone and coralline in abundance furnish ample materials for building. It is the only point on the W. coast of Africa, N. of Cape Colony, where a European settlement could be established above the fever level, which is presumed to be 4000 ft. above the sea. The advantages its position offers are, besides its qualifications as a harbour, the rapid ascent to a temperate climate free from fever, a small and peaceable native population, a central position for all the trading ports on this coast, and a much needed sanitarium. The European could transact his business at the port during the day, and retire to the pure air of the high land at night. For these reasons it is said to be well adapted for colonization, and peculiarly so for a convict establishment, and to be likely to become the Singapore of W. Africa. In 1837, Billeh, chief of Bimbia, who claimed Ambas Bay and Island, is said to have conceded the best part of the country to Colonel Nicholls, for the British government, and in 1844 slavery was abolished by a treaty made with the king and his chiefs for a consideration. Victoria was settled in 1858 by missionaries and converts from Fernando Po, when Spain resumed its right to that island, and refused toleration to those not of the R. Catholic faith; the site, a coast length of 12 m. being purchased from the native chiefs for £2000.

AMBATO, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, cap. cant. same name, l. bank the Ambata, on a sandy arid plain, about 80 m. S. by W. Quito. It has straight and well-paved streets, good houses, substantially built, some of them of two stories, with gardens attached, and contains a parish church and several convents. Its manufactures of leather and leathern articles are in high repute, and form a considerable article of trade. Pop. 10,000.

AMBOOR, a tn. India, presid. and 120 m. W.S.W. Madras, dist. N. Arcot, near the E. hills of the Barramahal. It was once defended by a strong fort, crowning an adjoining height, and is a neat, well-built, stirring place, inhabited chiefly by active, enterprising Lubbay traders, who purchase the produce of the surrounding country, both above and below the Ghauts, and transport it to Madras. The staple articles of trade are castor-oil, which is largely manufactured within the town, ghee, tobacco, and indigo.

AMBROGIO, SAN, a tn. Austrian empire, Italy, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Verona, with 3155 inhabitants, a new church, with a beautiful tower, and excellent quarries of red and white marble.

AMBUIM, or **OMBE**, a territory, W. Africa, Benguela, between lat. 10° 40' and 11° 30' S., and lon. 14° and 15° E.; bounded N. by Quisama and Libolo, E. Kibala, S. Selles, and W. Sumbe; area about 3000 sq. m. It is divided into three distinct parts, each of them under a separate and independent chief. The surface is to some extent covered by the Hama mountains, but has several broad and fertile valleys, and is watered by three considerable streams—the Longa in the N., the Cuvo in the centre, and the Sumbe in the S. The principal agricultural products are manioc, maize, beans, gourds, and potatoes, and the trade is in ivory, wax, gum copal, and orchel. The inhabitants are charged with cannibalism. Pop. about 75,000.

AMEE, a river India, rising in dist. Goruckpore, lat. 27° 8' N.; lon. 82° 38' E., and flowing S.E. with a slow stream, and joined by the Burar or Budh, till about 70 m. from its source it expands into a lake. From this lake a branch stream flows round, and rejoins it, forming a triangular island, on which stands the town of Maguhar, near which the Anee is crossed by the road from Goruckpore to Lucknow. Con-

tinuing a S.E. course, it flows into the Rapti a few miles below Goruckpore, receiving throughout numerous small streams in this level alluvial district.

AMERICAN, a river, U. States, California, formed in the N. central part of the state by the junction of two forks—North Fork, rising at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing in a general W. S. W. direction for 100 m.; and South Fork, issuing from Bonpland Lake, El Dorado co., and flowing between that co. and Sacramento, W. S. W. and W. to its confluence with North Fork. These streams pass through the principal gold-mining districts, and the main river runs with a S. W. course into Sacramento river near the city of that name.

AMES, a vil. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and about 40 m. S. W. Coruña, with a modern church, a primary school, and several mills. Pop. 4604.

AMESBURY, a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, 40 m. N. Boston. It lies along the N. bank of the Merrimac, and contains 3585 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are employed in the manufacture of leather and leathern articles, carriages, flannel, and satin. The American poet, J. G. Whittier, was born here.

AMEZQUETA, a tn. Spain, Basque provinces, prov. Guipuzcoa, l. bank Oria, at the foot of Mount Aralar, 32 m. N. N. W. Pampeluna, about 200 m. N. N. E. Madrid. The copper mines, which once employed a great number of persons, are no longer worked. Pop. 1480.

AMHERST, an isl. British America, the largest of the Magdalen islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the S. W. extremity of the group, and is connected with Grindstone island, situated to the N., by a double line of sandbars, inclosing an extensive lagoon 5 or 6 m. long, and 1 to 3 m. wide. The hills of the interior rise to the height of 550 ft. Towards the S. E. a remarkable conical hill, called the Demoiselle, and composed of trap of a dark red colour, has a height of 280 ft. Amherst harbour, situated about 1 m. S. E. of this hill, and formed by a peninsula in the S. W. corner of Pleasant bay, besides having the advantage of an excellent roadstead outside, is the easiest of access and egress in the Magdalen islands. The depth over its bar, however, is only 7 ft. at low, and from 9 to 10 ft. at high water.

AMITE, a river, U. States, Mississippi and Louisiana, rises in the S. W. of the former, and flows through Amite co. into the latter with a S. course, and then E. into Lake Maurepas. Small steamboats navigate it for 60 m.

AMJERAH [add.], a petty rajpoot state and tn. India, Malwa, between lat. 22° 16' and 22° 47' N., lon. 74° 40' and 75° 15' E., and bounded N. E., E., and S. E. by Dhar, S. Dhar and dist. Baug, S. W. Allee, Rajpoot, and N. W. Jabooah; length N. E. to S. W. about 42 m.; breadth S. E. to N. W. about 33 m.; area 584 sq. m.; estimated pop. 57,232. It forms five talooks or small districts. The principal crop is opium, which is very extensively cultivated; the other staple crops are Indian corn, cotton, grain, sugar cane, jowary (*Holcus sorghum*), and bajra (*Holcus spicatus*).—The town, cap. of above state, 60 m. S. W. Oojein, stands in an extensive valley, open toward the N., but inclosed on all other sides by low hills, and is nearly 1900 ft. above the sea. It possesses good bazaars, which are fully supplied, and a fine tank, which furnishes abundance of water when the small stream which passes the town becomes dry. Number of houses, 500.

AMMONOOSUCK, two rivers, U. States, New Hampshire. The one, *Ammonoosuck, Lower*, rising near Mount Washington, in co. Coos, traverses a course of 110 m. and joins the Connecticut; the other, *Ammonoosuck, Upper*, also rises in co. Coos, and joins the Connecticut after a course of about 75 m.

AMOSKEAG, a vil. U. States, New Hampshire, at the falls of the Merrimac, close to Manchester, with which it is incorporated. It possesses several large cotton factories, in which above 4000 hands are employed.

AMOY [add.] This is the most accessible of all the ports in China open to foreign trade, for ships of large burden, either entering or departing. So easy is the navigation, according to the charts of the Royal Hydrographic department, that no pilot is necessary, so that it is optional for a shipmaster to employ native boatmen for that purpose. Perhaps it was from this facility of access that Amoy became the first Chinese port to trade with foreigners, who are stated in the records

of the country to have visited its harbour before the eighth century. In 1730 English and Portuguese ships frequented this emporium of the province of Fokien, or Foo-kèen, as it is pronounced by the inhabitants. According to an estimate made in 1860, the island of Amoy is 40 m. in circuit, having numerous fisher's hamlets scattered over it, containing an aggregate population of 115,000; while that of the city and suburbs was upwards of 210,000. The foreign residents are not more than 120, few of whom reside in the city, as the islet of Koolangsoo, less than 3 m. in circumference, and 700 yards wide, is more pleasantly and healthily situated, and has residences erected on the hill and along the shore; with docks 300 ft. long.

Since the formal opening of the port in 1844, and the establishment of British and other foreign consulates, the trade of Amoy gradually increased to 1860, with a considerable export of Ankoï, Oolung, and other black teas, chiefly in foreign vessels, and sugar, alum, rice, tobacco, and iron-ware; the imports comprising the usual descriptions of cotton manufactures and opium. A branch of the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs was established at this port under the regulations of the Treaty of Tientsin, ratified in 1860, from which correct returns of legitimate trade are obtained; but there is a good deal of contraband traffic carried on in native junks. According to the returns furnished in that year, the British trade was as follows:—Shipping inwards, 83,463 tons; value of imports, £1,153,705; exports, £795,956. Since that year the returns have shown a considerable decrease except in the aggregate tonnage—shipping inwards in 1862, 83,819 tons; imports, £713,143, and exports, £420,000. Besides this, the foreign trade in American and other vessels fell during the same period from 77,765 tons to 70,598, with a corresponding decrease of value in imports and exports, which cannot be exactly ascertained, on account of a large portion of this tonnage not being engaged specially in the trade of Amoy. In the year 1862 the whole number of arrivals comprised 484 square-rigged vessels, measuring 154,417 tons. Of the exports to Great Britain, tea forms almost the sole item, and for the season ended May 31, 1863, the quantity cleared at the customs was 2,135,000 lbs.—(*Custom Returns; Chinese Commercial Guide*.)

After the suppression of the Taiping rebellion in the northern provinces, by the capture of Nanking, the suicide of Hung Sin Isiuén, and the decapitation of the Chung Wang, a number of the rebels escaped to the province of Fokien, under the leadership of a chief calling himself the Sszo-Wang. Here they settled down within some 50 miles of Amoy about the close of 1854, and, by the judicious proclamations of regard for private property on the part of their chief, maintained a strong position in the surrounding country, with a view to the capture of Amoy, as an excellent seaport for supplies of munitions of war. The British consul visited this chief, who stated to him that the rights of all foreign residents would be respected; and in April, 1865, this remnant of the formidable Taiping armies was located near Amoy, with no prospect of being dislodged by foreign troops. The effect of this was to paralyze legitimate foreign trade; while there was a contraband traffic in arms and ammunition, chiefly from Shanghai, against which the governor of Hong-kong issued a proclamation.

AMPATA, or OMPTA, a tn. Bengal, dist. Hoogly, on river Damooda, 22 m. W. Calcutta. Large vessels ascend to it, and as it is the principal depôt for the coal brought down in boats from Burdwan and Bancoora, it is a place of importance.

AMPUERO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 20 m. S. E. Santander, 200 m. N. Madrid, on a mountain slope. It consists of houses built of stone, and covered with tiles, and has two churches, one of them a large structure of striking appearance, with rich internal decorations. Pop. 1301.

AMRAWUTTY, or AMARAVUTTY, a river, India, presid. Madras, which rises among the Annamullay or Dolly mountains, near the S. W. frontiers of Coimbatour, flows circuitously N. E., and after a course of about 140 m. joins the Cauvery on its r. bank, a little below Caroor.

AMREELI, or UMREYLE, a tn. India, Guicowar, peninsula Kattywar, on the Thobee, a tributary of the Setroonjee, which has its mouth on the W. shore of the gulf of Cambay, 130 m. S. W. Ahmedabad. It has a rather striking appear-

ance when approached, being surrounded by a strong wall, with large round towers, and consists of about 2000 houses, among which is the residence of the provincial governor. It appears prosperous, and is said to have greatly improved since the general protection of the British government was extended to the tributary vassals of the peninsula.

AMSCHELBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Tabor, 28 m. S. by E. Prague. It contains 3718 inhabitants, and has manufactures of alcohol and leather, a brewery, an oil-press, and two mills.

AMURNATH, Cashmere, a natural cave in a rock of gypsum, in the Himalayan mountains, N.E. Cashmere. It is regarded by the Hindoos as the residence of their god Siva, and is therefore much frequented. Its dimensions are said to be 100 yards in width, 30 in height, and 500 in depth. Vast numbers of doves inhabit it, and are regarded with much superstition.

AMUSCO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 13 m. (by rail) N. Palencia, on a beautiful plain. It is a station on the Alar del Rey and Venta de Banos portion of the railway from Madrid to Santander. The houses are only of one story, and the streets, though wide, are ill-paved and dirty. The chief buildings are a very large church, with a lofty tower, a court-house, and hospital. The manufacture of horse-cloths is important. Pop. 1743.

AMWAS [anc. *Emmaus*], a vil. Palestine, between Yalo and the road leading to Jerusalem from the W. It stands on a declivity looking westward over the great plain sloping to the Mediterranean, and though a poor place, gives proof of its former importance in a fountain and the ruins of an ancient church, a fine structure of large hewn stones.

ANAA, or CHAIN ISLAND, an isl. S. Pacific, Feejee group, lat. 17° 14' S.; lon. 145° 23' W. It is 12 m. long, by 7½ m. broad, and contains about 5000 inhabitants, who are very dark, inclining to the Papuan type, and were once notorious cannibals, but have been professed Christians for the last twenty years. The island was first discovered by Captain Cook on 8th April, 1769.—(*Official Rep. on Cent. Polynesia*.)

ANANDPOOR, a tn. India, in the hill state Kubloor, on the tongue of land formed by a remarkable bend of the Sutlej, about 130 m. E. by S. Lahore. It stands at the base of the peak of Nina Devi, which rises about 3000 ft. above it, and more than 4000 ft. above the sea, and has a somewhat imposing, though rather sombre aspect; it contains several large brick buildings, with flat roofs and windowless walls.

ANANIEV, a tn. Russia, gov. Kherson, cap. circle of same name, with 4977 inhabitants, and two churches.

ANCHIALO, a tn. Turkey in Europe, W. shore Black Sea, in the S.E. of Bulgaria, with a harbour, which is much frequented by coasters, and carries on a considerable trade in wine and fish, chiefly mackerel. Pop. 4000.

ANCONA [add.], city and port, Italy, on Adriatic, 132 m. N.E. Rome, has increased in trade and vitality since the consolidation of the kingdom. Shops and houses of a higher class have replaced old ones, and building has gone on in every quarter. Railway communication is completed or in progress with Rome, Pescara, Foggia, &c. The growth of cotton, to which the soil and climate are well adapted, has been attempted in the neighbourhood, but with no great energy or success. The harbour has been materially improved by dredging and by the construction of a quay for the use of large vessels, and a line of steamers runs between this port and Alexandria. The imports in 1863 were:—British, value £196,520, and tonn. 83,650; foreign, value £317,119, and tonn. 112,326; total value £513,639, tonn. 195,976. Exports in 1863:—British, value £26,489, and tonn. 14,862; foreign, value £92,245, and tonn. 107,948; total value £118,734, tonn. 122,810.—(*Consular Report*, Jan. 1864.)

ANCUD, or SAN CARLOS, a seaport tn. Chili, on a creek or gulf of same name N. side isl. Chiloe, of which it is the cap.; lat. 41° 52' S.; lon. 73° 55' W. It occupies two heights and an intervening valley, and consists of houses generally of wood, small and with little appearance of comfort. The plaza, or public square, situated on a flat at the summit of the S. height, and commanding an extensive view, contains the best buildings, public and private. Among the former are the cathedral, the residence of the intendente, and the public offices. The harbour, though completely secure when

once entered, is rendered somewhat difficult of access by shoals and other obstacles. Ancud is a bishop's see. P. 3865.

ANDACOLLO, a tn. Chili, prov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Coquimbo, in a wild mountain district about 2500 ft. above sea-level. It is the seat of an important mining industry, and derives considerable advantage from the number of pilgrims who annually resort to it on account of an image of the Virgin which has the reputation of working miracles. Pop. 1583.

ANDAHUAYLAS, a city, Peru, cap. prov. same name, dep. Ayacucho; lat. 13° 44' S.; lon. 73° 40' W. It takes its name from a cordillera belonging to the mountain knot of Cuzco, the most considerable in the Andes, and has a population estimated at 19,184. To the prov. 31 vills. belong.

ANDALA, a tn. W. Africa, Benguela, territory Galangue, about lat. 13° 35' S.; lon. 17° 40' E. The inhabitants, estimated at 2500, have numerous herds of fine cattle, obtained chiefly by plunder in the lands of the south.

ANDORRA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 50 m. Ternel, on the side of a hill, with commodious houses, generally of two stories, spacious paved and clean streets, two squares, and two fine fountains. The trade is in corn, wine, silk, wool, honey, and wax. Pop. 1600.

ANDRÁ (Sr.), a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Carinthia, on the Lavant, 27 m. N.E. Klagenfurt, with a beautiful cathedral and 1200 inhabitants.

ANDRES (SAN), a tn. Bolivia, prov. and 70 m. N.W. Oruro, with a large church surmounted by a dome. Immediately adjoining is an extensive building, which occupies three sides of a square, and serves alike for townhouse and hotel.

ANDRICHAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, cap. dist. of same name, in a beautiful district, 30 m. S.W. Cracow, with 2677 inhabitants, a fine baronial castle, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, a walk-mill, and important weekly markets.

ANDROS [add.], an isl. West Indies, one of the largest of the Bahamas, situated not far from the E. entrance of the gulf of Florida, and forming the W. side of what is called the Tongue of the Ocean. It is 90 m. long from N.N.W. to S.S.E., and varies in breadth from 40 m. near its centre to 20 m. in the S. and only 10 m. at its N. extremity. On the E. it is skirted by a narrow ridge from 70 to 100 ft. high, but is generally low and swampy, especially on the W. shore, which is composed of a slimy mud like pipe-clay, and so little above sea-level that in N.W. gales it is overflowed to a considerable distance inland. It is well wooded, but little cultivated; its few inhabitants, who have their chief settlement at Red Bay, near its N.W. end, employing themselves in collecting sponge, which is found in large quantities, and in shipping the wood which is floated down from the lagoons in the interior.

ANDROSCOGGIN, a river, U. States, which, issuing from Lake Umbagog, in co. Coos, New Hampshire, flows first E. then S. into Maine, and joins the Kennebec about 18 m. above its mouth in the Atlantic, after a course of about 150 m. The tide ascends about 35 m. above the point of junction.

ANDUJERD, a vil. Persia, prov. and 40 m. E. Kerman, about lat. 29° 47' N.; lon. 57° E. It is defended by a castle, situated at some distance from it on a lofty hill, and was a flourishing place till the extortions of the governor reduced the inhabitants to poverty. It has groves of palm, orange, and lemon trees, and the finest henna of Persia is grown in its vicinity.—(*Jour. Roy. Geog. Soc.* vol. xxv. p. 36.)

ANDULO, a territory, W. Africa, Kimbunda country, between lat. 9° 40' and 11° 10' S.; lon. 16° 50' and 17° 40' E.; bounded N. by Malemba, a dependency of Bailundo; E. Massongho or Kissendi; S. Bihé; and W. Bailundo. Area about 2400 sq. m.; pop. 40,000. In physical features it strongly resembles Massongho, which bounds it on the E., consisting of gently undulating plains alternating with dense forests and grassy prairies. Its chief river is the Bale, which, descending from the Bulum Bulu steppe, flows N. to the Kulatu, a principal affluent of the Coanza. The inhabitants, who are peaceable and industrious, cultivate the soil and carry on a considerable trade, chiefly in wax, and, to a less extent, in ivory. The prince, though nominally absolute as to his internal administration, is tributary to Bailundo.

ANGEY KYOUNG, a long narrow isl. Hunter's Bay, Arracan, lat. 20° N.; lon. 93° 10' E. It is about 20 m. long, 3 m. broad, rugged, and uninhabited.

ANGIAMA, a tn. W. Africa, dist. Oru, l. bank Kwara, about 30 m. above its mouth. It is the largest place belonging to the Waree tribe, and has a melancholy interest attached to it as the place where the traveller Lander was mortally wounded. It is much frequented by the Benin palm-oil traders.

ANGOSTA, or ANGOXA [add.], a tn. and territory, E. Africa, Mozambique. The town, 12 m. above the mouth of a river of same name, lat. 16° S., lon. 39° 45' E., consists of a number of small houses, partly of wood and partly of stone, and thatched with palm leaves. The inhabitants, about 1000, mostly Arabs, carry on a considerable trade with Zanzibar, Melinda, and Mombas. The principal articles are oil of sesame, much used as a substitute for olive-oil, ivory, ebony, gum copal, coir and ground nuts, cocoa-nut oil, and orchil.—The territory, governed by an independent prince, has a sea-board of 90 m. between the month of the Antonio on the N. and that of the Quizans, or Mome, on the S. coast, and extends a considerable distance inland, chiefly along the banks of the river Angoxa, which is said to have its source in a large lake, and to be navigable for 180 m.

ANGUIANO, a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 20 m. S. W. Logroño, 132 m. N.N.E. Madrid, at the foot of a mountain called Cameros Altos, and crowned by the ruins of an old monastery. It is traversed by the Nayerilla, is indifferently built, and has a copious and beautiful fountain. The trade is in wool and grain. Pop. 1020.

ANHIM, a tn. Siam, on the E. shore of the N.W. arm of the gulf of Siam; lat. 13° 21' N.; lon. 100° 55' E. Its salubrity has made it famous as a watering-place and sanatorium for Europeans and Americans suffering from the prevalent diseases of Bangkok. The first king of Siam and his court spend some time here every year, and houses have been built for their accommodation. Many of the inhabitants are employed in catching and curing fish for the market at Bangkok. Between Anhim and Bangpasoi there are extensive rice-fields.

ANINON, a vil. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 48 m. Saragossa, at the extremity of a small mountain. It consists generally of mud houses plastered over and placed in various squares and narrow unpaved streets, and has several fountains, manufactures of linen, and distilleries. Pop. 1700.

ANJENGO, a tn. India, presid. Madras, Travancore, on a narrow strip of land between the Malabar coast and an extensive lagoon or backwater, 92 m. S. by W. Cochin, 390 m. S.W. Madras. It consists of a town, composed chiefly of two parallel rows of houses, and of an old fort, situated at its S.E. extremity. At the opposite extremity there is a R. Catholic church; most of the inhabitants, descendants of the Portuguese or native converts, professing that form of Christianity. They are generally poor, and live by fishing or manufacturing cordage of coir or cocoa-nut fibre. There is no proper harbour, and ships visiting the place must anchor two miles off in an exposed roadstead. The E. India Company had long a factory here.

ANNABERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, on a considerable eminence, 50 m. S. W. Vienna. It contains 1480 inhabitants, and has a church to which pilgrimages are made, ironworks, quarries of gypsum, and mines of coal and antimony.

ANNAMULLAY, a mountain-range, India, presid. Madras, in the S. and S.W. of dist. Coimbatore. The mountains attain their greatest height toward the E., where they are said to be nearly as high as the Neilgherries, or about 6000 ft. above sea-level. They are covered with magnificent teak forests, which are systematically worked, on account of government, for the purpose of supplying the Bombay dockyard and the gun-carriage manufactories in Bombay and Madras. The timber is first conveyed in carts to the brow of the Ghauts, about 7 m. distant, and then let down by a slide. What is intended for Bombay is carted for 40 m. farther to Mungara, near Palghaut, on the Madras railway, and afterwards floated down the Ponany to the W. coast; what is intended for Madras is carted to Yangul, near Caroor, and floated to the E. coast by the Cauvery.

ANN ARBOR, a city, U. States, Michigan, cap. Wash-

ternaw co., on Huron river and Michigan Central railroad, 40 m. W. Detroit. It is well-built in a pleasant and healthy situation, and has a flourishing university. The district is agricultural, and has an active trade. Pop. (1850) 4868.

ANOOPSHUHUR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Boolundoosur, 70 m. E.S.E. Delhi, r. bank Ganges, the channel of which is here 1 m. wide, though not more than a fifth of this space is filled in the dry season. The town is both surrounded by a mud wall 20 to 30 ft. thick and defended by a large brick fort; and at the N. end is the large antique palace of the zemindar. The houses, either of mud or ill-cemented brick, are poorly built. Pop. 8947.

ANOVER DE TAJO, a tn. Spain, New Castile, prov. and 11 m. from Toledo, on a considerable eminence, with houses of regular construction, a parish church with a very ancient tower, and manufactures of earthenware, saltpetre, and fine plaster.

ANSO, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 59 m. from Huesca, l. bank Veral, on a plain surrounded by mountains. It is tolerably built and excellently paved, and has manufactures of linens and woollen stuffs and a trade in wool. Pop. 1416.

ANTAL (SZENT), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Honth, 6 m. S.E. Schemnitz, with 1300 R. Catholic inhabitants, an imposing castle situated on an eminence, and a trade in wood, obtained from the large oak and pine forests of the district.

ANTANANARIVO. See TANANARIVO.

ANTHONY (Sr.), a tn. U. States, Minnesota, l. bank Mississippi, near the celebrated falls of same name, 8 m. N.N.W. St. Paul. It stands at the head of navigation of the river, contains 3258 inhabitants, and has a state college and a number of saw-mills and manufacturing establishments. St. Anthony city, which is a mere village, adjoins it on the S.; and Minneapolis, which in 1860 had a pop. of 2564, is immediately opposite to it on the r. bank of the river.

ANTICOSTI [add.], an isl. British America, in the N.E. entrance of the St. Lawrence; has a length from W.N.W. to E.S.E. of 122 m., a breadth of 30 m., and a circuit of about 270 m. Its shores are everywhere bordered with rocks of secondary limestone, and do not furnish a single good harbour. This want of anchorage, coupled with the frequency of fogs, makes the navigation dangerous. On and near the coasts the limestone is covered with a thick and often impenetrable forest of dwarf spruce firs, which sometimes, in exposed situations, are only a few ft. high, and so twisted and matted that it would be possible to walk some distance on their tops. The surface of the island is nowhere higher than 700 ft. above the sea. The S. coast is generally low and shelving, with limestone reefs which dry at low water; the N. coast, for about 80 m. from its E. extremity, is bold and precipitous, presenting picturesque headlands and cliffs which have upwards of 400 ft. of perpendicular height. The rest of the N. coast is low, like the S. The interior of the island is little known, but is probably less sterile than the coasts, as white spruce large enough for the mast of a schooner of 60 tons, and a species of larch called juniper, of sufficient size to form a schooner's keel, have been seen upon it. Land birds are very scarce, and the quadrupeds are confined to four or five species—the black bear, fox, otter, marten, and a few mice. The climate being insular, seems not to be more severe in winter than that of Quebec; but the summer is cold, foggy, rainy, and stormy. Of its agricultural capabilities little is known, the only attempts at cultivation being at Gamache bay, South-west point, and Heath point, the latter being exposed places. Potatoes, pease, barley, and oats have been grown successfully; and at South-west point cattle have been kept in good condition.

Gamache or Ellis bay, about 8½ m. from W. end of lighthouse on the S. side, and Fox bay, 15 m. from Heath point lighthouse on the N. side, are the only harbours that are comparatively safe. They might be connected by a road, 120 m. long, over a regular and tolerably level surface, thus opening the whole interior of the island. Along the low lands of the S. coast is a continuous peat plain, extending upwards of 80 m., and 2 m. broad, with a thickness of peat from 3 to 10 ft.; and along this coast lies an immense quantity of timber, drifted from the rivers of the mainland.

From the water alone is it possible to obtain any profitable return for industry. The streams, which are numerous

though too small to admit boats, generally abound with trout, and are periodically visited by great numbers of salmon, which are taken by the two or three resident families and salted for the Quebec market. Seals frequent the limestone reefs, and cod are taken occasionally off several parts of the coast in small schooners, the crews of which often join the occupation of wreckers to that of fishermen. They come from the Magdalen islands and other parts of the gulf. Three lighthouses have been erected on Anticosti—one on Heath point, at its E. extremity, another on the S.W., and the third on the W. point. The first two are built of a beautiful enclinal limestone, quarried on the spot, and the other of stone faced with fire-brick. They are all visible at the distance of 15 m. The only resident inhabitants of the island are the people who have charge of the lighthouses and provision posts.

ANTIETAM, a creek, U. States, rises in S. part of Pennsylvania, and, flowing S. into Maryland, falls into the Potomac about 50 m. N.W. Washington. On Sept. 17, 1862, a great battle was fought upon it, near Sharpsburg, between the Confederate army under General Lee and the Federals under General McClellan, each army numbering about 100,000 men. The engagement lasted with great determination and fury from daylight till dark without any decisive result; but during the night the Confederates withdrew, and recrossed the Potomac. The losses were about 14,000 on each side.

ANTIGUA (LA), a tn. Fuerteventura, one of the Canary Isles, on a spacious plain near its centre, consists of about 470 houses, and has linen and woollen manufactures. The chief products are wheat, barley, millet, barilla, cochineal, potatoes, and cotton. Pop. 1780.

ANTIPODES [add.], a group of isls. to the S.E. of New Zealand, near the boundary between the S. Pacific and the S. Polar or Antarctic Oceans. The name was formerly given to a single isl., which was supposed to be the land in the S. hemisphere which, in respect of latitude and longitude, corresponded most exactly with those of Greenwich in the N. hemisphere, and was believed to be situated in lat. 49° 40' S., lon. 179° 42' E.; in other words, differed from the true antipodes only by a deficiency of 1° 48' 6" in latitude, and of 0° 18' in longitude. The locality was visited in 1846 by Captain Darley, and in 1859 by Captain Stevenson, who both found, not a single island, but a group. According to Captain Darley, the group consists of a principal island about 15 m. in circuit, surrounded by six or seven minor islands. Of the principal island, which he proposed to call Penantipodes, he made the lat. 49° 40' S., and the lon. 178° 40' E., thus leaving the latitude exactly as before, but increasing the deficiency of longitude; making it, not 0° 18' as was formerly supposed, but 1° 20'. Captain Stevenson entirely agrees with him in regard to this increase of longitude, but counts only four islands in the group, which, according to him, lies nearly due N. and S., and extends over an area of 4½ sq. m. The islands seem to have a maximum height of about 600 ft., and are of a somewhat forbidding aspect.

ANTOLIN, two places, Spain, Asturias:—1, *Antolin (San)*, a vil. and par. prov. and W. from Oviedo, on the *Ibias*, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge. Its monthly market for corn and farm-produce is important. Pop. 3600.—2, *Antolin de Villanueva (San)*, a vil. and par. prov. and 40 m. W.N.W. Oviedo, stands on an open plain on the *Navia*, near its mouth in the Bay of Biscay. Pop. 2500, many of them fishermen.

ANTON (Štr.), a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, on the *Jesnitz*, 55 m. S.W. Vienna. It contains 1622 inhabitants, and has manufactures of nails and cast-iron pipes, an oil-press, several saw-mills, and a seam of lignite, which is worked to a considerable extent.

ANTONIO (SAN), a tn. Spain, isl. of *Ivica*, on a bay on the W. coast which forms a large but imperfectly sheltered harbour. It is defended by a strong tower, and has a large and substantial church of regular architecture, and some trade in farm-produce and charcoal. Pop. 3539.

ANTONIO (SAN), a tn. Central America, Honduras, lat. 14° 26' N.; lon. 87° 20' W.; curiously built on a steep mountain-ridge of same name, which terminates the magnificent valley of the *Yeguaré*, on the road from *Comayagua* to *Teguicigalpa*. It has a handsome church, and in its immediate vicinity are silver mines, which are the oldest, and were

at one time considered to be the richest, in the country. Pop. about 1200.

ANTREE, a tn. IndiaScindia's Dominions, at the S. entrance of a rocky ravine, 8 m. S.E. Gwalior. It appears to have been once a handsome place, defended by a fort with four strong towers, but is now very much decayed. Salt is manufactured here by washing the saline earth in the vicinity.

ANTWERP [add.], the principal port of Belgium. It has in recent times made considerable advances both in general trade and in population. The steady increase in the number and tonnage of the vessels entering the port, as shown in the subjoined table, is a satisfactory evidence of the progress of trade:—

	No. Entered	Tonnage.	Aver. Tonn.
1832,	1164	129,607	117
1843,	1301	269,281	161
1853,	1811	335,817	185
1856,	1920	439,915	229

The more recent state of the vessels entered and cleared, and the exports and imports is as follows:—

	Entered Tonnage.	Cleared Tonnage.	Value of Imports by sea.	Value of Belg. Expts. by sea.
1861,	2517	612,002	2521	619,150
1862,	2128	557,090	2145	558,950
1863,	2337	576,337	2405	585,520

Fully a third part of the vessels that enter the port of Antwerp are under the flag Great Britain.

The chief imports are flees, cotton, and wool, in all of which there has been a considerable increase in recent years; and besides these, coals, seeds, hides, sugar, tobacco, and wines figure for large amounts. The principal exports are coals, iron wrought and cast, glass manufactures, grain, and firearms.

Antwerp is one of the most important entrepôts for hides and wool from the river *Rte*. It has extensive refineries of colonial sugar, and manufactures of cigars, silk, and candles, and in addition several shipbuilding-yards, including one for iron-vessels. The pop. had increased in 1862 to 117,324.

ANUNG-HOY, an isl. China, in the entrance to Canton river, near the *Boca Tegu*. It has a peak which rises to the height of 1500 ft., immediately in front of which the principal fortifications for defending the strait are erected.

ANYISHI, a vil. W. Africa, dist. Kororofa, l. bank *Benuwe*, picturesquely seated at the top of a cliff; lat. 7° 48' N.; lon. 9° 5' E. Among the huts are many papaw trees and croton bushes; and immediately around, numerous cultivated patches of maize and *Dawa* corn. Anyishi, recently founded by a tribe driven from their former seat, *Sundubé*, is subject to *Wukari*.

ANZUOLA, a tn. Spain, Basque Provinces, prov. Guipuzcoa, on the high-road from Madrid to France, 20 m. Tolosa. It stands on a flat surrounded by mountains, and consists of four streets and two squares. It has two churches, one of which, of very ancient date, belonged to the Templars. The industrial establishments are tanneries and flour-mills, and a number of looms are employed in weaving a kind of cloth which is made of flax at goat's hair, and in large demand in the neighbouring districts. Pop. 1800.

AOM, a river, Sibex, Manchooria, which rises in the *Khotski* mountains, flows W., and joins the *Usari* on its r. bank, after a course of 15 m., in lat. 47° 30' N.; lon. 135° E.

APANECA, volcanoid Indian vil. Central America, San Salvador. The vil. which is situated 40 m. W. San Salvador, at the N. foot of the extinct volcano, possesses little interest. But the volcano of *Apaneca*, which rises 5530 ft. above the sea, presents some remarkable features. Its crater, which is nearly three quarters of a mile in diameter and comparatively shallow, is partly occupied by a lake frequented by large numbers of ducks and other wild fowl, and partly covered with green pastures, on which herds of cattle are fed. The Indians, to whom these belong, have fixed their huts within the same locality and thus converted what is usually a solitude into a beautiful landscape. The lake of the crater is, from its appearance called the *Laguna verde*, and is nowhere above 12 ft. deep; but there is a second crater, which partakes more of its form which craters usually exhibit—displaying much wild features, and inclosing within its precipitous sides a lake called *Lagunita*, which is in some parts so deep that no beam has been found.

APARRI, a tn. Philippine isles, Luzon, prov. Cagayan, l. bank river of same name, at its mouth on the N. coast, lat. $18^{\circ} 23' 7''$ N.; lon. $121^{\circ} 13'$ E. It contains about 5000 inhabitants, no live in houses composed of frail materials. Some of the public buildings, however, are substantial; and the harbour, the only one on the N. shore of the island, is not devoid of importance.

APATKLVÁ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Bekes-Csant in a fertile dist. on the Muros, 16 m. E.S.E. Szegedin, 14 m. S.E. Pesth. It contains 4079 inhabitants, who trade in all kinds of agricultural produce and a good wine.

APATKLVÁ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Borsod, 20 m. W.S.W. Miskolcz, with 1300 inhabitants, a flour and paper-mill, lime-kilns, and a stone-quarry. On the rocky hill of Belaberg, in the vicinity, there is a cavern, from which autumn issues a vapour that takes fire when a light is applied to it. At the foot of the same hill are thermal springs.

APATKLVÁ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Tolna, about 7 m. S.W. Szegsard, with 1190 inhabitants; glass-works and stone-quarries.

APÉ HILL, or **TAUKAU**, Chinese empire, on the S.W. coast of the I. of Formosa, lat. $22^{\circ} 38' 3''$ N.; lon. $120^{\circ} 16' 30''$ E., appars, on a N. and S. bearing, like a truncated cone sloping toward the land, and looks at a distance like an island. It rises to the height of 1110 ft., and though of a shape which indicates a volcanic origin, is one vast block of coral, with no traces whatever of igneous agency. As the coast is here very low, the Hill, from standing out prominently, and being often distinctly visible when everything else is shrouded in mist, furnishes a most useful landmark. A huge level block, which juts out about 300 yards from its S. side, and is separated from it by a deep chasm 50 fathoms wide, forms the little port of Ta-kan-ko.

APPLETON, or **GRANDE CHUTE**, a vil. U. States, Wisconsin, cap. of Outagamie, on the Neenah or Fox, 30 m. above its mouth in Green bay, and 4 m. from the point where it issues from Lake Winnebago. The rapids of Grande Chute, in its vicinity, making a descent of about 30 ft. in a mile and a half, furnish immense water-power, while, by means of dams and canals on the Fox and the Wisconsin, a continuous navigable communication has been established along the course between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. Appleton, availing itself of these advantages, has risen in importance, and in 1855 a pop. of 4474.

APPOMTOX, a river, N. America, U. States, Virginia, which rises in a mountainous district near the centre of the state, flows circuitously E.S.E.; joins the James at City Point. Flowing in a narrow deep channel, it is navigable by vessels of 10 tons to Petersburg, 20 m. above its mouth; and by means of a canal which avoids the falls at the latter place, may be navigated by boats carrying 4 or 5 tons for 80 m. further. It was the scene of many of the military operations of the civil war, especially during the siege of Petersburg and Richmond, in 1864-65.

ARABAT, or **TONKA**, an isthmus or tongue of land, Russia, off the E. of the Crimea, washed on its W. side by the Sivachev Putrid Sea, and its E. by the Sea of Azof. It is separated from the mainland on the N. by the Genitchi or Tonkoi Strait, and stretches continuously for about 70 m. between N.W. and S.S.E., to the town of Arabat. It consists of a low bank, with an average width of not more than 1 m., though it widens out towards the N. at two places, the more S. of which contains the fresh-water lake of Presnoe, and the more N. the salt-water lake of Genitchi. The shore of its E. side nearly an unbroken line of sand, but that of its W. side which is irregularly shaped, and very much serrated, is chiefly composed of vegetable earth. The depth of water on the E. side, about 1 m. off the shore, is from 14 ft. to 22 ft., with a bottom of sand and shells. A road has been carried along the whole line of the isthmus.

ARAKLVÁ, a tn. Greece, nomarch Phthiotis and Phokis, near the W. frontiers of Attika and Bœotia, 70 m. N.W. Athen. It stands in a mountainous district, at the height of 300 ft. above the sea, and has in its vicinity, at the foot of Mount Liakhura, a remarkable cavern, 330 ft. long by 200 ft. broad, full of beautiful stalactites and stalagmites and capable of containing 3000 persons.

ARANAZ, a tn. Spain, prov. Navarre, dist. and 23 m. from Pampeluna, on a height surrounded by lofty mountains; with a parish church, primary school, townhouse and prison; manufactures of linen, several flour-mills, and a trade in charcoal and timber. Pop. 1349.

ARANDA, a tn. Spain, Aragon, prov. and 40 m. W.S.W. Saragossa, 137 m. N.E. Madrid, on a height above a river of same name. It consists of two distinct portions, one crowning the height, and evidently of Moorish origin, and the other on the slope below, of comparatively modern date. The manufactures are confined to some ordinary linens; the trade, consisting of hardware, clothing, and foreign articles, is chiefly carried on at the large annual fair. Pop. 1360.

ARANGA, a vil. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Coruña, on a height above the Mandeo, with 1500 inhabitants, mostly engaged in agriculture or in making charcoal.

ARANYOS (MEDGYES), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Szathmar, 16 m. E. Szathmar Nemethi, with 2229 inhabitants, and an old castle.

ARAUCO, a tn. S. America, Chili, prov. and cap. dep. of same name, on the S. shore of Arauco bay, 35 m. S.S.W. Concepcion. It was once a place of importance, and figured much in the early history of S. America, but is now only a small square fort, or rather inclosure of earth, about 300 yards square, within which the white population find a refuge when attacked by the Indians. The bay, in the entrance of which lies the island of Santa Maria, is of large extent, having a breadth of 15 and a depth of 18 m. On its E. shore good steaming but quick-consuming coal is worked, and shipped to some extent at Lota, immediately N. of Colcura.

ARAWAN, a tn. Western Africa, cap. dist. Azawad, 115 m. N.N.W. Timbuctoo. It has a pop. not exceeding 1500, but is of great commercial importance, being a principal entrepôt for the gold-dust which is brought from the interior of the continent. Hence much of its general business is transacted by means of this precious metal, and the inconveniences of barter are avoided.

ARAYAT, a tn. Philippine Isles, Luzon, prov. and on both sides of river Pampanga. It occupies a beautiful and healthy site on the S. slope of a volcanic mountain of same name, from the summit of which a fine view is obtained of the town and shipping of Manilla. The spacious lake of Buracan, in the vicinity, abounds with fish. Pop. 7765.

ARBA, a tn. Algeria, prov. and 10 m. S. by E. Algiers, near the foot of Little Atlas. It was founded by the French in 1849, and has made great progress. Iron and copperas exist in the district. The Arab weekly market is important.

ARBE [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Dalmatia, circle Zara, on the isl. of same name, in the strait of Quarnero, and off the W. coast of Croatia. It stands on a height at the outlet of a valley, is surrounded with walls with two gates; consists partly of very ancient houses; was, under the Venetians, a bishop's see, and has still an ancient cathedral, a Benedictine and a Franciscan monastery, and a tolerable harbour. Large quantities of salt are made in the vicinity. Pop. 1000.

ARBECA, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 14 m. from Lerida, on the side of a hill crowned by a feudal castle, with walls and towers in good condition, having been restored. It is regularly built, and has flour and oil mills, and a large trade, chiefly in oil and corn. Pop. 1900.

ARBO, a vil. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 22 m. from Pontevedra, on a plain sloping gently to the Miño; with several flour-mills, manufactures of linen, and a considerable trade in wine. Pop. 3422.

ARBOS, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 20 m. E.N.E. Tarragona, on a height above r. bank Foix, commanding a view of the Mediterranean. It consists of regular houses on a somewhat uneven site, and has a magnificent parish church. The manufactures consist of linen, blond lace, and brandy, and there are two important annual fairs. This place was wantonly burned by the French in 1808.

ARCADIA, or **ΚΥΡΑΡΙΣΣΙΑ**, a tn. Greece, Morea, nomarch Messenia, on a steep slope of the mountains which border the gulf of Arcadia on the S. It has a Hellenist and a parish school, a justice of peace court, and a custom-house, and contains 2400 inhabitants.

ARCALLANA, a vil. and par. Spain, Asturias, prov.

and 25 m. N.W. Oviedo, in a mountainous district, not far from the bay of Biscay. It has manufactures of woollens, and fulling and other mills. Pop. 1496.

ARCHIBALD, a vil. U. States, Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., on Lackawanna river, and Delaware and Hudson railway. Rich coal-mines exist in the vicinity, and the iron trade is carried on extensively. Pop. 1500.

ARDATOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 78 m. S.S.W. Nijnei-Novgorod, cap. circle of same name, on the Lemet. It contains 5751 inhabitants, and has three churches. Within the circle, castings, chemicals, and woollens are extensively made, and beet-root for sugar is cultivated.

ARDEBAL, a dist. Persia, prov. and about 150 m. S.W. Kerman. It is situated to the S. of Kum, to the government of which it is at present attached, and contains seven villages, as well as a great many *mezrah* or detached cultivated lands. It yields a revenue of 20,000 *tomans* (£10,000), partly in money and partly in kind. The principal productions are barley and wheat, rice, cotton, sesame, palma Christi, inferior tobacco, a little good opium, and various fruits, particularly melons of superior quality.

ARDRAH, or ALLADA [add.], a tn. W. Africa, Dahomey, 22 m. N. Whydah, anciently cap. of kingdom of same name; became subject to Dahomey by conquest, by Agaja the king, in 1724. The town, then said to be 9 m. round, is now no more than a large village and market. Pop. 4000, or perhaps much less.

ARENAL (EL), a tn. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 25 m. from Avila, on a plain watered by a river of same name. It consists of good houses in very irregular and ill-paved streets, and has oil and flour mills, and a trade in fruit and vegetables. Pop. 1343.

ARENAS, Spain:—1. *Arenas del Rey*, or *de Alhama*, a vil. Andalusia, prov. and 15 m. S.S.W. Granada, on a slope at the foot of a mountain. There is a thermal spring here, but the water is of bad quality. Pop. 1280.—2. *Arenas de San Juan*, a tn. New Castile, prov. and 20 m. E.N.E. Ciudad Real. It is regularly built, and has a very ancient church, said to have once belonged to the Templars. Pop. 770.—3. A tn. Old Castile, prov. and 35 m. S.E. Avila, picturesquely situated in a hollow surrounded by lofty hills. It is built in regular well-paved streets. It has a very ancient church with a tower, and the manufactures are crockery, hats, copperware, paint, and linens. Pop. 1548.—4. *Arenas de Velez*, a tn. Andalusia, prov. and 15 m. N.E. Malaga, surrounded on all sides by lofty heights. It is poorly built in winding unpaved streets, and has an oil-mill and two distilleries, and some trade in fruit. Pop. 1390.

ARENYS DE MUNT, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 22 m. (by rail) N.E. Barcelona, within a short distance of the sea, with well-built houses, spacious, well-paved, and clean streets, a large church with a tower and richly decorated altars, several fountains of excellent water; manufactures of casks and wooden ware, and a trade in wine of good quality. It is a principal station on the Barcelona and Gerona railway. Pop. 1233.

ARGANZA, a tn. Spain, Leon, prov. and 45 m. W. Leon, 200 m. N.W. Madrid, in a somewhat unhealthy valley, with a ruined palace, and linen and woollen manufactures. Pop. 1750.

ARGAUM, a vil. India, Nizam's dominions, near the N. frontier, 40 m. W.S.W. Ellichpoor, memorable for the victory gained in its vicinity on the 28th November, 1803, by the Duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley, over the combined Mahratta force.

ARGENTONA, a vil. Spain, prov. and 24 m. from Barcelona, in a pleasant valley, on a stream of same name, within 2 m. of the sea. It consists of houses of a single story, and has a massive Gothic church with a lofty tower, and manufactures of cotton and blond lace, three spinning and five flour-mills. Pop. 1630.

ARISPE [add.], a tn. Mexico, prov. Sonora, in a fertile valley on the Sonora river, at the foot of the Sierra Madre, 60 m. N.N.E. Ures; lat. 30° 30' N.; lon. 109° 50' W. It was once the cap. of the prov., and had a pop. bordering on 7000, but, in consequence of political changes, lost all its importance, and does not now contain above 1500 inhabitants. It is still, however, possessed of a church, which has not only a handsome exterior, but many rich internal decorations. Its

altar is said to be covered with massive plates of embossed silver.

ARIZONA, a territory, U. States, formed from that part of the old territory of New Mexico lying W. of lat. 109° W., and bounded S. by Mexico, W. by Colorado river and California, and N. by Utah and Nevada. Area estimated at 130,800 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, but many fertile and well-watered valleys lie between the ridges. The existence of gold-bearing districts has long been known; but in 1863 the great mineral wealth of the territory began to attract attention, and subsequent explorations have confirmed the belief of its vast richness in deposits of the precious metals, equal to any in the mining regions of the great plateau between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. The rich silver-mines of Nevada on the N., of Sonora on the S., which latter have been traced into and successfully worked in the S. part of the territory, recent discoveries in the valleys of the Upper Colorado and its tributaries, and in western New Mexico and eastern Arizona, all point to this territory as the grand centre of the immense mineral deposits of this region.—(*U. S. Commission.*) The gold-fields are generally described as well supplied with timber, water, and grass. The capital is Tucson. The territory was organized, with the usual government administration, in February, 1863. White population roughly estimated at 20,000; Indian, 50,000.

ARIZCUN, a vil. Spain, prov. Navarre, on an eminence open to all winds, 23 m. Pampeluna. It is well built, and has a parish church, with a beautiful façade and very large porch, and the ancient palace of Ursua, of which many strange and terrible legends are current. Pop. 1253.

ARJISH, a tn. European Turkey, Walachia, circle and on river same name. It is the see of a bishop, and has an ecclesiastical seminary, and the most remarkable church and the finest monastery in Walachia. Pop. 2700.

ARKANSAS POST, a vil. U. States, Arkansas, cap. co. same name, 1. bank Arkansas river, 50 m. from its junction with the Mississippi. It was founded by the French in 1685, and has several stores, and a landing for steamers. It was captured from the Confederates in December, 1862, by Gen. Grant, with the assistance of gunboats, and a large number of prisoners and quantities of military stores were taken at the same time.

ARLESEGA, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 9 m. W.N.W. Padua, on the railway to Milan, with a parish church and a Conturine villa.

ARMEGON, a vil. India, presid. Madras, on the coast, 66 m. N. Madras. A factory was established here in 1628, being one of the earliest settlements of the E. I. Company in the Carnatic.

ARMILLA, a vil. Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 2 m. Granada, on a plain 1. bank Genil, with ill-built earthen houses, forming a single street along the highroad from Granada; manufactures of linen, hemp, and flax. Pop. 1332.

ARNI, a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, on the isl. of Andro, with seven churches, and a pop. of 970.

ARNOYA.—1. (*San Salvador de*), a vil. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and 12 m. from Orense, on the Minho. The only remarkable edifice is a suppressed Benedictine priory. The houses are generally ill built, in narrow winding streets. The principal products are good red and white wine, maize, flax, &c.; the industrial establishments are a tannery and several flour-mills. Pop. 1860.—2. Small river, flowing into 1. bank Minho, about 20 m. below Orense, after a westerly course of about 30 m.

ARNSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 23 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, with 1200 inhabitants; manufactures of linen and hosiery, dyeworks, two mills, and a trade in glass.

ARNUERO, a vil. Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 10 m. from Santander, on a plain. Pop. 1930, many of whom find employment in other provinces as bell-hangers, gilders, and painters.

ARO, or Aro, a tn. Western Africa, nearly equidistant from the Kwara on the W., the Old Calabar river on the E., and the shore of the Bight of Biafra on the S. It is described as being nearly thrice the size of Aboh, and extremely populous. The inhabitants are skilful artizans, and manufacture swords, spears, and metallic ornaments. It owes much of its celebrity to the siffine of Tshuku, to which pilgrimages are made from all the surrounding districts.

ARO, vil. and par. Spain, Galicia, prov. and about 35 m. S.W. Coruña, cap. dist. of same name, in a mountainous but healthy district watered by the Tambre. It has some trade in corn, cattle, and dairy produce. Pop. 3410.

ARRAH, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Shahabad, in a fertile and well-cultivated district, 25 m. W. Dinapore, and 433 m. (by rail) N.W. Calcutta. It is a station on the East Indian railway, and contains about 2775 houses and



FORTIFIED HOUSE AT ARRAH.—From a Sketch by Major Eyre.

a government school. It acquired some celebrity during the Sepoy mutiny in 1857, by the gallant defence made by a small body of European civilians against an overwhelming force of rebels. They retired to, and hurriedly fortified, the bungalow represented in our illustration, and were under a heavy fire of musketry and ordnance from 27th July to 1st August, at which latter date they were relieved, under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, by Major Vincent Eyre.

ARRONIZ, a tn. Spain, Navarra, on the S. slope of Monte-Jurra, 23 m. S.W. Pampeluna. It consists of three distinct portions, arranged in the form of a triangle; and has a parish church with a remarkable tower, four oil-mills, and some export of oil, corn, and wine. Pop. 1430.

ARTA, a tn. Austrian empire, Venetia, prov. and 21 m. N. Udine, l. bank But, an affluent of the Tagliamento, with 2103 inhabitants, and two mineral springs; the one sulphurous, and the other chalybeate.

ARTENARA, a vil. Spanish dominions, Canary isles, island and prov. of Gran Canaria, near the centre, on the declivity of a hill. The parish church, a hermitage, and two houses are the only stone buildings. All the rest are mere caves or cellars, in which the natives live in a state of poverty and wretchedness. The vegetable products include grain, lentils, honey, figs, and other fruits, and a good deal of goat-milk cheese is made. The only manufactures are a few articles of thread and wool. Pop. 1074.

ARTES, a tn. Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 18 m. from Barcelona, on a height washed by several streams. It contains an ancient palace or castle of the former feudal lords of the place, which has been converted into a prison; and has manufactures of cotton and woollen cloth, a distillery, three flour-mills, and a very limited trade. Pop. 1279.

ARUL, a navigable river, India, Scinde, running from the Manchar Lake, which is formed by an expansion of the river Narra, into the Indus on the western side. During the rainy season the navigation by the Narra, the lake, and the Arul is preferred to that of the Indus, the current being more moderate. The junction with the Indus is in lat. 26° 24' N. and lon. 67° 55' E.

ARUN, a river, Nepaul, rises in Tibet, about lat. 28° 45' N.; lon. 87° 30' E., and flows through it for 200 m. to the Himalayas, between which it passes, receiving the waters from the northern face of the Snowy mountains, and then, with a further course of 110 m. through Nepaul, enters the Coosy, of which it is the principal tributary, in lat. 23° 58'; lon. 86° 57'.

ARURE, a vil. Spanish dominions, island of Gomera,

one of the Canaries, in a pleasant and fertile valley at the foot of lofty mountains. It consists of 190 straggling houses, has a church, and raises tolerable crops of grain, vegetables, potatoes, silk, flax, &c. Pop. 905.

ASABA, a tn. Western Africa, dist. and about 40 m. above Aboli, r. bank Kwara, is finely situated on a rising ground about 100 ft. above the river, is surrounded with walls and palisades of tall trees, and consists of numerous huts wide apart, well constructed, and often white-washed or coloured. The inhabitants, though friendly, are wild, rude-looking, and much tattooed. Yams and other agricultural produce, as well as fowls, cattle, and sheep, are abundant.

ASAIHAN, a native state and river on the N.E. side of the island of Sumatra, in the Indian Archipelago.—The STATE consists chiefly of an extensive alluvial tract, which stretches along the coast, and is for the most part covered by a tangled and almost impenetrable forest. The cultivated crops are rice and pulse, and the principal exports are pulse, a red dyewood called *lakka*, bees'-wax, horses, and slaves. The inhabitants are Malays, who form the dominant class, and Batakas. The fish, with which both the sea and the rivers abound, forms their principal food.

—The RIVER, which rises in a mountain range and plateau called Tubala; flows E., and falls into the straits of Malacca in lat. 3° 1' 30" N.; lon. 99° 52' E. It is about 1000 yards wide at its mouth, but in the course of 7 m. contracts to a third of this width. The depth of its channel nowhere exceeds two fathoms.

ASHENUMMA, a tn. Central Africa, cap. Tebu country, situated on a flat, at the foot of steep cliffs, about 380 m. S. by W. Murzouk; lat. 19° 8' N.; lon. 13° 15' E. It consists of about 120 cottages, built with rough stones, very low, and covered with the stems and leaves of the palm-tree. The inhabitants suffer much from depredation. Dried fish is their chief medium of commerce.

ASHKEZER, a vil. Persia, prov. and 12 m. W. Yezd, 175 m. E.S.E. Ispahan. It is a large place, with extensive walled gardens; but owing to its site among sandhills, the desert has gradually encroached so as almost to exclude field cultivation.

ASHLAND, a tn. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. same name, 85 miles N.N.E. Columbus, in a fine farming country, and connected by a branch line with the Cleveland and Columbus railway. There are manufactures of wool. Pop. 1500.

ASHTA, two places, India.—1. A tn. Malwa territory, and 50 m. S.W. Bhopal, r. bank Parbutty, which is here fordable. It contains about 500 houses, and possesses a fort and a large tank.—2. *Ashtee* or *Ashta*, a vil. presid. Bombay, dist. Sholapore, 112 m. E.S.E. Poonah. Here, in Feb. 1818, the Peishwa, Bajee Row, pursuing a hopeless flight from the British forces, was overtaken by General Smith, and in consequence compelled to sign a treaty which finally extinguished the Mahrattan empire.

ASHWANIPI, or HAMILTON RIVER. (See HAMILTON RIVER *in Supp.*)

ASHWANIPI (LAKE), British N. America, Labrador; lat. 52° 30' N.; long. 65° W. It forms the head-water of the Ashwanipi river, and is sometimes frozen till the month of June.

ASPANG, two nearly contiguous places, Austrian empire, Lower Austria, 46 m. S. by W. Vienna. One of them, cap. circle of same name, has an old castle, a town-house, a wire factory, and oil, iron, and saw mills, with a pop. of 690. The other, with a pop. of 1530, has also numerous saw-mills and a very ancient parish church.

ASPINWALL, a seaport tn. New Granada, isthmus of Panama, on the island of Manzanilla, in Lemon or Navy bay, opposite Chagres, and near the Atlantic terminus of the Panama railway. It was founded in 1850 by the engineers and other officials and the workmen who arrived to commence the railway, and has gradually grown into a place of some importance; consisting of about 200 houses, and containing about 1000 permanent inhabitants.

ASSAM, the name proposed for a mountain chain, which, rising suddenly from the plains of E. Bengal, about 220 m. N.E. Calcutta, stretches E. in a broadening chaos of woody spurs and ridges, taking the successive names of the Garoos,

Kasias, Nagas, and other tribes, who inhabit it. In the vicinity of Munipoor it changes its direction to N.E., and after assuming the name of the Patkoi range, becomes linked with some outliers of the E. Himalaya. Still further E. it becomes known as the Langtang range, and sends down from the snows of its southern face the head-waters of the Irawadi. From its W. commencement it gradually increases in height, from 3000 and 4000 ft. among the Garoos, to 6000 ft. among the Kasias, and 8000 to 9000 to the N. of Munipoor. Abreast of Brahmakund it reaches 12,000 to 14,000 ft., and beyond rises far above the limit of perpetual snow.

ASSIENTOS, or ASSIENTOS DE IBARRA, a tn. Mexico, state and 55 m. S.E. Zacatecas, on the N.E. side of an almost isolated mountain group, at the height of 7000 ft. above the sea. It is a tolerably large mining town, but shows by the number of large and decaying houses within it, that its prosperity belongs to the past rather than the present. Its famous mines of silver, copper, and lead are in a great measure abandoned. The only minerals now wrought to much advantage, are copper and silver, for which new mines have been opened.

ASSINIBOIA, British America, better known by the name of the *Red River* or *Lord Selkirk's Settlement*, extends southwards from Lake Winnipeg up both banks of the Red river, and thereafter westwards along those of the Assiniboine. Fort Garry, situated at the confluence of these two rivers, and the head-quarters of the British American fur trade, ranks as its capital. The settlement, generally fertile, and well adapted for agricultural purposes, has been erected into what is called the diocese of Rupert's Land, and has been provided with a tolerably complete ecclesiastical organization, in the shape of churches and schools. In St. John's parish, where the bishop resides, a college has been erected, and the church, which is in a somewhat tottering condition, is about to be supplanted by a substantial and commodious cathedral. Several of the other parish churches have elegant spires, which form prominent objects in the landscape. The R. Catholics, forming a considerable proportion of the population, have also an imposing cathedral in St. Boniface, and a spacious nunnery with schools attached; and in 1856 the Presbyterians obtained the erection of a church. The population, arranged under the heads of the above three denominations, is as follows:—Church of England, 3050; R. Catholic, 2500; Presbyterian, 400; total, 5950. The greatest difficulty with which the settlers have to contend is the want of a proper outlet for their produce.

ASSINIBOINE [add.], a river, British America, which rises in lat. 51° 40' N.; lon. 103° 20' W., flows first S.E. for about 260 m., to the confluence of the Qu'appelle, then E.S.E. for about 240 m., and after a total course of about 500 m. parallel to the basins of the Great Lakes on the E. of the Riding and Duck mountains, joins or is joined by the Red river of the North, at Port Garry, in lat. 49° 50', and lon. 97°. At Lane's Port, 22 m. above Fort Garry, it is 120 ft. broad, with a mean sectional depth of 6 ft., and a current of 1½ m. per hour; near Prairie Portage, 67 m. above Fort Garry, its current is 2 m. per hour; at the confluence of the Little Souris, 140 m. above Fort Garry, it is 230 ft. broad, with a mean sectional depth of 8-6 ft., and a current of 1½ m. It thus appears that the river is larger when 140 m., than when only 22 m. from its mouth. Still higher up the same thing is observed, for at Fort Ellice, 240 m. from its mouth, its breadth is 135 ft., and its mean sectional depth 8 ft. This singular fact of a decrease instead of an increase of water in the course of the river, is brought out still more distinctly by another calculation, which shows that while the quantity of water hourly discharged at Fort Ellice is 9,979,200, and at the confluence of the Little Souris is 12,899,040 cubic ft., at Lane's Port, which is 218 m. below the former, and 118 m. below the latter, the hourly discharge is only 5,702,000. Evaporation is the only cause yet assigned for this extraordinary diminution of volume. The principal affluents of the Assiniboine are, on its l. bank, the Two creeks, Pine creek, Shell river, Birdstail river, and Rapid river, or Little Saskatchewan, and on its r. bank, the White Sand river, the Qu'appelle or Calling river, Beaver creek, and the Little Souris or Mouse river. The only impediment to its continuous navigation for many miles is a rapid of no very formidable character, as it is only in summer when the water is

lowest that it becomes impracticable. The valley of the Assiniboine is so fertile and well adapted for cultivation, particularly on the l. bank of its lower course, that several promising settlements have already been made upon it, and form the nucleus of a new territory.

ASSI-YNSGHIAD, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, 23 m. E.S.E. Angora. It occupies a picturesque site in a mountainous district, and contains 250 houses, all occupied by Turks, whose chief employment is agriculture.

ASSOURI, a river, British N. America, which rises about lat. 49° N.; lon. 105° W., flows E. and joins the Assiniboine, formed by it and the Little Saskatchewan. The prairie, through which it has cut a deep channel, is covered in extraordinary profusion with boulders of granite, gneiss, limestone, &c., and in the strata exposed along its banks occur some thin beds of coal, not well defined, and graduating into shales.

ASSUMPTION, or ASUNCIÓN [add.], S. America, cap. Paraguay. Its streets are wide and traced at right angles; the houses, of brick and one story high, are generally spacious and well constructed. It possesses several fine buildings, among others the cathedral, and the churches of San Roque and the Incarnation, the government house, the barracks, the railway station, and a large market-place in the middle of the town. The port is convenient and safe, with a spacious quay, and is defended by several batteries. Pop. (in 1857), 48,000.—(Du Graty's *Paraguay*.)

ASSUNGE, a tn. W. Africa, Benguela, on a steep height near r. bank Sumbe, 98 m. N.E. Benguela. It stands in the midst of beautiful scenery; is the residence of an independent chief, and contains 3000 inhabitants, who cultivate the ground, and trade in wax and gum copal.

ASU, a tn. W. Africa, prov. Logon, tributary to Bornou, r. bank Shari or Ba, a tributary of Lake Chad. It was formerly walled, but the walls are ruinous, and the whole place exhibits signs of the decay common throughout the province. A considerable revenue is derived from the ferry, which is much frequented.

ASUA, ASCIA or USUA, a river, E. Africa, supposed to rise from the Bahari-Ngo lake, about lat. 2° N.; lon. 35° E., and uniting with the White Nile in lat. 3° 34' N.

ASUDI, a tn. N. Africa, dist. Air, situated not far from the foot of Mount Chereka, lat. 18° 24' N.; lon. 8° 34' E., was once a place of great importance, which is indicated by the extent of its ruins. It had at one time seven mosques and a population of 8000 to 10,000; but now possesses about 1000 ruinous houses, of which only 80 are inhabited. The market, however, is well supplied with provisions, and even ordinary merchandise.

ATACAMA (SAN PEDRO DE), a tn. S. America, Bolivia, cap. prov. same name, 7000 ft. above sea-level, on the Rio de Atacama, which about 5 m. below is lost in the sand. It is an extremely dirty place, with only a few buildings which deserve the name of houses, and a church in a dilapidated state. Almost all the inhabitants are employed as carriers.

ATAD (GREAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Somogyh, on the Ringa, 23 m. S.W. Kaposvar, with 2081 inhabitants, a district court, Franciscan monastery, brewery; a trade in corn, and important annual markets.

ATAJO, one of a continuous chain of low islands, S. America, which skirt the l. bank of the Parana, immediately after the confluence of the Paraguay. The island is claimed by La Plata, but Paraguay has possession, and secures it by a military post.

ATAKI, a tn. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, circle and near Khotin, with two churches, and a pop. of 6614.

ATHENS, a tn. U. States, Georgia, r. bank Oconee river, 92 m. W.N.W. Augusta, and 71 m. N. Milledgeville. The situation and climate are healthy, and the branch of the Charleston and Decatur railway, of which it is the terminus, has caused the town to increase rapidly, and before the civil war it was the market for an extensive cotton-growing district. It has five churches, a cotton factory, and several others in the vicinity, and a college.

ATKARSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.W. Saratov, cap. circle of same name, on the Atkara. It has two churches, a circle school, and a charitable institute. Pop. 5779.

ATLANTA, a city, N. America, U. States, Georgia, co. De Kalb, at the junction of several lines of railway, 101 m.

N.W. Macon, 290 m. W. Charleston. It occupies a healthy and elevated position, and has grown rapidly from its commencement in 1845 into a place of considerable size and importance, the railways rendering it the centre of a large trade in cotton and grain, and connecting it with many principal ports and inland towns. In 1864, however, after being held by a Confederate army for some time, it was abandoned to the Federals, who expelled great numbers of the inhabitants, and subsequently evacuated it, leaving a great part of the town in ruins by fire. Previously it contained several churches and other public buildings. Gold, iron, and other minerals, are found in the surrounding country.

ATROWLEE, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 20 m. E.N.E. Allyghur, in the Doab. It stands in a highly cultivated neighbourhood, abounding in fine mango groves, and is a large open place, with a well-supplied bazaar. Pop. 12,722.

ATSAISKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, r. bank Aksai, at its mouth in the Don. It is the chief ferry across this river on the road to the Caucasus, and has an important trade in corn, wood, and iron. Pop. 4342.

ATTANUGAR, a tn. India, Oude, dist. Salon, 65 m. S.S.E. Lucknow. The inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are Mahometans, as well as those of the district generally, are of a warlike temperament, and used to furnish a large number of sepoy recruits. Pop. 6000.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, Bristol co., 31 m. S.S.E. Boston, on the river Mill. It has a bank, and extensive manufactures of cotton and other goods, and is connected by a branch with the Providence and Worcester railway. Pop. 4200.

ATYCHAN, a mountain ridge, Russian Trans-Baikal territory, which stretches from S.E. to N.W., not far from l. bank Amoor, and becomes linked with the low hills of the Yablonoi chain. It is composed partly of masses of granite. In the valleys and terraces at the base of the ridge bushes and isolated trees occur, but its summits, consisting of a number of pyramidal peaks, are perfectly bare.

AUBURN [add.], a tn. U. States, New York, cap Cayuga co., on the Albany and Buffalo railway, 174 m. W. of Albany. It is 2½ m. N. by W. from Owaseo Lake, the outlet of which runs through the town, and furnishes water-power for manufactories of cotton, wool, carpets, iron, and paper, and various

S.W., about 360 m.; greatest breadth, measured on the parallel of 38°, 200 m.; area, 26,562 sq. m., or 17,000,000 acres. The coast is of very irregular shape, and so deeply indented that it measures, when its windings are followed, about 900 m. The continuity of the coast is least broken on the W., where the only important openings form the harbours of Manukau and Kaipara; the E., on the contrary, presents a succession of large and deep bays, with numerous creeks opening from them, and penetrating far into the interior. Proceeding from the N., the most extensive of these bays are Doubtless Bay, the Bay of Islands, Hauraki Gulf, and the Bay of Plenty. The interior is covered by wooded mountain ranges of moderate elevation, with many intervening valleys of great fertility, well watered by numerous streams. Most of these are mere mountain torrents, running a short and rapid course before they reach the sea. The largest are the Waitato, which has its mouth on the W. coast; the Piako and the Thames, which both fall into the Firth of Thames, a S. arm of Hauraki Gulf; and the Wirinaka and Whakatane, which fall into the Bay of Plenty. Among the lakes are the Rotorua and the Taupo, the latter by far the largest which New Zealand possesses. The climate, owing to its N. position, is the warmest in the country, and brings to perfection some fruits which cannot be grown successfully in any other part of it. Among the most important productions are the *kauri*, the forests of which, situated chiefly on the W. coast, furnish the materials of an important spar and lumber trade, flax of superior quality, corn, fruit, gum, honey, oil, and wool. For administrative purposes the province is divided into five districts, of which Auckland is the capital. Pop. about 79,000.

The following table illustrates the condition of the province:—

Year.	European Population.			Natives (estimated).	Revenue.	No. of Public Schools.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1861	13,494	10,926	24,420	50,000	£97,692	55
1862	15,155	12,489	27,644	—	110,984	—

AUCKLAND [add.], cap. of the above prov. and of New Zealand, is advantageously situated on the N. side of an



other mills. A railway has also been constructed from it to Ithaca, 40 m. southward. Pop. 10,500.

AUCKLAND, the most northerly of the eight provinces into which New Zealand has been divided, lies between lat. 34° 20' and 39° S.; lon. 172° 30' and 178° 40' E., and consisting mainly of the peninsula which forms the N. part of the island of Eaeheinomawe or New Ulster, is washed by the ocean on the W. N. and E., and bounded on the S. by provs. Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawke; greatest length, N.W. to

isthmus between two seas, the one washing the E. and the other the W. coast, and each furnishing an excellent harbour; lat. 36° 51' 30" S.; lon. 175° 45' E. Being situated on rugged ground much broken by hills, it has scarcely a level street, but is nevertheless well built, and contains a number of houses and shops which would not disgrace any European town. The principal buildings are the government-house, newly erected near the site of an older edifice, which was burned down; the courts of justice, the official residences, the

Episcopal church, situated at the top of a crescent, and neatly built of white stone in the early English style; the Scotch, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic churches, the last a handsome stone edifice, with a large floreated cross; the Wesleyan college, and various other schools belonging to the different religious denominations; the custom-house, the barracks, jail, &c. A line of wharves and jetties, and two or three streets of substantial shops and warehouses, some of wood,

became very much depressed; but the upper country of Georgia becoming more densely settled, and the formation of the Augusta canal, 9 m. in length, bringing the waters of the Savannah to furnish water-power, the prosperity of Augusta has revived, and factories, machine-shops, and similar works have been established and successfully worked. The streets are wide, straight, and lighted with gas, and among the public buildings are the city-hall, a masonic hall, a medical college, 14 churches, an hospital, arsenal, 6 banks, and 4 or 5 newspaper offices. A line of steamboats runs to Savannah; and a bridge connects the city with Hamburgh in S. Carolina. Pop. 12,000.



GENERAL VIEW OF AUCKLAND.—Hochstetter's Neu-Seeland.

but more of brick or stone, afford ample facilities for trade, and furnish proof of its great extent and increasing importance. The botanical gardens, and the little suburban bays sparkling with the white villas of wealthy merchants, afford many beautiful walks. The great drawback, however, is the total absence of trees, except such as the settlers themselves have planted. Auckland, though founded only in 1840, has an estimated pop. of 10,000.

The following statistics present a view of the progress of the port:—

	Immigrants.	Vessels.		Imports.	Exports.
		Entered.	Cleared.		
		No.	Tons.	£	£
1860	2954	82	36,508	454,311	78,164
1861	1559	103	33,974	591,468	57,673
1862	4036	107	37,018	815,205	72,354

AUCKLAND BAY, E. side of Bay of Bengal, in Tenasserim provinces. The rocks and islands of the Mergui Archipelago encircle the entrance.

AUERSPERG, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Carniola, 12 m. S.S.E. Laibach. It is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Arupium*, is the cradle of the Auersperg family, and has a castle with a beautiful hall, a riding-school, and many antiquities. Pop. 1000.

AUGUSTA [add.]:—1 A city, U. States, cap. Maine, at the head of the sloop navigation of Kennebec river, and on the Portland and Bangor railway, 60 m. N.N.E. Portland. It is handsomely built, chiefly on r. bank of the river, which is crossed by a bridge, and upon rising ground, which gives it a commanding position. It contains a spacious park, an arsenal, and an hospital for the insane, besides several schools and manufactories. About half a mile above the city a dam has been constructed across the river to improve the navigation above it, and at the same time to provide water-power for manufacturing purposes. Steamboats ply above the dam between Waterville and Augusta. Pop. 9500.—2. A city, U. States, Georgia, cap. Richmond co., on the Savannah, 231 m. from its mouth, and on the S. Carolina and Georgia railways, of the latter of which it is the E. terminus. Originally it depended very much on the waggon trade, which was destroyed by the construction of the railway, and the place

considerable progress, and the inhabitants have breweries and lime-kilns, but are chiefly employed in the cultivation of the surrounding district, which is said to be fertile. Government has here a breeding stud. There is a weekly Arab market. Pop. 1516.

AUPA (GREAT and LITTLE), two nearly-contiguous places, Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 20 m. N.E. Gitschin:—*Great* or *Gross-Aupa*, situated in a valley of same name; has a parish church, four mills, and a limestone quarry; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the forests or in spinning. In the mountains near it are mines of copper and arsenic. Pop. 2611.—*Little* or *Klein-Aupa*, situated on a small stream at the foot of the Black Koppe; has a church and a mill, and contains 1100 inhabitants.

AURAG, or ORAYE, a river, India, which rises on the S.W. frontier of Bengal, in lat. 21° 20' N.; lon. 82° 43' E.; flows E. for about 100 m., and joins the Tell Nuddee on its left bank, 17 m. above the junction of the latter with the Mahanuddy.

AURONZO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 26 m. N.N.E. Belluno. It is the seat of a court of justice; and has in its vicinity mines of lead and calamine, and the great forest of St. Marco, which furnishes the best timber for the navy. Pop. 3475.

AURUNGABAD, the name of several places in India:—1. A tn. Nizam's Dominions (see *Gazetteer*).—2. A tn. N.W. Provinces, dist. and 4 m. S.W. Muttra.—3. A tn. presid. Bengal, dist. Moorsshedabad, 31 m. S.E. Rajmahal.—4. A tn. Oude, 34 m. E. Shajehanpoor. It obtained an unhappy celebrity during the sepoxy mutiny, from its proximity to the scene of one of the horrible massacres perpetrated on defenceless Europeans.

AUSCHA, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 9 m. N.E. Leitmeritz, cap. dist. of same name; with a parish church, an hospital, and manufactories of cloth, liqueurs, and chemicals. Excellent hops are grown in the district. Pop. 1600.

AUSSIG [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 10 m. N. by W. Prague, at the confluence of the Bila with the Elbe, and on the Bohemian-Saxon railway, 321 m. (by rail) N.W. Vienna. It consists of the town proper and three suburbs; is the seat of several important public offices, and has a deanery church, a high school, a townhouse, extensive manufactures of linen and cotton goods; and a consider-

able trade in cotton goods, wine, which bears a high name, corn, fish, fruit, and wood. Both lignite and common coal are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 6956.

AUSTRALIA. In no part of the world has geographical exploration made more rapid advance, within the last twenty years, than in the great island-continent of the southern hemisphere. Nor has discovery been anywhere more fruitful of consequences. The rapid progress of settlement, and increase of population in Australian lands, are among the most noteworthy conditions in the social and commercial records of the present century. Discovery has, in this case, been not merely the solution of a geographical problem, but the immediate precursor of civilized existence and colonial industry. The explorer has heralded the way for the squatter, and the dwelling-places of man have sprung into existence along the tracks which he has marked out in the bush. A vast portion of the *terra incognita* of a prior (and yet but recent) date, as shown upon our maps of Australia, is now crossed by the lines which indicate the rapid advance of such enterprise.

The first settlement of the white man upon the Australian shores dates hardly more than three-quarters of a century since. Five and twenty years elapsed after the foundation of Sydney (1788), before the colonists had succeeded in crossing the range of the Blue Mountains, by which their western horizon was limited. Bathurst, on the Upper Macquarie, within the fine plains that lie beyond the mountain-chain, was at once founded (1813), and interior discovery thenceforward continued to advance, though for a time by slow and gradual stages. The great rivers flowing inland, in a westwardly direction, early rewarded the persevering efforts made by the colonists of New South Wales to extend their knowledge of the Australian interior. Portions of the rivers Lachlan, Macquarie, Murrumbidgee, and Upper Murray (or Hume), were successively traced, between the years 1817 and 1824, by Oxley, Cunningham, Hovell, Hume, and others. Sturt, in 1829, first reached the stream of the Darling. All of these rivers, with others of less considerable extent, were subsequently ascertained to belong to the extensive basin of the Murray, the main channel of which was ultimately (1830) traced, by the last-named explorer, to its outlet in Encounter Bay, on the coast-line of the Southern Ocean. Major (afterwards Sir Thomas) Mitchell, in succeeding years, 1831-6, visited the Karanla and other northern affluents of the Murray basin, followed the stream of the united Lachlan and Murrumbidgee to its junction with the Murray, and traced the Darling upward to the point to which its stream had been already pursued downward. A vast range of country, extending through more than ten degrees of latitude, thus became opened to the enterprise of the settlers of New South Wales. The portion lying south of the Murray, explored and partially surveyed by Mitchell, received the name of Australia Felix—an epithet justified by its abundant and well-watered pastures.

The foundation of Melbourne (1837), on the banks of the river Yarra, a short distance above its outlet into Port Phillip, and the occupation of the adjacent plains by the colonists of Tasmania and New South Wales, rapidly ensued. The Port Phillip district, however, remained until the gold discoveries of 1851 a pastoral region, and its population up to that date was only 77,000. It was in that year first constituted a distinct colony, under the name of Victoria.

The year 1836 had witnessed the establishment of a settlement, entirely distinct from the older colony, on the shores of St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs, the nucleus of the now flourishing colony of S. Australia. Already, seven years previously (1829), the banks of the Swan river had become the home of British settlers, and the name of W. Australia replaced that of New Holland, by which the western half of *Terra Australis* had, since the early days of Dutch discovery, been chiefly known. Queensland, hitherto the Moreton Bay district of New South Wales, was first made a distinct province in 1859.

The gold discoveries of 1851 exercised a vast influence over the growing prosperity of Australia, and the development of its resources. Up to that date the total number of the colonial populations, including Tasmania, fell short of 400,000, of whom the colonists of New South Wales, with the Port Phillip district, included above a quarter of a million. The population of New South Wales had, however, doubled

itself within the preceding ten years, and the industrial resources of the province were already making rapid advance. S. Australia had at the same date 67,000 inhabitants; the Swan River settlement fewer than 10,000. Within five years of that period the Australian colonies jointly numbered more than 800,000 inhabitants; in 1861 their united population exceeded 1,100,000, Victoria alone having upwards of 500,000 inhabitants, and its capital, Melbourne, having grown from a provincial town, of hardly more than 20,000 people, into a stately metropolis, with upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. The population of Victoria, indeed, became more than quadrupled within the five years immediately ensuing on the gold discoveries.

Before the era of development above adverted to, the settlers on the eastern seaboard of Australia were comparatively isolated from the colonists on its southern and western shores. Such intercolonial intercourse as existed was maintained chiefly by sea; in the case of Western Australia, exclusively so. Vast tracts of impassable desert were believed to separate S. Australia from the province of New South Wales on the one hand, and the Swan River settlement on the other. Overland communication, even between Adelaide and Melbourne—the two most nearly adjacent of the provincial capitals—was not established until the period when the attractions of the gold-fields of Victoria began to draw thither, with irresistible influence, the unsettled population of neighbouring lands. As early as 1837-8, however, Mr. Eyre, whose name has subsequently become identified, in an eminent degree, with Australian discovery, had driven a numerous herd of cattle overland from Sydney to Adelaide, a period of eight months being occupied on the route, although the direct distance between those cities is less than 800 miles. Mr. Eyre repeated this exploit, with some deviation from his prior route, in the succeeding year, accomplishing the distance in less than three months; overland communication between the colonies of New South Wales and S. Australia, for the purposes of the squatter, was thenceforward definitely established. Subsequent efforts of Mr. Eyre were directed towards the accomplishment of a similar communication with the settlement of W. Australia, and the exploration of the unknown interior lying to the northward of Adelaide. The years 1839-41 were chiefly devoted to these objects. In 1840, while engaged in examining the country lying at the head of Spencer Gulf, Mr. Eyre discovered the southern arm of Lake Torrens. In the following year, leaving Adelaide under the auspices of the colonial government, he advanced nearly 400 m. along the shores of the lake, to which, however (owing in part, it appears probable, to the effects of *mirage*, and in some measure to the extraordinary seasonal changes which belong to the interior waters of Australia), he assigned proportions since proved to be vastly in excess of the reality. The enormous horse-shoe shaped Lake Torrens, which for many years after the date of Mr. Eyre's journey continued to figure upon our maps, has only recently given place to numerous detached basins, ascertained to occupy its supposed place. Mr. Eyre's most remarkable exploit, however, was the making (1841) an overland journey from Port Lincoln, on the western shore of Spencer Gulf, along the shore-line of the great Australian Bight, to King George Sound, a distance of more than 1000 miles. This journey, through a sterile tract of country, almost destitute of water, was accomplished under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, the only white companion of the explorer being murdered by the native attendants during its progress, and the last 600 m. being traversed with the companionship only of a single native boy! The account of the country passed through on this occasion was such as to deter others from repeating the attempt at opening inland communication between S. and W. Australia. Recently, however, the attention of the Swan River colonists has been turned in the same direction; there appear to be some reasons for regarding a portion of the hardships which Mr. Eyre underwent as incident only to the progress of a first explorer, and it has even been proposed to found a settlement in the neighbourhood of Cape Pasley and Point Malcolm, midway between King George Sound and the head of the great Australian Bight.

The wide range already covered by the explorations of Sir Thomas Mitchell within the territory of New South

Wales was yet farther extended in 1846, by a journey undertaken with the view of opening overland communication with the Gulf of Carpentaria. Starting from the banks of the Upper Darling, Mitchell surveyed the more northwardly affluents of its extensive basin: he thence followed a general northwardly course, through a broken and difficult country, as far as the parallel of $21^{\circ} 30' S.$, and afterwards turning westward, and crossing a dividing range of mountains, struck the channel of a river flowing to the N.N.W. Mitchell followed the course of this river (to which he gave the name of 'Victoria') for ten successive days, through a watered region of the most promising description, finally leaving it in lat. $24^{\circ} 14' S.$, lon. $144^{\circ} 34' E.$ The course of this stream led its discoverer to the sanguine conviction that its outlet would prove to be in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and Mr. Kennedy was despatched from Sydney in the following year, with the view of tracing the newly-found channel to its expected outlet. Shortly after reaching the furthest point attained by his predecessor, however, the course of the river was found to turn S.W., and afterwards almost due S., while its waters, divided among several channels, became almost lost in the arid plains to which it conducted. Kennedy ultimately found it necessary to abandon the stream in lat. $26^{\circ} 13' S.$, lon. $142^{\circ} 20' E.$, returning to Sydney by a more southwardly route. The direction of the latter portion of its channel pointed to the inference, since verified, that the 'Victoria' of Murray and Kennedy would be found continuous with the 'Cooper Creek' of Sturt's Central Australian expedition, and the name of Cooper River has since been substituted for the designation first conferred upon it. Kennedy's ultimate fate was disastrous; in the following year (1848) he took the charge of an expedition fitted out for the purpose of exploring the Cape York peninsula and the adjoining shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and perished in its course, at the hands of the natives.

Meanwhile, an overland journey between Moreton Bay and Port Essington, at that time the site of a settlement maintained by the imperial government, had been successfully made by Dr. Leichhardt, a German resident in New South Wales, a man who combined high scientific attainments with a rare amount of courage and enterprise. Moreton Bay was then the most northwardly point of settlement on the sea-board of E. Australia, and it was from Jimba, the farthest inland station of Darling Downs (60 m. W. of Brisbane), that Leichhardt finally started on his perilous undertaking, in October, 1844. After a journey of fourteen months, in the course of which he traversed a vast extent of watered and fertile country—much of it admirably adapted for the purposes of the settler—Leichhardt finally reached Port Essington in December, 1845, and thence returned by water to Sydney, to the mingled surprise and delight of the residents in that city, by whom he had been given up as lost. In the course of this marvellous, and at the time unexampled journey, conducted solely by the aid of private resources, Leichhardt had passed over more than 2000 m. of entirely new country, much of it since occupied by the flocks and herds of the Queensland squatters.

The same enterprising explorer formed, in 1847, the plan of a still more extensive journey, in which he proposed to cross the entire breadth of the Australian continent, from east to west. Leichhardt's first essay towards the achievement of this gigantic enterprise was thwarted by untoward circumstances, and, after penetrating a short way to the N.W. of Sydney, he was compelled to return. He started again in the beginning of 1848, and never returned; his subsequent fate remaining involved in mystery. Traces of his direction were found by Mr. A. C. Gregory, who, in the course of a journey undertaken expressly for that purpose, in 1858, discovered a tree marked with the initials of the ill-fated explorer, together with other indications of Leichhardt's having encamped at the spot. This was about lat. $24^{\circ} 35' S.$, lon. $146^{\circ} 6' E.$, within the valley of Mitchell's 'Victoria' river.

While Leichhardt was engaged in extending knowledge of the Australian interior from the side of New South Wales, the colonists of S. Australia were anxiously awaiting the result of an enterprise directed towards the central regions of the continent, of which their metropolis formed the starting-point. This was the Central Australian expedition

of Captain Sturt. In 1843, Captain Sturt had submitted to the home authorities the plan of an extensive exploration of the Australian interior, and arrangements for the conduct of the expedition were finally made with the provincial government of S. Australia. The expedition, which was upon a somewhat extensive scale, consisting in all of twenty persons (John Macdonald Sturt, whose name subsequently fills so distinguished a place in the records of Australian discovery, was amongst the number, being attached to the party in the capacity of draughtsman), left Adelaide in August, 1844, and, proceeding in the first instance to Moorundi, on the lower Murray, ascended that river to the junction of the Darling. Up to this point they were accompanied by Mr. Eyre. The channel of the Darling was then followed up to Williorara or Laidley Ponds (Menindie), in lat. $32^{\circ} 26' S.$, whence the party finally struck into the interior, through a hitherto untraversed region, following a general direction to the W. of N. They found themselves on the summit of a plateau, traversed by numerous rocky ridges, of moderate elevation, with a general N. and S. direction, beyond which, to the westward, extended vast and dreary plains, covered with forest and scrub. After some months passed amongst country of this description, the ranges were found to terminate a short way to the northward of the 29th parallel, and the immense level of the interior lay spread before the explorers. The heat was intense, the thermometer ranging from 108° to 118° in the shade during the afternoon, and on one occasion (January 21) standing in the bush at 132° in the shade, and 155° in the sun! The hot blasts of wind from the N.E. were felt like the scorching blaze of a large fire, and the whole surface of the country was rendered lifeless by the intense heat. Yet the nights were cold, and the men, besides the shelter of their greatcoats, were glad to creep close to their fires. Birds of prey, with parrots and pigeons, meanwhile migrated to the N.W., while pelicans, cormorants, and wild-fowl, were observed to come from that quarter.

Captain Sturt's depôt during this period was situated amongst the ranges, in lat. $29^{\circ} 40' S.$ Thence, after a lapse of more than six months without a drop of rain having fallen, he determined, in July, to divide the party, detaching a third of its number for the purpose of returning to Adelaide, while he himself made a further attempt to penetrate the dreary wilderness to the west and northward. The thermometer, which had reached 157° in February, fell in July to 24° . A second depôt was established, between 50 and 60 miles N.W. of the former, in lat. $29^{\circ} 6'.$ The alternate sand-ridges and flats which stretched to the westward were found to be terminated (at a distance of about 80 miles) by the sandy bed of an extensive lake—part of the Torrens basin of Eyre's map. This consisted chiefly of sand and salt, with patches of clay and gypsum, and, though for the most part dry, contained detached sheets of dark-blue salt water, with sapphire bushes around. Farther progress in this direction was impracticable, and a return to the depôt was necessary. Thence, attended by four companions only, taking a light cart and two pack-horses, with fifteen weeks' provisions, Capt. Sturt struck a N.N.W. course into the interior—leaving the depôt on August 14, and continuing to advance until September 9th, at which time he had reached a point in lat. $25^{\circ} 4' S.$, lon. $138^{\circ} 15' E.$ The ground passed over was in many parts of the most forbidding description—high and broken ridges of sand, of fiery-red colour, succeeding one another like waves of the sea. The sand-hills only terminated in a vast stony plain, within which the horses left no track, and in which no object was visible on the horizon. A polygonum flat of two miles in breadth bounded this stony desert on the west, and arid plains, destitute alike of stones and of herbage, succeeded. At intervals, however, water was met with, and in its vicinity grassy and wooded tracts of country, the resort of numerous parrots, cockatoos, and other birds. Native habitations were also seen. The bed of Eyre Creek, coming direct from the N.N.W., was found full of grass, but sand-ridges closed it in upon either side, and the last fresh-water pond at the head of the creek limited the advance of the party. They pushed, indeed, a few miles farther northward, but in every direction the country was alike impracticable, and the drought was extreme. They reached the depôt again upon October 3. One further attempt was made to penetrate the

interior (on a bearing to the E. of the former course), and the discovery of Cooper Creek, with extensive permanent sheets of water, rewarded their arduous labours. Beyond this, to the northward, the sand-hills, and after them the stony desert, were again met with, and the same unbroken wilderness stretched around. The return to the *dépôt* was attended by extreme suffering, the party being only saved from perishing by the timely discovery of a solitary water-hole. Cooper Creek, however, was found to contain abundance of grass and water; and was the abode of numerous natives, by whom Sturt and his companions were received with the greatest kindness. The *dépôt* again reached, the farther and final task of bringing back the party in safety to the Darling involved considerable difficulty, the country being in a fearful state of drought, and the heat intensely painful. By the 20th December, 1845, the Darling was reached, and the ensuing 19th January witnessed the return of Sturt and his companions to Adelaide, after an absence of sixteen months.

The results of this expedition were unfavourable to the prospects of settlement within the Australian interior, and, combined with the prior experience of Eyre, tended to discourage the sanguine hopes which had been directed to that quarter. A hasty generalization, based upon imperfect and utterly insufficient materials, led to inferences which have since been found altogether fallacious. Because Sturt, in a season of unusual drought, had struck a track which proved to lead to an arid wilderness, it was assumed that the whole vast interior of Australia must be equally barren, and a million square miles of country were condemned, in the minds of speculative geographers, to irremediable sterility. Happily the enterprise of S. Australian colonists was daily taking a direction which involved practical disproof of these theories, and has ultimately led to their relinquishment. The increasing flocks and herds of the settlers involved the continual necessity of farther advance from Adelaide in every direction, and cattle-stations were gradually pushed forward into the tracts of country lying beyond the head of Spencer Gulf, both to the eastward and northward. In 1856-7, examination of the country inclosed within the supposed vast circuit of the Torrens basin, by Babbage, Goyder, and others, showed the existence of permanent waters near localities where Eyre had found nothing but an arid wilderness, and even in near proximity to the 'Mount Hopeless' of that traveller. Within the same and immediately succeeding years, the labours of Babbage, Warburton, Macdonall Stuart, and other explorers, were directed to the country lying west from Spencer Gulf towards Streaky Bay, on the southern coast-line, and stretching northward from the gulf past the western side of Lake Torrens, towards the more distant interior. The ideal Lake Torrens of earlier Australian geography has been found to include a chain of lakes, distinct from one another, to which the names of Eyre, Gregory, Frome, and others, have been subsequently attached. Lake Gregory, formerly regarded as the eastern arm of the Torrens basin, receives a portion of the drainage of Cooper Creek, and with it of a large area of the more distant interior. Lake Torrens (which, even in the more restricted limits now ascertained to belong to it, extends upwards of 150 miles in the direction of N. and S.) has its drainage into the head of Spencer Gulf, though divided from it during the season of drought by an intervening isthmus. Lake Eyre, like Lake Gregory, represents a basin of interior drainage, and has permanent sheets of salt water, fed by the Neale and numerous smaller streams. Its basin, the surface of which is only 70 ft. above the sea, probably represents the most depressed portion of the interior yet known. The western limits of the Eyre basin, however, are marked by well-defined ranges of high ground, some points in which are probably from 1500 to 2000 feet above the sea.

Of these results, the most important are due to the enterprise of Macdonall Stuart, whose subsequent labours have placed him in the foremost rank of Australian explorers. The more energetic among the settlers of S. Australia had long cherished the idea of opening communication with the northern coast of the continent, by a direct route across the intervening interior, with the ultimate view of establishing commercial relations with India and the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. Macdonall Stuart's exploratory journeys in

1858-59, joined to his previous experiences under the leadership of Captain Sturt, marked him out as the fit man to carry the bold project into execution, and the necessary means were supplied chiefly through the instrumentality of two public-spirited colonists, Messrs. Chambers and Finke. In March, 1860, Stuart started from Chambers Creek (on the S.W. angle of Lake Eyre), with the hope of reaching either the Victoria river of the N.W. coast, or of making the sea-shore at some point between that river and the Gulf of Carpentaria. His general course was a little to the W. of N. Alternate hills, plains, grassy flats, and intervening creeks were traversed, water being sometimes scarce, but the proportion of good land, on the whole, far exceeding that of an opposite description. In seven weeks from the time of starting he had reached the centre of the continent, and fixed the place of a conspicuous eminence of red sandstone, the 'Central Mount Stuart' of subsequent maps. His advance thence to the north-westward, in the direction of the Victoria, was prosecuted for 150 miles, but the absence of water compelled a return to Mount Stuart, and the resumption of a northwardly course. In this, however, after advancing to the lat. of 18° 45' S., he was finally baffled, less by the difficulties and hardships attendant upon long-continued drought, than by hostile encounter with large bodies of natives. Chambers Creek was again reached on September 3, six months only having been consumed in an enterprise which went farther towards proving the feasibility of crossing the Australian continent than anything that had previously been accomplished. A second and a third journey were, however, necessary before final success was realized.

Macdonall Stuart's second journey occupied part of the year 1861. Passing over his track of the previous year, he succeeded in reaching nearly to the parallel of 17° S., where he found the plains covered with a dense scrub, which put a barrier to farther progress, either in the direction of the Victoria or the Gulf of Carpentaria. The bed of Newcastle Water, however, in lat. 17° 36' S., presented large permanent sheets of water, with well-grassed and wooded banks, adjacent alluvial soil, and evidences of a numerous native population. The limited means at the disposal of the party again necessitated return, and Adelaide was reached by the middle of September. Public attention, both in the colony and at home, was thoroughly aroused to the importance of the enterprise, yet incomplete, and only a few weeks elapsed before Stuart again started (Dec. 1861) on his third and finally successful journey, which involved a period of a few days more than a year. By the month of April, 1862, Newcastle Water was again reached; beyond, were well-grassed plains, with a country dipping to the eastward. A northerly track was now pursued, until the party struck the banks of the Roper river, well known in connection with Leichhardt's and Gregory's explorations, and along the valley of which the former had travelled in 1845, on his journey to Port Essington. Stuart's farther course lay in the direction of N.W., about 60 m. to the W. of (and nearly parallel to) Leichhardt's track. The Mary river, an affluent of the Adelaide, which debouches into Van Diemen Gulf, was reached in the middle of July; the Adelaide itself soon followed, and at length (July 24), the sight of the sea rewarded the enterprise of Stuart and the delighted companions of his toils! The point reached lay a short way E. of the mouth of the Adelaide river, in Van Diemen Gulf. The return journey was one of much hardship and personal suffering to the leader of the expedition.

Macdonall Stuart's successful enterprise was the immediate precursor of a scheme of settlement on the N. coast of Australia, at the hands of the S. Australian colonists. The vast tract of country which extends northward from the 26th parallel (the prior northerly limit of S. Australia) to the Indian Ocean, between the meridians of 129° and 138° E. (and upon which the name of 'Alexandra Land' has been bestowed by its explorer), has been provisionally placed under the charge of the colonial government. Stuart's journeys seem to give assurance that this country may be safely traversed by the flocks of the settlers. It remains to demonstrate the successful occupation, for pastoral purposes, of a tract of country lying altogether within the torrid zone, and approaching within twelve degrees of the equator.

While Macdonall Stuart was seeking to carry out the designs of the colonists of S. Australia, the people of the adjoining

ing province of Victoria had directed their regards to a similar result, and the waters of the Gulf of Carpentaria had been actually reached (February, 1861) by the members of an expedition fitted out at Melbourne during the preceding year. This was the ill-fated enterprise under the charge of Robert O'Hara Burke, which, though undertaken with a more than ordinary amount of prior organization, and abundantly provided with means of success—camels being for the first time employed upon this endeavour to penetrate the Australian interior—was ill-managed from the outset, and cost the lives of its leaders. The 'Burke and Wills' expedition, as it is called, left Melbourne in August, 1860. Menindie, on the lower Darling, was made its first dépôt, and an advanced party, headed by Burke, reached Cooper Creek by the 11th November. On the 16th of the following month, Burke, accompanied by three Europeans—Wills, King, and Gray—and taking with him six camels, a horse, and three months' provisions, started for the Gulf of Carpentaria. The dépôt at Cooper Creek was left in the charge of Mr. Brahé, with instructions to await the return of the leader of the expedition. Its remaining members, who, with the chief bulk of the stores, had been left behind at Menindie, were to advance to Cooper Creek by more gradual stages. Burke and his companions, in a rapid journey of two months, succeeded in reaching the tide-water of the Gulf of Carpentaria, near the mouth of the Flinders river—their track lying for the most part along the line of the 140th meridian. Although the sea was not actually visible, its immediate proximity was indicated by the saltness of the water in the channels of the intervening marshes, upon which wild geese, plover, and pelicans were enjoying themselves. A like period was consumed in the return journey to Cooper Creek, in the course of which one of the party, Gray, died. Burke, with his two surviving companions, Wills and King, regained the dépôt at Cooper Creek on the evening of April 21, and found it deserted—a note left by Brahé conveying the information that the party under his charge had started upon the morning of that very day, upon their return to the Darling! A supply of provisions had, indeed, been left behind. The exhausted condition of Burke and his companions forbade any attempt at overtaking Brahé's party, and seemed to render equally hopeless the chance of their reaching Menindie (from which they were 400 m. distant) by any exertions of their own. After attempting in vain to reach the out-settlements of S. Australia, and prolonging for several weeks a wretched existence—almost their sole resource during the chief part of the time being the seeds of a plant called *nardoo*, the use of which they learned from the natives of Cooper Creek—Burke and Wills, their strength utterly exhausted, and hopeless of relief, lay down to die. King, the sole survivor, was preserved from utter starvation by the kindly aid of the natives, and was found living amongst them in the ensuing September, when a party of inquiry, despatched from Melbourne under the charge of Mr. Howitt, reached the creek. Thus fatally for its leaders terminated the expedition in which the Australian continent was first directly crossed, from sea to sea. The diaries kept by Wills convey information of the existence of much good country along the line of route taken by the explorers, and scarcely a day appears to have passed, either on the outward or the return course between Cooper Creek and Carpentaria, without a creek or other watercourse having been traversed. A considerable portion of the country between the tropic and the gulf was found to be well-watered and richly grassed.

The finding a practicable route from Victoria to the Gulf of Carpentaria was not the sole, nor even the most important fruit of the unfortunate 'Burke and Wills' expedition. While the fate of its leaders was still in suspense, the keen interest awakened on their behalf led to the fitting out of expeditions for their relief, on the part not merely of the people of Victoria, but also of the colonists of S. Australia and of Queensland. The services of M'Kinlay, Landsborough, and Walker were directed to this purpose—the first-named at the instance of the S. Australian settlers, the two latter on the part of the Queensland population. These expeditions, although failing in the primary purpose of carrying aid to Burke and his companions (whose fate was, indeed, already decided), achieved results of high importance to the cause of interior discovery. M'Kinlay, leaving the most distant out-

station of S. Australia (in the vicinity of Eyre's 'Mount Hopeless') in September, 1861, advanced northward across the Torrens basin—once supposed to constitute an impassable barrier in that direction. A watered region, with numerous lakes, succeeded. Part of the 'stony desert' of Sturt was then traversed, and, crossing the track which had been pursued by Burke and Wills, a general northwardly course—through a partially flooded country, succeeded by vast grassy plains, with volcanic hills as their boundary—brought the party to the southern shore-line of the Gulf of Carpentaria, at the point where the river Leichhardt enters the sea. This was in May, 1862. Thence M'Kinlay, turning his steps eastward, pursued an overland route to Port Denison, in Queensland, reaching the out-stations of that colony early in the month of August.

Landsborough, whose experience as a practical bushman rendered his journey a remarkable instance of great results successfully accomplished with limited means, had the mouth of the Albert river as his starting-point, being conveyed thither from Moreton Bay by sea. He first sought to penetrate inland in a S.W. direction from the Gulf of Carpentaria, but after an advance of 200 m., without meeting any traces of Burke and his companions, returned to his dépôt on the Albert. This was in January, 1862. Starting again, in the following month, he traversed the whole central interior of the Queensland province, from the Gulf of Carpentaria to the banks of the Warrego river, and thence, by the Warrego valley and the Darling, reached Menindie, on the last-named river. The country crossed on this occasion consisted, in the neighbourhood of the gulf, of thinly-wooded and well-grassed plains, bearing the marks, so common in Australia, of alternate drought and flood; basaltic ridges, leading to fine pastoral uplands, were afterwards found.

Walker, meanwhile, starting from Rockhampton, on the Fitzroy river, in September, 1861, had made his way overland to the Gulf of Carpentaria by a distinct route—first proceeding westward to the upper portion of Mitchell and Kennedy's 'Victoria' river, and thence striking north-westwardly to the mouth of the Albert, finding on the way, upon the banks of the Flinders, the tracks of Burke and his companions. Much of the country passed through by Walker's party was found of the most serviceable description for the purposes of the squatter.

The routes of Burke, M'Kinlay, Landsborough, and Walker, joined to those of Gregory, Leichhardt, and other explorers, intersect in numerous directions the vast N.E. interior of the Australian continent, as Macdouall Stuart's do its more central regions. The map alone can show with precision the immense field over which these explorations range, and their bearings relatively to one another. The practical enterprise of the Queensland settlers is rapidly filling up the gaps between them, in so far, especially, as the north and eastwardly divisions of that province are concerned. The cattle stations of the settlers are now found as far north as the parallels of 18° and 19°, above 1000 m. distant from Brisbane; and the course of similar enterprise has well-nigh extended to the Gulf of Carpentaria, if, indeed, its shores be not ere this already reached.

One highly important series of expeditions remains to be noticed—those, namely, which had W. and N. Australia for their field of operation, and with which the names of Augustus C. Gregory and his brother are intimately associated. The exploring labours of the Messrs. Gregory range over a lengthened period—from the year 1846 downward—the most important amongst them being those connected with the N. Australian expedition of 1855–56, under the charge of Augustus C. Gregory. In 1846, in the course of an exploring journey through the country lying N. and N.E. of Swan river, the brothers Gregory discovered coal on the banks of the Arrowsmith river. Two years later, Augustus Gregory was intrusted with the command of 'the settlers' expedition,' the object of which was to find available tracts of land to the northward of the hitherto settled districts of W. Australia, and, if possible, to reach the Gascoyne river, which flows into Shark Bay. At the same date Mr. Roe, then surveyor-general of the colony, explored successfully a large area of the country lying S.E. of Perth, and connected his observations in the tract extending eastward from King George Sound with the discoveries made by Eyre in 1841. Austin, in 1854,

extended the limit of Gregory's observations in the interior to the northward of Perth, passing over country comparatively worthless for the ordinary purposes of the settler, though containing evidences of mineral wealth. The abundance of a poisonous plant, which affects horses fatally, within large areas of the interior in this direction, forms a noteworthy and unsatisfactory characteristic. The same plant was found by Gregory in parts of the more northern interior.

The 'North Australian expedition' of 1855-56 was a more important undertaking. Its main purpose was to ascertain the suitability of the N.W. coast for the purposes of permanent settlement. Hardly anything was then known of those portions of the mainland beyond the line of the coast surveys, the expedition of Grey and Lushington, in 1837, having penetrated but an insignificant distance inland, in the neighbourhood of Hanover Bay and Prince Regent river. The Victoria river, which enters the eastern arm of Cambridge Gulf, explored and ascended to some distance by Wickham and Stokes in 1839, seemed to offer a promising field of search; and it was thither that the N. Australian expedition (organized and finally equipped at Sydney in 1855) was directed, the party being conveyed to the mouth of the Victoria by sea. Mr. Gregory's first labours on this occasion were devoted to a careful examination of the lower Victoria, a depot camp being established about 80 m. above the mouth of the river. Thence, with a few companions, the leader of the party sought to penetrate, in a S.W. direction, the unknown wilderness of the interior. Ascending the Victoria to its source, and crossing (at a height of about 1600 ft.) the dividing ground which separates the coast-drainage from the waters of the interior, he struck the course of Sturt Creek, flowing S.S.W., which he followed for nearly 300 m. to its termination in the dry bed of a salt lake (lat. 19° 10' S.; lon. 127° 30' E.). The aspect of the country was here of the most forbidding description—a boundless waste of sand-ridges and low rocky hillocks, in which the surface waters became rapidly absorbed. Return to the depot was determined on, and thence the exploring party started (June, 1856) in the direction of the Gulf of Carpentaria and Moreton Bay. The general course followed in this prolonged journey of more than 2000 m. lay in the reverse direction of Leichhardt's track in 1845—in many parts nearly parallel to it, though at a somewhat farther distance inland. The dividing ground between the rivers of the north-west coast and those flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria was found of very moderate elevation, nowhere exceeding 800 ft. The valley of the Roper was next crossed. Thence the party skirted the edge of the extensive table-land of N. Australia, crossing the various rivers which Leichhardt had found flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria, at points about 50 m. nearer their sources than in the case of the earlier traveller. Gregory remarks upon the great scarcity of animal life in the level plains lying E. of the Flinders river, which, as usual, showed marks of extensive inundation. The valley of the Gilbert was next ascended to its head, and the Carpentaria basin left behind, as the party crossed the basaltic ranges which divide its waters from those of the Burdekin valley. The Burdekin was descended to its point of junction with the Sutor, or Cape River of Leichhardt, and the route of that traveller connected with the explorations of Mitchell on the Belyando. Thence, crossing the Mackenzie and Comet rivers, the out-stations of the colonists were reached, and the party ultimately arrived at Brisbane before the end of 1856.

In 1858, Mr. F. T. Gregory, at the instance of the settlers of W. Australia, conducted a highly successful examination of the tract of country watered by the Murchison and Gascoyne rivers—the former flowing into Gantheaume Bay, the latter into Shark Bay; large tracts of available land being found within the valleys of the upper Gascoyne and its northerly affluent, the Lyons. Mount Augustus, a detached hill near the S. bank of the Lyons, 3480 ft. in height, afforded a view over a wide range of country, terminated to the eastward by bold ranges of trap and granite. The general aspect of the country explored on this occasion was indeed superior to that of W. Australia in general, and presented—especially towards the upper portion of the rivers—a more varied and hilly character. Three years later (1861), under the same leader, an expedition, equipped on a more extensive scale, was despatched from the mouth of Swan River to the

N.W. coast, which was reached at Nickol Bay (lat. 20° 40' S.), the starting-point of its labours in the N.W. interior. Mr. F. Gregory's labours upon this occasion included the discovery of the Fortescue, Hardey, and Ashburton rivers, flowing towards the W. coast, from the last-named of which he connected his observations with those made on his previous visit to the valley of the Lyons. The country in which these rivers have their origin was found to be the most elevated in W. Australia; Mount Samson (lat. 22° 38' S.), which was ascended by our traveller, having an elevation of 1000 ft. above the valley of the Hardey, while Mount Bruce and the mountain-ranges to the eastward were assumed to reach not less than 4000 ft. above the sea. A large amount of fine pasture country was found adjoining the S. and E. base of the Hamersley Range, as the hilly tract on the S. border of the Fortescue valley was called. Making a second start from the shores of Nickol Bay—this time on an eastwardly course—the travellers crossed in succession the valleys of the Sherlock, Yule, Strelley, Shaw, De Grey, and Oakover rivers, all flowing northward, and reached their extreme limit in extensive plains of drift-sand, lying E. of the last-named stream (between the parallels of 21° and 22° S. and the meridians of 121° and 122° E.). The country had gradually declined in elevation as this arid tract was approached, and it was necessary to fall back upon the watered districts. In the course of the return journey to Nickol Bay, the De Grey river was followed down to its outlet in the sea, which it enters through an extensive delta. Fresh water is here abundant, and there are large areas of well-grassed land, composed of alluvial deposit.

The two last-described journeys of Mr. F. Gregory go far towards completing the examination of the seaward division of W. Australia, from the S. coast-line of the continent northward to the mouth of the De Grey river. The remainder of the N.W. coast, between the De Grey river and the mouth of the Victoria (at which latter point the labours of Augustus Gregory commenced), is the only portion of the Australian seaboard which remains untraversed, in so far as inland exploration is concerned; a very limited portion only of the wide intervening area having been examined by Grey and Lushington, in the unsuccessful expedition of 1837.

In glancing, however briefly, at the course of Australian exploration within recent years, it is impossible not to be struck with the vast accessions made to our knowledge of the Australian interior, and with the eminently satisfactory nature of the results that have been obtained. In nearly every direction in which the continent has been traversed, watered and grassy plains have been found to occupy at frequent intervals—sometimes, indeed, over continuous areas of large extent—the space hitherto supposed to be an arid wilderness, and the general capability of the Australian interior for the purposes of pastoral settlement is placed beyond doubt. Exceptional cases no doubt occur—among the most noteworthy those marking the termination of Sturt's journey in 1845, and of Augustus Gregory's inland tract (within the north-western interior) in 1856. But Macdonall Stuart's routes lie midway between those points, and the supposed barren waste of which they were once held to constitute the external limits can have no real existence. That interior Australia has peculiar characteristics, distinguishing it in a striking degree from any other continent, is undoubtedly true—one of the most noteworthy being the great flatness of large areas of its surface, and the moderate elevation of even its highest ranges. The absence of large rivers, and the frequent decrease in the volume of its interior waters as they flow onward, until finally absorbed in the light and porous surface-soil, is a consequence of the above condition. It is only in the south-eastern division of the continent that the streams belonging to the basin of the Murray make any pretension to rival the rivers of other lands; and it is in the cordilleras of the eastern coast—the most continuous and the most elevated of the Australian mountain-chains, that their sources are to be found. Nowhere but in the south-eastern corner does snow lie for any lengthened period upon the summits of the Australian mountains; and the moderate elevations of the vastly greater portion of the interior, taken in conjunction with the parallels between which it is comprised, render temperatures below the freezing-point of rare occurrence. Terrace-lands of

moderate height, exhibiting sufficient relief to diversify not only the surface, but also the climate, and to mitigate the otherwise intense heats of the southern tropic, are however, as we have seen, met with in many and widely-distant portions of the northern interior, both towards the eastern and the north-western coasts; and the basaltic ranges which are of frequent occurrence in those directions are uniformly accompanied by conditions of fertility.

Another result, and one of high interest to the physical geographer, as well as to the settler, consists in the large additions made by recent travel to the prior list of native produce—vegetable and animal, as well as mineral—proper to Australia. If the indigenous flora and fauna of that continent bear no comparison with those of other lands in respect of utility to man, they are at any rate much less restricted than has hitherto been supposed. Even of food-plants, Australia is far from being entirely destitute—though, with few exceptions, they have remained unimproved and even unutilized by its hopelessly degraded native race. Sturt found native wheat and oats, with rye-grass, in the distant interior (Cereal Creek), and, elsewhere, rice-grass. The same plants were seen by Stuart in his journeys across the centre of the continent. Leichhardt, in a widely-distant locality, noticed various eatable fruits—the pandanus and cycas amongst them—growing on tracts well stocked with game, where the air was fragrant with wild thyme and marjoram, and where honey 'sweet as that of Hymettus' abounded. Within the northern interior, again, Gregory found three varieties of indigenous fig, all well-flavoured, with a native grape, besides several other fruits used as food by the natives—particularly that of the Adansonia or gouty-stem tree. Wild yams were also found, and, on the banks of the Victoria, a plant of the potatoe kind, affording an edible tuber. The variety of the native woods is also much greater than had been supposed.

The formation of a settlement upon the northern shores of Australia, now (1865) in progress at the hands of the South Australian colonists, and as the immediate consequence of Macdonall Stuart's discoveries, cannot fail to exert an influence upon the future course of exploration in this great region of the southern hemisphere—full of promise to the future prospects of mankind. A vast portion of the Australian continent, however, is even yet unvisited by civilized man. The rapid extension of population on the side of Queensland and the eastern colonies in general is likely, at no distant period, to fill up the gaps that occur between the various routes of the explorer; but large spaces of the western interior are probably destined to remain long a blank upon the map.

AUSTRALIA (South), [add.] Population.—At the end of 1862 the province contained 135,329 persons (colonists), 69,608 males and 65,721 females, being an increase of 4702 over the previous year. By the census of 1861 the number of aborigines was found to be 5046 in the occupied districts; they are rapidly decreasing.

Agriculture.—From 1835 to 1862 inclusive, 2,510,315 acres of crown lands were sold for £3,150,216; of which 147,355 acres were disposed of in 1861 for £189,015, and 129,910 acres in 1862 for £152,659; 2,105,877 acres were inclosed; and the area under cultivation in 1862 was 494,511 acres, the crops being wheat, barley, oats, maize, and hay. The value of exports of breadstuffs, grain, &c., was £712,789 in 1861, and £633,241 in 1862; the quantities exported in the latter year being larger, but the value less. At the close of 1862 the colony possessed 56,251 horses, 258,342 horned cattle, and 3,431,000 sheep; the wool exported in the year having been 13,229,009 lbs. of the value of £635,270. The 'stations' or farming settlements now extend between 400 and 500 miles from Adelaide.

	Imports.	Exports.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£	£	£
1861	1,976,018	1,838,630	558,586	482,951	—
1862	1,820,656	1,920,487	548,709	579,382	853,300*

* Being the amount of loans for public works.

The following table shows the rapid increase in the export value of the three staple productions of the colony:—

PERIOD.	Bread-stuffs, Grain, &c.	Wool.	Copper and other Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
In 1853,	257,114	236,020	176,744	61,687	731,595
„ 1857,	755,840	504,520	458,839	24,985	1,744,184
„ 1862,	633,241	635,270	547,619	104,357	1,920,487
In 5 yrs., 1853-57,	2,121,972	1,618,601	1,294,018	220,935	5,255,521
„ 1858-62,	2,924,795	2,737,455	2,230,628	299,780	8,192,658
Average of 5 years.,	424,394	323,720	258,402	44,187	1,051,104
„ 1853-57,	424,394	323,720	258,402	44,187	1,051,104
„ 1858-62,	580,959	547,401	446,125	59,956	1,638,131

Manufactures, &c.—In 1862 the towns of the colony contained 70 brick manufactories, and 42 manufactories of agricultural implements. In Adelaide there is an establishment for the artificial formation of ice, of which about three tons are produced daily, and supplied at a moderate rate to the public.

It is believed that gold exists in the mountains within sight of the capital, and explorations have been set on foot for its discovery.

In 1862 the colony possessed 582 places of worship, with accommodation for 78,616 persons, and 359 Sunday-schools, with 2840 teachers and 20,705 scholars; and there were 57 miles of railway open, and 1026½ m. of telegraph line.

AUSTRALIA (WESTERN), [add.]—The progress of this colony has not been so great or so rapid as that of the others in the continent, owing no doubt to the comparative scarcity of rich land, and to its having been to a great extent dependent on the labour of convicts. Under the strong remonstrances of the colonists, the home government has decided on using it no longer as a convict settlement; so that it may become hereafter more attractive to capital and energy.

The following table will exhibit the general position of the colony:—

Year.	POPULATION.			Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
	Males.	Fem.	Total.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1860	—	—	—	69,863	61,745	169,075	89,247
1861	9,852	5,839	15,691	67,261	81,007	147,913	95,789
1862	—	—	17,000	67,337	72,267	172,000	—

AUSTRIA [add.] In 1859 a rupture took place between Austria and Sardinia, and war ensued. The cause of Sardinia being espoused by the emperor of the French, Austria was compelled, after a brief but fierce campaign, and suffering a series of defeats, to submit to the surrender of the principal part of Lombardy, of which she retained only a very small part of the S.E. extremity. This surrender, involving the cession of nearly 8000 sq. m. of territory, and 2½ millions of inhabitants, was ratified by the treaty of Villafranca, July 11, 1859, and of Zurich, Nov. 10 of the same year, and received its final confirmation in the formal recognition of the kingdom of Italy by the Austrian government in 1865. Upon the conclusion of the Austro-Italian war, Austria applied herself to the work of internal reform; her finances were disorganized, and the imperial constitution too despotic. By a diploma dated October 20, 1860, and a patent of February 26, 1861, the present constitution, based upon the representative system, was established. Each of the provinces has a *Diet*, composed of the archbishop, bishops, and chancellors of the universities, *ex officio*, and certain elective members; the office of the Diet is to regulate the county and local administration. Every man above the age of 24 years, and paying 15s. a year direct taxes, has a vote in the election of members, who must be citizens at least 30 years old, and of 'irreproachable character.' Hungary, Croatia, and Transylvania have separate constitutions, allowing greater liberty of self-government. The Reichsrath, or Council of the Empire, consists of an upper and lower house; the former composed of the princes of the imperial family, nobles, archbishops and bishops, and life members nominated by the emperor. The lower house contains 348 members, elected by the provincial Diets from their own number, in the following proportion:—Hungary 85; Bohemia 54; Lombardy-Venice 20; Dalmatia 5; Croatia and Slavonia 9; Galicia 38; Upper Austria 10; Lower Austria 18; Salzburg 3; Styria 13; Carinthia 5; Carniola 6; Bukovina 5; Moravia 22; Silesia 6; Tyrol and

Vorarlberg 12; Transylvania 26; and Istria and Trieste 6. The duties of the Reichsrath are *consent, co-operation, and examination*, in the military, financial, and legislative business of the empire. The members of either house may propose new laws on matters within their competence; and the consent of both houses is required to give validity to any enactment. Another council, the Enger Reichsrath, or Partial

Council of the Empire, is formed by the combined houses, excluding the representatives of Hungary and Croatia; laws passed by this council have no force in the latter provinces, in order to allow them a greater share of self-government than the remaining provinces of the empire.

The latest census of Austria is that of 1857, of which the following are the chief facts:—

POPULATION AND RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS OF AUSTRIAN EMPIRE IN 1857.

PROVINCES.	Population, 31st Oct. 1857.	Roman Catholic.	Greeks.	Armenians.	Non-united Greeks and Armenians.	Protestants.	Unitarians.	Jews.	Other Sects.
* Lower Austria,	1,681,697	1,350,684	78	85	1,636	10,140	20	6,999	57
* Upper Austria,	707,450	673,404	1	—	2	14,832	1	4	—
* Salzburg,	146,769	140,132	—	—	—	65	—	—	—
* Styria,	1,056,773	1,004,919	3	1	32	5,112	1	6	2
* Carinthia,	332,456	307,642	3	—	1	16,679	—	—	—
* Carniola,	451,941	406,768	278	—	294	100	—	—	1
Goertz, * Gradisca, * Istria, and * Trieste,	520,978	502,729	118	33	878	458	1	3,713	1
* Tyrol and Vorarlberg,	851,016	864,889	—	—	—	115	1	548	—
* Bohemia,	4,705,525	4,601,335	15	3	37	90,936	22	86,339	6
* Moravia,	4,867,094	4,784,693	23	—	10	51,865	9	41,529	—
* Silesia,	443,912	396,843	3	1	5	61,917	1	3,280	1
* Galicia,	4,597,470	2,072,633	2,077,112	2,309	251	31,100	95	448,973	393
Bukowina,	456,920	42,726	9,118	989	353,403	8,733	—	29,187	2,939
Dalmatia,	404,499	337,800	341	—	77,144	25	—	318	—
† Italian Provinces,	2,446,056	2,446,978	80	1	98	136	13	6,423	11
Hungary,	9,900,785	5,138,013	827,211	491	1,106,588	2,349,298	964	393,105	97
Croatia and Slavonia,	876,009	720,893	1,827	17	129,737	5,310	31	5,041	—
Transylvania,	1,926,727	223,095	546,513	5,481	623,055	461,837	48,040	14,152	—
Military Frontiers,	1,064,922	448,703	5,533	2	587,283	20,138	4	404	—
Army,	579,989	438,912	58,695	324	41,180	53,770	1,667	9,850	447
Total,	35,618,983	23,968,686	3,526,952	9,739	2,921,639	3,182,676	50,870	1,049,871	3,955

* The provinces thus marked (but of Galicia only the duchies of Auschwitz and Zator, pop. 196,339) form part of the Germanic Confederation. † The Lombard provinces ceded to Italy in 1859 are deducted.

More than two-thirds of the population of the empire are occupied in husbandry; but in Silesia, Lower Austria, and Moravia about one-half are employed in manufactures.

In 1857 the following cities and towns had the population annexed to them:—

Vienna,	476,222	Maria Thérésienstadt,	53,499
Prague,	142,588	Pressburg,	43,863
Pesth,	131,705	Cracow,	41,086
Venice,	118,172	Kezckemet,	39,434
Trieste,	65,874	Debreczin,	36,283
Lemberg,	70,384	Vicenza,	33,306
Gratz,	63,176	Mantua,	29,884
Szegedin,	62,700	Linz,	27,628
Verona,	59,169	Arad,	26,959
Brunn,	58,809	Kronstadt,	26,826
Buda,	55,240	Chioggia,	26,667
Padua,	53,584	Czernowitz,	26,345
		Udine,	25,201

At the end of 1864, Vienna had about 560,000 inhabitants.

Army and Navy.—The army, on the peace footing, numbered, at the end of October, 1863, 269,103 men, with 42,201 horses; on the war footing, the number is 570,027

men. The navy, in August, 1864, consisted of 39 steamers, with 639 guns, and 11,730 horse-power, and 20 sailing vessels, with 145 guns.

Trade and Commerce.—In mining and smelting operations there were engaged, in 1860, 107,334 work-people, consisting of 98,556 men, 4009 women, and 5269 children. The value of the principal products obtained in 1860 and 1861 was as follows:—

	1860.	1861.
Gold,	£215,370	£214,292
Silver,	306,820	303,334
Copper,	323,680	329,287
Lead,	183,489	—
Litharge,	31,175	253,445
Zinc,	25,745	—
Coal,	600,000	735,289
Brown Coal,	360,000	394,206
Iron,	1,983,000	1,945,728

The quantity of ordinary coal raised in 1860 was about 1,700,000 tons, and of iron 278,000 tons.

TRADE OF AUSTRIAN EMPIRE FOR YEARS 1861-62.

IMPORTS.	1861.		1862.		EXPORTS.	1861.		1862.	
	£	£	£	£		£	£		
Colonial Wares and Southern Fruits,	1,572,182	1,644,431	Colonial Wares,	6,478	—	—	—		
Tobacco,	272,874	474,628	Tobacco,	53,880	63,157	—	—		
Fruits and Cereals,	1,290,701	1,338,340	Fruits and Cereals,	4,607,861	4,469,261	—	—		
Animals,	1,741,574	1,613,180	Animals,	939,618	842,777	—	—		
Animal Products,	752,232	601,496	Animal Products,	461,973	391,496	—	—		
Fats and Oils,	1,339,140	1,460,122	Fats and Oils,	379,518	233,965	—	—		
Liquors and Edibles,	223,712	217,971	Liquors,	393,405	312,374	—	—		
Materials for Fuel and Timber,	571,710	606,996	Materials for Fuel and Timber,	2,479,522	3,639,326	—	—		
Medicines, Perfumes, Dyes, and Chemical Stuffs,	1,760,783	1,451,271	Medicines, Perfumes, Dyes, and Chemical Stuffs,	436,697	496,100	—	—		
Precious Metals,	3,536,864	3,187,934	Precious Metals,	3,232,733	3,560,844	—	—		
Weaving and Loom Materials,	4,761,083	2,975,026*	Weaving and Loom Materials,	3,587,639	5,565,836	—	—		
Yarns,	2,116,587	1,590,372*	Yarns,	259,198	360,879	—	—		
Woven and Loom Goods,	1,011,164	1,187,811	Woven and Loom Goods,	4,894,019	4,464,676	—	—		
Paper and Stationery,	125,016	165,981	Stationery, Straw, Bast, & Paper Goods,	487,228	546,333	—	—		
Leather and Leather Articles,	539,359	633,180	Leather and Leather Goods,	1,411,160	1,109,208	—	—		
Wood, Glass, and Clay Wares,	324,699	381,227	Wood, Glass, and Clay Wares,	2,231,977	2,262,256	—	—		
Metal Goods,	266,614	334,302	Metal Goods,	1,602,380	1,139,908	—	—		
Land Vehicles,	32,400	54,960	Land and Water Vehicles,	393,572	539,116	—	—		
Machines and Fancy Goods,	631,578	759,554	Instruments, Machines, & Fancy Goods,	2,263,089	2,441,361	—	—		
Chemical Products, Colours, and Fats,	192,383	216,439	Chemical Products, Colours, &c.,	454,914	512,508	—	—		
Printed Books and Objects of Art,	522,099	596,670	Printed Books and Works of Art,	125,120	266,052	—	—		
			Rags, &c.,	11,026	13,355	—	—		
Total,	23,584,699	21,491,841	Total,	30,768,007	33,231,293	—	—		
Amount of Duties levied on Imports,	1,256,402	1,347,283	Amount of Duties levied on Exports,	40,421	40,944	—	—		

* The decrease was occasioned by the effects of the American civil war.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN SHIPPING IN AUSTRIAN PORTS IN 1861.

Shipping.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Austrian. { Sailing,....	61,654	1,372,410	61,990	1,381,680
{ Steam,....	4,108	968,441	4,091	960,203
Foreign.... { Sailing,....	4,458	362,051	4,400	357,878
{ Steam,....	77	44,700	77	44,578
Total.... { Sailing,....	66,112	1,734,461	66,390	1,739,058
{ Steam,....	4,185	1,013,141	4,168	1,004,781
Total,.....	70,297	2,747,602	70,558	2,743,839

In June, 1862, the commercial marine of Austria consisted of 9703 vessels, of 349,157 tons, and manned by 34,664 sailors. Only 606 of these were for the foreign trade, the rest being small coasters.

There were 3450 miles of railway in Austria in June, 1864, constructed at a cost of £74,862,703, on rather more than half of which the government guarantees an interest of 5·2 per cent. per annum.

Finances.—The following table will show the national revenue and expenditure in the four years 1860-3:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficiency.
1860	£ 28,650,998	£ 32,732,660	£ 4,081,662
1861	82,523,222	36,005,926	3,482,704
1862	30,587,110	35,459,246	4,872,136
1863	33,221,497	38,442,715	5,221,208

Since 1789 the revenue has annually been less than the expenditure. At the end of 1860 the national debt amounted to £225,000,000. In addition to this is the debt of £6,000,000 of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, which, with subsequent loans and other liabilities, raises the total debt to upwards of £290,000,000.

AUTANCURRAY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, at the mouth of the Vigay, in Palk's strait, 11 m. N.E. Ramnad. It has a spacious and well-built *chuttrum*, or travellers' bungalow, surrounded by a strong wall; and is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, who keep the market of Ramnad well supplied with white fish and excellent oysters. The tobacco grown at Ullaguncolum, about 2 m. N.W., is reckoned superior to any grown elsewhere in the provinces S. of Madras.

AUTHA LUNA, or **SPLIT ISLAND**, a small island or rock, S. Pacific, about 10 m. S. by W. of the usual anchorage in Rotuma Island; about lat. 12° 20' S.; lon. 177° 9' W. It is a wall of rock from 400 to 600 ft. high, shaped like a horse-shoe, and having on its S.W. side a narrow passage from the open sea into its seething interior. It is accessible only in very calm weather, when the adventurous natives of the small adjacent island of Wea shoot their canoes through the passage, and afterwards climb to the top of the precipice.

AUTLAN, or **AUTLAN DE LA GRANA**, a tn. Mexico, Jalisco, 102 m. S.W. Guadalaxara. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the culture of sugar, and in carrying on a trade in the salt made on the coast. A good deal of cochineal is produced. Pop. 3000.

AVATCHA, a bay, Asiatic Russia, on the S.E. coast of Kamtschatka. It consists of an extensive outer bay, which is formed by Capes Povorotnoi or Gavarea and Chipounski, and of an inner bay, which lies at the bottom of the former, and is entered by a channel 4 m. long and 1 m. wide. This inner bay is the principal port of the peninsula, and is so capacious and excellent that it would afford secure shelter for all the fleets in the world. On its E. side is the small, deep, and well-sheltered harbour of Petropaulovski, so called from the town of same name standing at its head. In the S.W. is the harbour of Tareinski, and S. of Petropaulovski that of Rakovya. On the E. and W. sides of the entrance there are lighthouses, and a third a little S. of the entrance to Rakovya, of the respective heights of 449, 294, and 378 ft. above the level of the sea.

AVE, a tn. Persia, 75 m. S.W. Teheran. It stands on the site of an ancient town of same name, of which only some slight traces remain, and has a mound on which once stood a Guebre castle.

AVILA, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, prov. Oriente, on a sandy plain watered by the Suno, 100 m. E.S.E. Quito. Like other places in the same country, it has lost everything which entitled it to the name of a city, and is now only a mean village, with 170 families of Indians for its inhabitants.

AVON, or **OPAWAHA**, a river, New Zealand, Munster or Middle Island, which takes its rise in a swamp in Canterbury Plains, and flowing E.N.E., has its mouth at the S. extreme of the sandy beach of Pegasus Bay, on the N.W. shore of Banks' Peninsula. From not being connected with the mountain ranges, it is less liable to sudden changes from swollen torrents, and flows on in a current which never exceeds 5 to 6 knots. In moderate weather its bar can be safely crossed by vessels drawing from 8 to 10 ft. The entrance is somewhat narrow, and sailing vessels occasionally find egress difficult.

AVZAPERT, a vil. Turkey in Asia, Koordistan, 67 m. S.S.W. Erzeroum, on the western edge of a plateau much broken by hills, and traversed from E. to W. by the Jerini-su. Pop. 300.

AWARUA, the native name of the bluff promontory, Otago, New Zealand, on which Campbell Town now stands, in lat. 46° 35' S. It stretches boldly out to sea from the New river, and ends in a steep eminence facing the S. The rocks which compose it are partly plutonic, partly aqueous, 'ranging from granite and gneiss to indurated and soft shales.' The harbour beneath is one of the best in New Zealand, the promontory protecting it to the W., while to the eastward a low tongue of shingle assists to nearly landlock the anchorage.

AWTON, a tn. W. Africa, Yoruba, lat. 8° N.; lon. 5° 10' E. It is entered by an excellent avenue-like approach, is surrounded by a very deep ditch, and pays tribute to Ibadan.

AXAMS, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle and 6 m. W. Innsbruck. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving and cultivating flax. Pop. 1200.

AYAGUS, a tn. Russian empire, Khirghis Steppe, 630 m. S.S.W. Tomsk, on a river of same name, which sends its water to Lake Tenghis or Balkash. It is the remotest Cossack settlement in this region, and consists chiefly of the government buildings on the S. side of the town, and the small wooden dwellings of the Cossacks, who are stationed here to the number of 900, most of them with families. Much of the country near Ayagus is of a sterile character.

AYLMER, a tn. British America, Canada E., cap. co. and 8 m. above Ottawa, on the Chaudiere lake. It was founded in 1830, and has since become a thriving place, with large lumber establishments. Pop. about 1500.

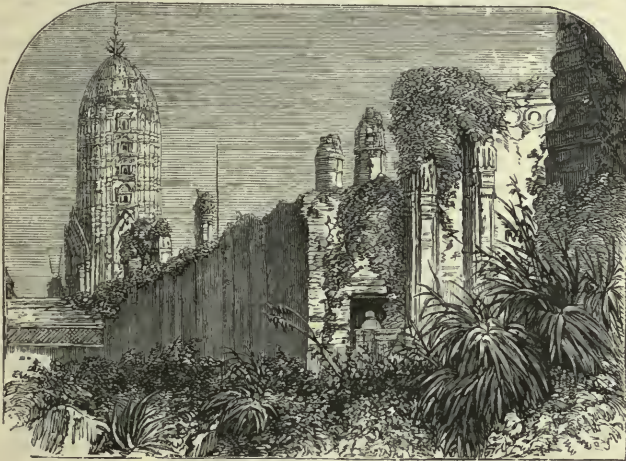
AYNTERAD, a small seaport, E. Africa, about 40 m. E.N.E. Berberah. Though consisting only of about 50 huts, built upon a bank of sand overlying limestone, it is a favourite roadstead, principally on account of its water, which is of excellent quality. It is supported chiefly by the slave-trade, the Arabs preferring to ship their purchases at some distance from the great emporium. The harbour is defended with a fort.

AYORU, or **AIRU**, a vil. W. Africa, Tawarek country, on a rocky island in the Niger, 80 m. S. Timbuctoo. It stands in a fertile district, and exhibits a good deal of cultivation, its fields extending for two miles along the river. In its vicinity the navigation is rendered difficult by numerous creeks, and small, but rocky wooded islands, on which tamarind and fig trees are conspicuous.

AYR, a vil. British America, Canada W., co. Waterloo, at the confluence of Smith and Cedar creeks, about 55 m. W. S.W. Toronto. It has a considerable trade in flour and lumber, and an important corn-market. Pop. about 1000.

AYUTHIA, **JUDDA**, **JUTRA**, or **YUTHIA**, [add.] (native, *Si-Ayo-Thaya*), a tn., formerly cap. Siam, r. bank of the E. branch of the Menam, about 45 m. above Bangkok; lat. 14° 19' N.; lon. 100° 37' E. The ancient city was about 10 m. in circumference. The spires of the pagodas and pyramids, blackened by age, tower above the magnificent trees. Amid the ruins of palaces and temples are colossal statues 50 to 60 ft. high, composed of brick, and covered with brass two inches thick; in founding one of them it is said that 20,000 lbs. of copper, 2000 lbs. of silver, and 400 lbs. of gold were used. About 3 m. from the city is a majestic edifice, erected in 1387; it is a pyramid 400 ft. high, with galleries reached

by staircases; upon the galleries rises a dome to the height of 150 ft. terminating in a gilded spire. The new city surrounds the site of the ancient one, and is now the second place of the kingdom; it is situated on a creek or canal, connecting the main river with its great branch, and is inhabited by a mixed population of Siamese and Chinese, with a few Burmese and natives of Laos, who are principally employed in shop-keeping, agriculture, and fishing, and live generally in floating houses on the river and canal. The city is ruled by a governor and deputy-governor, and is annually visited by the king, who has a palace near the river side; most of the principal merchants of Bangkok likewise have houses in the town, as shops or summer residences. The soil is extremely



RUINS AT AYUTHIA.—Mouhot's Travels in Siam.

fertile, producing rice, oil, and sugar, and abundance of indigenous fruits. Ayuthia was founded in 1350, on the site of a still older town, by the king Phra-Rama-thi-bodi, and became populous by the accession of immigrants from surrounding countries, and continued long to be the residence of the kings. In 1556 it was captured, after a brief siege, by the king of Pegu, but soon became again independent. In 1759 the Burmese besieged the city with an immense force, and at the end of two years, when the waters were shallow by reason of a drought, crossed the river, battered the walls, broke down the gates, and entered without resistance; the city and public buildings were fired, and the king killed. The country for some months was given up to plunder, and then the

invaders withdrew, leaving a Peguan officer as ruler over Siam. The succeeding king, of Chinese origin, for security settled upon Bangkok (the Burmese governor of which he surprised and slew) as the future capital, it having been fortified in an earlier age. Pop. 20,000 to 30,000.—(Sir J. Bowring and Mouhot.)

AZANGARO, a tn. and prov. Peru, dep. Puno. The prov., divided into 16 districts, contains 18 villages. The tn. stands 35 m. N. of N.W. point of Titicaca lake, and has a pop. of 54,333.

AZAWAD, a dist. N. W. Africa, comprising an extensive tract to the N. of Timbuctoo, and stretching N. W. to El Juf, the great receptacle or 'belly' of the desert. Though apparently a most sterile tract of country, it is a kind of paradise to the wandering Moorish Arab, who counts it his home. In its more favoured localities he finds plenty of food for his camels, and even a few cattle; while the salt with which it abounds, carried to Arawau and Timbuctoo, is easily sold or exchanged for corn or any other required commodity.

AZEEMABAD, a tn. India, N. W. Provinces, Sirhind, on a low plain which is inundated during the rainy season, 9 m. N. W. Kurnal. It is surrounded by a high brick wall, which is loopholed for musketry and flanked by bastions surmounted with towers; and possesses a large caravanserai, encircled with a deep ditch and lofty embattled wall.

AZIMGHUR, a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal.—The DISTRICT is bounded N. by Goruckpore, N. E. Sarun, S. E. Ghazepore, S. W. Jounpore, and N. W. Oude; area, 2520 sq. m. It is a low and remarkably level tract, sloping almost imperceptibly from N. W. to S. E., and is drained chiefly by the Gogra, which forms its N. E. boundary for 74 m., and the Tons, which, entering the dist. from Oude, and traversing it for 100 m., divides it into two nearly equal parts. The soil is generally fertile, and produces abundant crops, among which are sugar, opium, and indigo of fine quality. A few tracts, however, are rendered irreclaimably barren by the large quantity of saline matters with which the soil is impregnated. The manufactures, chiefly of cotton and silk, notwithstanding the formidable competition of the United Kingdom, are still important. Pop. 1,313,950.—The town, cap. of the above dist., 109 m. N. E. Allahabad, stands on the Tons, which is here navigable, and is crossed by a bridge of boats. Though a place of some importance, it attracted little notice till it became, and continued for some time to be, the head-quarters of a large body of insurgents during the mutiny of 1857.

B.

BAAN, name of two tns. Austrian empire, Hungary:—1, Co. Baranya, about 35 m. S. E. Fünfkirchen, with an old Gothic castle and 2039 inhabitants.—2, Co. Lower Neutra, on a height above a stream of same name, about 70 m. N. E. Pressburg, with a fine castle, and a trade in wool, corn, and iron. Pop. 2525.

BAASSEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 26 m. N. N. E. Hermannstadt, with a sulphur spring and a much-frequented bathing establishment. Pop. 1220.

BABAHAN, a tn. Persia, Khuzistan, near the sources of the Jerrahi, 45 m. E. Bussorah. It is a modern place, with about 10,000 inhabitants.

BABAHOYO, or **BODEGAS**, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, prov. and about 40 m. N. W. Guayaquil, N. bank of a river of same name, at its confluence with the Caracol and Seco. The site is low, so that the inundations of the rivers in the rainy season lay a large part of the place under water. As a security, the houses, which are all built of wood, are raised on

piles, or made so high as to afford a place of retreat to the inmates, who, while thus cooped up, amuse themselves, or help to eke out a subsistence, by fishing. The only buildings which stand so high as to be beyond the reach of the floods are the parish church and the custom-house, or salt-office. Singularly enough, Babahoyo, while thus endangered by water, has suffered much more severely from fire, which has repeatedly reduced the greater part of it to ashes. Among the articles of export are cacao, coffee, rice, timber, and mules, which last in excellence rival those of Andalusia in Spain.

BABALIYA, a tn. W. Africa, E. of Lake Chad, on the road from Gawi to Mawo, from the former of which it is distant a long day's journey. It was once the capital of an independent territory; but, having been captured and nearly destroyed, has never recovered. At present it is nearly deserted.

BABOCSA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Somogyh, r. bank Rinya, 42 m. W. Fünfkirchen, with the

ruins of a castle which figured much in the Turkish wars, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1450.

BABOLNA PUSZLA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 30 m. W.S.W. Gran, with a military stud, a fine castle with an English garden, breweries, distilleries, vinegar works, and a trade in honey and wood. Pop. 2016.

BABRIAWAR, a dist. W. India, peninsula Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, bounded by the dists. of Kattywar, Gohilwar, and Sorath, and the Arabian Sea. It contains 71 small towns and villages, the chief of which is Jafferabad. The pop. is estimated at about 18,500.

BACKMUTH, a tn. Russia, gov. and 130 m. E. by N. Ekaterinoslav, on the Backmutka. It has five churches, large tallow-smelting and other factories, an important yearly market, and a large trade in cattle, salt beef, and wheat. There are extensive collieries and alabaster quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 7156.

BADAMUNI, or **GADABUNI**, a tn. W. Africa, on the N.W. frontiers of Bornou, in an undulating and agreeably diversified country. The whole place forms a kind of shallow vale, surrounded on the W. N. and S. by hills from 100 to 200 ft. high, but terminating toward the E. in Mount Shedika, which rises 600 ft. above the level of the surrounding country. In the centre is a large and luxuriant plantation, on which cotton, pepper, millet, &c., are cultivated. The population, belonging to the Hansa race, reside chiefly in two villages—the larger on its N.W. and the smaller on its S.W. side. Many of them are employed in weaving. In the vicinity are productive natron lakes.

BADANJO, a vil. W. Africa, Adamaua, 60 m. N.E. Yola, picturesquely situated in a beautiful valley, so inclosed by hills that the interior of the village is seen from them. The environs are extremely fertile and well cultivated, yielding millet, sweet potatoes, yams, manioc, gunna, and calabash. The inhabitants belong chiefly to the Fali or Fari tribe, which has here its northernmost seat. The rugged nature of the country gives importance to Badanjo in a strategical point of view. Pop. 3000.

BADARAWA, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa States, Zanfara. Like most of the towns of this country, it is surrounded on all sides by a dense belt of timber, and is also inclosed by a wall. It has narrow streets, and when Dr. Barth visited it a market was held, attended by about 10,000 persons. It was well supplied with fresh butter, onions, which are extensively cultivated throughout the district, and beef; but millet and cotton, particularly the latter, seemed to be the staple commodities.

BADARKA, tn. Central India, in Onde, 4 m. E. I. bank of Ganges, and 42 m. S.W. Lucknow. Pop. about 8000, of whom only 50 are Mussulmans.

BADDA-BADDA, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa States, prov. Kebbi, in the vicinity of Mount Bobye. It is walled, and stands in a fertile district, almost entirely devoted to the culture of rice, for which it is well adapted. On a higher level negro corn is largely grown, and the pastures are full of cattle.

BADEN (GRAND DUCHY OF), [add.] From a recently compiled statistical account, it appears that the duchy has an area of about 3,820,000 acres, distributed as follows:—

	Acres.		Acres.
Water,	395,000	Meadows,	396,000
Arable land,	1,370,000	Pasture,	270,000
Vineyards,	54,000	Forests,	1,280,000
Gardens,	34,000	Barren land,	261,000

Manufactures.—The cotton trade has risen rapidly in importance and extent; and, notwithstanding the derangement caused by the civil war in America, new mills with new machinery have been erected. The number of people employed, which in 1849 was 17,105, had risen in 1861 to 64,862, working in 408 spinning and weaving establishments and in other factories. The manufacture of iron, however, from lying under local disadvantages and consequent dearth of the ore and coal, has not progressed, though the iron produced is of very superior quality. In 1861 106 iron-mines were in work, giving employment to 479 men; and there were 42 iron-foundries, &c., with 753 workmen. In coal-mines, only three in number, 130 persons were employed. One lead-mine employed 200 hands, and two of zinc had 123 hands; salt-works also occupied 153 workmen.

Population.—By the census of 31st December, 1861, the population, compared with that of 1858, was found to be as follows:—

Circles.	1858.	1861.
Lake Circle,	195,249	198,160
Upper Rhine,	436,465	345,913
Middle do.,	457,327	469,782
Lower do.,	346,911	355,436
Total,	1,385,952	1,369,291

The pop. of 1861 consisted of 896,683 Roman Catholics; 445,539 Protestants; 2970 Mennonites, &c.; and 24,099 Jews. Of the principal towns, Carlsruhe had 27,103 inhabitants; Mannheim, 27,172; Freiburg, 16,883; Heidelberg, 16,289; Pforzheim, 13,854; and Bruchsal, 8,270. In the 10 years 1852–62, 65,690 persons emigrated, of whom 34,265 were agriculturists, 15,649 artisans, and 15,776 other classes and professions; including government aid, they took with them about £1,200,000. Of the 273,180 families in the duchy, 42 per cent. are employed in agriculture and the forests, 37 in manufactures and mining, 7 in day labour, and 14 in other occupations.

BADKERT, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Pesth-Solt, about 28 m. S.S.E. Keckemet. The inhabitants are mostly Protestants, and rear great numbers of horses and sheep of excellent breeds. Pop. 3656.

BADRINATH, tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Gurwhal, r. bank Bishlungunga, in a valley of the Himalayas, 4 m. long, and 1 broad; lat. 30° 41' N.; lon. 79° 32' E. The town stands on a sloping bank, and in the highest part of it is the Brahmin temple of Badrinath, about 45 ft. high, and of conical form. It is of great antiquity as a religious establishment, but the present temple appears modern. The rajahs of Gurwhal made over to it, as security for loans at various times, 226 villages, which are still tributary. The temple is visited by large numbers of pilgrims in the summer, but is closed during the inclemency of winter. It stands 10,294 ft. above the sea.

BADRINATH PEAKS, Himalaya mts., about 12 m. W. of Badrinath. This remarkable group of peaks have the elevation respectively of 23,441, 23,236, 22,934, 22,754, 22,556, and 21,895 ft.; and 6 m. S.W. is another summit 21,385 ft. above the level of the sea.

BADSHAPOOR, tn. Central India, cap. pergunnah same name, 30 m. N.E. Allahabad; lat. 25° 40' N.; lon. 82° 10' E. It has a large bazaar, and is well supplied with water.

BADULLA [add.], a tn. Ceylon, cap. principality of Ouva, on an affluent of the Mahavellé Ganga, 40 m. S.E. Kandy. It stands in a beautiful valley, on one side of which rises Namooone-koolé, whose summit has a height of nearly 7000 ft. The valley has been so often desolated by war, that nothing remains of the ancient city except its gloomy temples and vestiges of a ruined dagoba. The ancient residence of the prince of Onva has been converted into a fort strengthened by earthworks, and the modern town gives evidence of growing prosperity in the activity of its bazaars and the apparent comfort of its dwellings, generally surrounded by gardens of cocoa nuts, coffee, and tobacco. In the immediate vicinity there is a hot spring, venerated alike by Buddhists, Hindoos, and Mahometans.—(Ceylon, by Sir J. E. Tennent.)

BAFK, a tn. Persia, prov. and 62 m. E.S.E. Yezd, on the eastern side of a great plain, and in every sense an oasis in a salt and sandy desert. It is surrounded by extensive date-groves, is supplied by twenty four canals with water slightly salt, but palatable; and has a climate which is mild in winter, and warm but salubrious in summer. It consists of about 700 houses.

BAGAMOYO, a tn. E. coast of Africa, opposite to and nearly due W. of the island and town of Zanzibar, at the mouth of the Kingane. It is garrisoned by a small body of Belooches, and is one of the great points of departure for the caravan trading to Unyamwezi. Notwithstanding its garrison it suffers much from the depredations of the Wazaramo tribe. The copal-tree occurs occasionally in the district.

BAGDAD [add.], pash. Turkey in Asia. The country is described as a 'howling wilderness;' and yet its teeming

soil, tropical climate, and illimitable supply of water, would render its resources almost unbounded. It is calculated that with a small outlay the old canals, which reticulate the country between the Tigris and Euphrates, and which, in some cases 200 ft. wide, require only their channels cleared and mouths reopened, would afford a perfect system of irrigation, and render the whole province enormously productive in cotton (for which it is peculiarly suitable), silk, sugar, indigo, opium, and coffee, and provide a vast increase in the annual revenue. The Arabs are prepared to rapidly exchange their nomad life for agriculture and fixed abodes; and British merchants have treated, in conjunction with native speculators, with the pasha for the cultivation of tracts of land at a fixed rental, but without success or encouragement.

BAGELE, a mountain district, W. Africa, Adamaua. It extends several miles from S.S.E. to N.N.W., and has a very rugged surface, strewn with great irregular blocks, chiefly of granite, from between which trees shoot up. There are, however, a good many spots of arable land, the produce of which, together with that of the pastures, suffices to support a considerable body of mountaineers; who, after long defying the whole power of Adamaua, were in 1853 reduced to slavery. They belong to the Batta tribe.

BAGESUR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Kumaon, at the confluence of the Surjoo and Goamah, 210 m. N.E. Delhi. It is a small place, inhabited according to local tradition by descendants of the Moguls left in Kumaon by Tamerlane's orders. Its bazaar contains 42 shops, and has two large annual fairs, at which a great amount of business is done with dealers from Tibet.

BAGHENA, a dist. N.W. Africa, which belonged to the now extinct kingdom of Ghanata, and comprised part of the territory in which its capital was situated. At present it is difficult exactly to define its character. From position and physical features it naturally forms part of the oasis of El-Hodh; but its population, consisting of Aswanek Arabs and Fellatahs, is so heterogeneous that it cannot be said to have any political existence. The Aswanek, Sebe, or Wakore are the original inhabitants; and, while the kingdom of Ghanata subsisted, formed the great bulk of its population. When the Songtray empire was broken up, mainly by the united efforts of the Arabs and the Bambara, one of the chiefs of the former, who had greatly distinguished himself, was rewarded with the lordship of Baghena, which was thus to some extent settled by his countrymen. The Fellatah, who had previously been in possession, and indeed claimed to be the lawful masters of the country, endeavoured to oust them; but not having succeeded, the whole district was and continues to be held by a kind of joint, though by no means friendly, occupancy. Baghena thus remains in a very unsettled position; but were this obstacle to its improvement removed, there cannot be a doubt that, as it is adapted alike for fixed settlements and nomadic wandering, it might soon attain a high degree of prosperity.

BAGHIN, or **BAGHUN**, river, Central India, territory Bundelcund, rising in the Pannu range, and flowing generally N.E. about 90 m. into the Jumna; lat. 25° 33' N.; lon. 81° 5' E. About 20 m. from its source it falls over a ridge in a cascade of 300 ft.

BAGIRMI, a territory, Central Africa, bounded N.W. by the Shari and Lake Chad, N.E. and E. Waday, S. independent pagan tribes, and W. Adamaua, the Musga country, and Bornou. Bagirmi proper is almost a continuous flat, with a general elevation of about 950 ft., inclining very gently toward the N., and then rising so as to form a watershed between Lakes Chad and Fittre. In the outlying provinces beyond the limits of Bagirmi, and particularly towards the S.E., the surface becomes rugged, and even mountainous; and the cold is so severe during the cold months that a fall of hail or snow is not uncommon. Much farther south there are said to be mountains of still greater height, in which the Benuwe, the Shari, and its tributary Logon, have their sources. The two last mentioned traverse the country in a N.W. direction, and are its only important rivers. The soil consists partly of lime and partly of sand; and according as the one or the other of these two predominates, it produces in abundance negro millet or sorghum—the most common article of food, not only in Bagirmi, but over the most of

Negroland. In addition to these principal crops, sesamum and beans are grown to a considerable extent. Rice, though not cultivated, grows spontaneously, and after the rains is collected in great quantities from the swamps and temporary pools. Water-melons are abundant, and in the vicinity of Masena, the capital, great quantities of onions are raised. The only crops for industrial purposes are cotton and indigo; both of them under the superintendence, not of the natives, but of immigrants from Bornou. The most useful trees are the tamarind, the date-palm, the doum-palm, and the monkey-bread tree, the leaves of which are used for vegetables. The inhabitants are a fine race of people, distinct from the Kanuri, and intimately related to the Kuka. Their conversion to Islamism is recent, and presumed to be more nominal than real. The government is an absolute monarchy, but the king is said not to rule oppressively. The tribute paid him consists partly in cattle, but principally in slaves, of whom great numbers are annually delivered to him by the chiefs of tributary provinces. The inhabitants are constantly engaged in predatory incursions upon their neighbours, and harassed by the retributive aggressions of the powerful states of Adamaua, Bornou, and Waday. Pop. estimated at 1,500,000.

BAGMA, a tn. Western Africa, Adamaua, in a mountainous district. It occupies both banks of a stream, meandering through the plain, and consists chiefly of huts of unusual dimensions, some of them being from 40 to 60 ft. long, 15 ft. broad, and from 10 to 12 feet high, narrowing to a ridge at the top, and thatched all over without distinction of roof and wall. One reason for making the huts so spacious is to employ part of them in inclement weather in sheltering cattle, which form the chief wealth of the inhabitants, who are all Mahometans.

BAGMUTTEE, or **VAGWATI**, a river, India, which rises in Nepal, on the N. declivity of Shipuri, in the Himalayas, about 18 m. N.E. Khatmandoo, flows S.W. past this capital; and then nearly due S., crossing the Nepaulese frontier, and entering the British dist. Sarun. After traversing this district, it turns S.E., and maintains this direction to its confluence with the Ganges, opposite to Mongheer. Its total length is about 285 m.

BAHAWULPOOR, or **BHAULPOOR** [add.], a tn. India, cap. state of same name, on a branch of the Ghara, about 2 m. from the main stream, and 50 m. above the point where by its junction with the Chenab it forms the Panjnad. It is surrounded by a ruinous mud wall, which is about 4 m. in circuit, and incloses an area which, not being wholly required for habitation, is partly planted. The houses—some of burned and some of sun-dried bricks—are very indifferent. The khan's palace is of the same character, and in a very plain style of architecture. The place has long been famous for its loongees, scarfs, and turbans. It also manufactures chintzes and other cottons. Its position at the junction of three routes from the S.W., S.E., and S., gives it great advantages for trade, which is carried on to a great extent, as the merchants are very enterprising, and send their wares into Central Asia, and even it is said as far as Astracan. The neighbouring country is very fertile, and raises in abundance grain, sugar, indigo, and other agricultural produce. Fruit, particularly mangoes, oranges, and apples, is abundant, and of excellent quality. Pop. about 20,000.

BAHR-EL-GHAZAL. See **GHAZAL** (**BAHR-EL**).

BAHUERACIC, a tn. Mexico, prov. Sonora, in a mountainous dist. celebrated for its mines of copper and silver. The inhabitants are mostly miners, who appear to be in great poverty. Those who work in the mines are almost exclusively Mexicans, but most of the outdoor work, such as cutting wood, making roads, bringing charcoal to the furnace, &c., is done by Indians. Pop. 500 to 700.

BAICULL, tn. and fort, India, presid. Madras, 480 m. S.E. Bombay, lat. 12° 24' N.; lon. 75° 6' E. The town is small and irregular, and stands N. of the fort, which is built on a lofty cliff projecting into the sea.

BAILUNDO, a territory, western part of S. Africa, Kimbunda country, between lat. 9° and 12° S., and lon. 16° and 17° E.; bounded N. by the Coanza, separating it from the Portuguese settlements, N.W. Hako, W. Kibala, S.W. Kiakka, S. Hambo and Sambos, and E. Bile, Ambulo, and Malemba; area about 30,000 sq. m. In the south it is tra-

versed by two mountain chains, which are about 100 m. distant from each other, and nearly parallel, stretching in a N.W. direction, the Lingi-Lingi on the W., and the Djamba on the E. Along the ridges of these two ranges are two plateaux, of which that on the W. has an elevation of 4000, and that of the E. of 6000 ft. The former has a temperate and healthy climate; the latter is cold, the thermometer often sinking in the winter nights nearly to the freezing-point, and the ground becoming covered with dense hoar-frost. The western portion is mountainous and stony, and extensively covered with forest; the eastern portion consists of finely undulating plains, on which forests of tall trees and grassy prairies alternate. The principal rivers are the Kupo, the Longa, and the Kutatu or Mungoya. The upper course only of the first two is within the territory, but the last waters the whole of its E. frontier, flowing almost due north to its confluence with the Coanza. Besides being thus fertilized by streams, it is copiously supplied with water by the periodical rains, and yields excellent crops of maize, manioc, tobacco, &c. The trade is chiefly in wax and slaves. Bailundo is the leading state in the Kimbunda country. Its inhabitants surpass all the other races in S. Africa in personal appearance and in prowess, and have made their name "Munano" dreaded far and wide. At one time their forays were often directed against the Portuguese settlements; but the Humbe and Kobale lands, situated to the S., now furnish more tempting objects of plunder in the number and excellence of their horned cattle. In the W. cannibalism is said to be common; in the E. it is practised on the celebration of festivities. At the head of the government is a chief, who nominally rules with absolute power, but there is also a kind of supreme council, called *impunga*, which may not only impugn his conduct, but compel him to abdicate in favour of the next lawful heir. Pop. about 450,000.

BAITOOOL, or **BEITOOOL**, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, Saugor and Nerbudda territory, cap. dist. of same name, in a pleasant valley watered by the Machna, at the S. foot of the Satpoora range, 112 m. N.W. Nagpore. It is defended by a fort, and has in its neighbourhood some seams of coal of indifferent quality. Pop. of the dist. or pergunnah, 93,441.

BAJA [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Banat, circle and 27 m. N.N.W. Zombor, on the Danube and the frontiers of Hungary, cap. dist. of same name; has several churches, handsome buildings for the circle, barracks, an asylum for children; various manufactures, vinegar works, calendering and oil mills; and much-frequented yearly markets. Pop. 18,621.

BAJNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 10 m. S.W. Gran, with a beautiful castle and several brandy distilleries. Pop. 2100.

BAKAA, a mountain range, S. Africa, stretching from S.S.W. to N.N.E., between lat. 22° and 23° S., and lon. 26° and 27° E. The principal part of the range, called the Bamangwato hills, rises about 700 or 800 ft. above the plains, and is composed of great masses of black basalt. At the E. end the hills have curious cup-shaped hollows, of a size suggesting the idea of craters. Within these are masses of rock in the columnar form. The tops of the columns are quite distinct and hexagonal, like the bottom of the cells of a honey-comb, but they are not parted from each other as in Fingal's Cave. In many parts the lava-stream may be recognized, for then the rock is rent and split in every direction. The mass of basalt, which is about 6 m. long, has tilted up the rocks both E. and W., and shown that they consist of ancient silurian schists. Several large masses loosened by the action of the elements have slipped down, and becoming jammed against each other have formed large cavities, in which the Bakaa, the tribe which gives its name to the range, used to find an asylum from their enemies. This resource, however, is no longer wanted, as they have abandoned their mountain home, and taken up their abode among the Bakwains at Kolobeng. The only tribes now inhabiting the range belong to the Bamaugwato and Makalaka. In the vicinity there is a hot spring called Serinane.

BAKADA, a vil. W. Africa, Bagirmi, in a fertile dist. 20 m. W. Masena. It consists of four distinct hamlets, the inhabitants of which are almost all employed in agriculture, raising heavy crops of millet, and especially of sorghum, in which they carry on a considerable trade. The

market, which is held every Sunday, is trifling, but is occasionally visited by caravans and merchants trafficking between Kano and Masena.

BAKALAHARI, a tribe, S. Africa, inhabiting the Kalahari desert, N. of Cape Colony. According to tradition they are the oldest of the Bechuana tribes, and possessed numerous herds of large horned cattle, till they were despoiled of them and driven into the desert, by a fresh migration of their own nation. Though they have ever since lived on the same plains, and under the same influences of climate as the Bushmen, they bear no resemblance to them, and possess as strongly as ever the Bechuana love for agriculture and domestic animals. "They hoe their gardens annually," says Livingstone, "though often all they can hope for is a supply of melons and pumpkins. And they carefully rear their small herds of goats, though I have seen them lift water for them out of small wells with a bit of ostrich egg-shell, or by spoonfuls." They are a timid race, with thin legs and arms, and large protruding abdomens. Their chief employment is in hunting, and selling the skins of the animals they kill, chiefly small carnivora of the feline species, in exchange for spears, knives, tobacco, and dogs. The skins made up by the Bakwains into a mantle, called *kaross*, form no small article of trade. During Livingstone's residence in the Bechuana country between 20,000 and 30,000 skins were made up into karosses, some of which found their way to China.—(*Livingstone*.)

BAKAU, a tn. Danubian Provinces, Moldavia, cap. circle of same name, near the confluence of the Bistritza with the Sereth, 42 m. S.W. Jassy. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, has a normal school, and carries on an extensive trade with Galatz in cattle, salt, and corn. Pop. 2000.

BAKER'S ISLAND:—1, An isl. Pacific Ocean, one of the American Polynesia; lat. 0° 15' N. and lon. 176° 21' W. It is covered with a deposit of guano several feet in thickness.—2, An islet off Salem harbour, Massachusetts, U.S., 5 m. E.N.E. Salem.—3, One of the Georgian islands, in the Arctic ocean; lat. 74° 55' N.; lon. 97° 30' W.—4, *Baker's Dozen Islands*, a group in Hudson bay, in about lat. 57° 30' N.; lon. 81° W.

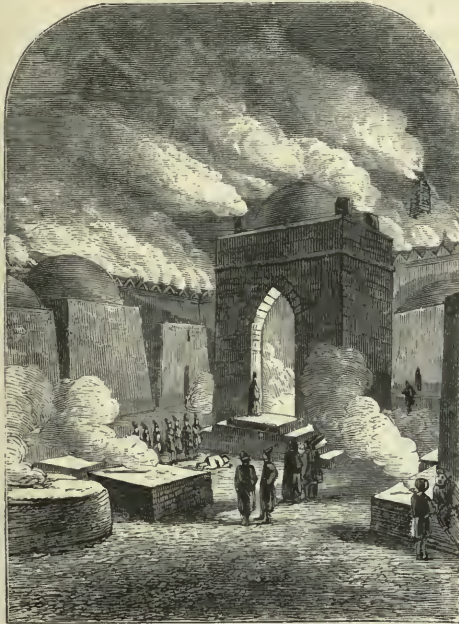
BAKHIRA, or **BAGNUGGUR**, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 19 m. N.W. Goruckpoor, on the W. shore of Lake Burra. It is surrounded by a ditch, rampart, and bamboo hedge, and contains about 250 houses. It has a market. The lake, called also the Bakhira Jeel, is said to be one of the finest pieces of fresh water in India. The plantations on its banks are numerous and beautiful, and its surface is constantly enlivened by fishing canoes and vast flocks of water-fowl. In the dry season, however, when its dimensions are much reduced, and it is only about 7 m. long by 3 m. broad, the water becomes dirty and rather offensive.

BAKONYBEL, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 15 m. N.W. Veszprim, in the Bakony forest; with an old Benedictine abbey, suppressed by the emperor Joseph II., glassworks, and a potash refinery. Pop. 1050.

BAKOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Buzlau, l. bank Iser, with two churches, and a trade in fruit. Pop. 1100.

BAKU, or **BADKU** [add.], a seaport tn. Russia, Caucasia, cap. khanate of Shirvan, S. shore of the peninsula of Apsheron, W. coast Caspian Sea, of which it is one of the most frequented ports; lat. 40° 21' 20" N.; lon. 49° 51' 6" E. Baku is the city of the Guebres, or fire-worshippers, who regard it with as much veneration as the Mahometans do the sacred Mecca. It is surrounded by flaming wells of naphtha, and the entire soil on which the city stands is so saturated with this liquid bitumen, that if a stick be thrust a sufficient depth into the ground, and a light applied to the orifice so made, a jet of gas will immediately blaze forth. The neighbouring sea partakes, it is said, of the inflammable properties of the earth, and if a light be applied to the bituminous surface it bursts into a vast sheet of flame that spreads for a considerable distance, and produces a strange and imposing spectacle. In the surrounding country vegetation is shrivelled and parched for want of water. At a short distance from the city is situated a Parsee or Guebre temple, the famous Atesh-Gah, where is said to burn the eternal fire. It is attended by three priests only, who are brought from Delhi. The temple stands in a vast plain; fires escape from openings placed at

irregular distances; in the centre rises a crenelated edifice, from each of whose turrets or pinnacles springs a volume of flame, while a larger volume, composed of five separate fires, crowns the loftiest cupola. The scene in the interior is



THE FIRE-TEMPLE OF ATESH-GAH, NEAR BAKU.
From a View by M. Moynet.

equally imposing. The ground is full of jets of flame, and under this central cupola stands the altar, seemingly alive with fire.

BAKWAIN, or **BAKUENA**, a country, S. Africa, which takes its name from its inhabitants belonging to the Bechuana tribe. It lies between the country of the Bakatli on the S. and that of the Bamangwato on the N., with the Transvaal republic on the E., and the Kalahari desert on the W.; and has a surface diversified by plains and hills and valleys. The vegetation has a vigour seldom seen towards the S. of the African continent. The hills are clothed with trees to their top, and the valleys are often of the most lovely green. The country, however, often suffers severely from drought, continued without interruption for several successive years. The Bakwains have a remarkably accurate knowledge of cattle, sheep, and goats, and of the kind of pasturage proper for each; and show great judgment in selecting the soils best adapted for the different varieties of grain. They are also particularly successful in ensnaring wild animals, by means of an ingeniously constructed trap fence, called a *hopo*. In some of these traps, placed near some fountains at Kolobeng, it was not uncommon to take 70 head of large game in a single week. Dr. Livingstone took up his residence among the Bakwains, and having purchased a piece of ground formed a missionary station at Kolobeng. The chief Sechele publicly embraced Christianity, and many of the tribe have followed his example; but the hostile interference of the Boers with the education of the natives, the unhealthiness of the locality, and the long droughts rendered it necessary to break up the establishment at Kolobeng.

BALAKLAVA [add.], during the siege of Sebastopol, from which it is about 8 m. distant, Balaklava was occupied by the British army as a base for their operations, and a port of entry for troops and stores. At a late period of the siege a railway was constructed between it and the camp before Sebastopol, by which munitions of war and supplies were conveyed from the harbour to the besieging army. On 25th October, 1854, an attack was made by the Russians on the British lines near Balaklava, but was gallantly and successfully repulsed; and on the same day the famous, but disastrous, Light Cavalry charge was made against the enemy's artillery.

BALANGUINI, an isl. Indian archipelago, belonging to the Sooloo group, but claimed by Spain as a dependency of the Philippine isl. Mindanao. It lies in lat. $5^{\circ} 57' 30''$ N.; lon. $121^{\circ} 39'$ E.; and though only 3 m. long by less than 1 m. broad, has acquired notoriety from having long been the resort and stronghold of the most daring pirates of the archipelago. It was attacked by the Spaniards in 1848, who took 124 cannon, burned 150 praus, slew 450 of the pirates, and released 200 captives. They afterwards completely demolished the houses and forts, and took effectual means of rendering the island uninhabitable.

BALASHEV, a tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Saratov, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Khover. It contains two churches, a circle school, and a charitable institute. Two important yearly markets are held within the circle. Pop. 4814.

BALASINORE, a petty state and tn. India, pres. Bombay, Gujerat. The state, bounded N. by the Myee Caunta, S.E. by the Rewa Caunta, and S.W. and W. by dist. Kaira, has an area of about 258 sq. m., and a pop. of about 19,000.

—The town, cap. of above state, situated 48 m. N. Baroda, is surrounded by a wall, and appears a thriving place.

BALASZEK, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Tolna, 10 m. S. Szegsard, 90 m. S. Pesth, on the Sarvis, in a district remarkable for its fertility. It has extensive vineyards, from which excellent wine, both white and red, is obtained. Pop. 5778.

BALÉ, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Balé; lat. 11° S.; lon. $17^{\circ} 10'$ E. It stands on the stream of same name, inclosed by a palisade and a ditch, and has a pop. of about 2000.

BALI (**PULO**), or **HOG ISLANDS**, a group, Indian archipelago, off the N.W. coast of Sumatra. It consists of one large and a number of small islands. The large island, lat. (N. end) $2^{\circ} 50'$ N.; lon. $95^{\circ} 32'$ E., is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, 60 m. long N.W. to S.E., by 10 to 15 m. broad, and has an area of 480 sq. m. Cocoa-nuts and buffaloes furnish the subsistence, and constitute the wealth of the inhabitants, who are Mahometans, and speak a peculiar language.

BALICE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 7 m. W.N.W. Cracow, with a remarkable old castle, and 1000 inhabitants.

BALJIK, or **BALTSCHIK**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, eyalet Silistria, on a bay of same name on the Black Sea, 20 m. N.E. Varna. Its harbour is capacious and deep enough to accommodate a fleet; and though open to the S.E. and S. is practically completely sheltered, as the wind never blows violently from these quarters. It has a custom-house, a quarantine, and extensive warehouses for its large and rapidly increasing trade. Its annual horse, cattle, and sheep market is very important. A great quantity of excellent honey is obtained in the district by the rearing of bees, and sent chiefly to Constantinople.

BALKANY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 20 m. N.N.E. Debreczin, with a trade in wheat, tobacco, cattle, and honey and wax; and 3379 inhabitants, mostly belonging to the Reformed church.

BALKASH TENGIS, AK-DENGIS [*White Sea*], or **ALA-DENGIS** [*Coloured Sea*], a large lake, Central Asia, on the boundary of the W. Siberian prov. of Semipolatinisk and the Siberian Kirghis steppe of the Great Horde, and, after the Caspian Sea and Lakes Aral and Baikal, the largest lake in Asia. It extends between lat. 45° and 47° N., and lon. $73^{\circ} 40'$ and $79^{\circ} 50'$ E., first in the direction of S. to N., and then from W. to E., and has a length of about 300 m. and a breadth of 10 to 60 m., and an area of 6400 geo. sq. m. It appears to lie about 500 ft. above sea-level, to be deeper on the N. than on the S. side, but nowhere to exceed 66 ft. in depth. The N. and W. banks, with their sharply-defined contour, are terrace-formed and precipitous; the plateau above them, covered with desert sand, is without streams, or has only such as lose themselves in the sand. The character of the S. side is quite different. Here the shore has no sharp outline, but, on the contrary, presents a number of sinuosities and peninsular promontories, and passes gradually into a great low steppe, which, stretching away for 70 m. to the spurs of the Alatau range, is crossed by sand-hills and covered with a scanty vegetation, and forms a large portion of the

circle of Alatau, also named The Land of Seven Streams, after the seven steppe-rivers, as the Great Ili, the Karatal or Kartal, Lepsa, Aksu, &c., which partly join the lake with extensive deltas, and partly do not reach it at all or cannot be ascended direct from it. The country to the E. of the lake has the same steppe character. Here lie the remains of a former continuation of the lake—the Sassyk-kul and the Ala-kul or Ara-kul; the latter with the small island Aral-Tube, formerly but erroneously supposed to be volcanic. The numerous bays of Lake Balkash are grown over with reeds often 20 ft. high. Among its numerous islands, which are all far from the shore, the largest is Uz-Aral, about 10 m. long, which has a good harbour on its N.W. side. The water of the lake is clear; but, especially near the shore and in the bays, brackish and undrinkable. From the end of November till April it is covered with ice. Only the smaller kinds of fish are found in it. By command of the governor-general, the navigation was opened in 1852, first from the N. shore to the mouths of the Karatal and Lepsa; in 1853 to the mouth of the Ili. In 1855 a Russian vessel went about 300 m. up the Ili; but this voyage has not had any practical result.

BALLSTON SPA, a vil. U. States, New York, cap. co and 7 m. S.W. Saratoga, on the Saratoga and Schenectady railway. It possesses a courthouse and several churches, and was celebrated for its mineral springs, which, however, in consequence of the superior attractions of Saratoga as a watering-place, are not now much frequented. Pop. 2285.

BALMEER, a tn, India, Rajpootana, state and 116 m. S.W. Joodpoor. It consists of about 600 houses, built chiefly of stone, and stands at the foot of a conical hill, which is 300 ft. high, and crowned by a fort. Government had for some time a military station and a cattle establishment here.

BALOMBA, a river, S.W. Africa, which rises on the heights of the Lingi-Lingi chain, flows nearly due W., receiving several streams and rivulets, traverses the mountainous district of Selles, and pours its water into the Atlantic, in lat. 11° S.

BALOTRA, a tn, India, Rajpootana, state and 55 m. S.W. Joodpoor, r. bank Loonee. Standing on the highroad to the pilgrim shrine of Dwarka, near the W. extremity of Kattewar, it is an important thoroughfare, and carries on a profitable trade in supplying the wants of the pilgrims. It has also considerable manufactures of plain and printed calicoes, velvet shoes, and turnery in wood and ivory. The salt made at the neighbouring lake of Puchbudra is said to employ nearly 2000 persons in conveying it to market. Pop. 7275.

BALTIMORE [add.], U. States, Maryland, the third town in the states in respect of size and population, stands on an arm of the Patapsco, 12 m. above its mouth in Chesapeake Bay, 33 m. N.N.E. Washington; lat. 39° 17' N.; lon. 76° 37' W. From almost every point of view its appearance is striking and picturesque, and its general plan, though regular, is sufficiently diversified to avoid tameness and monotony. The streets, though sometimes uneven from following the original inequalities of the site, are of good width, well paved, and provided with excellent sewerage; the larger mansions generally in good taste, and with a good deal of open ground about them, suggest ideas of health and comfort, and the smaller dwellings occupied by the working-classes have this advantage that each is complete in itself, and accommodates only a single family. Every respectable tradesman owns his separate tenement, or is able to engage one at a reasonable rent, and hence long rows of modest but pretty cottages, occupying some of the highest and best localities of the town, form one of its distinguishing features. All the houses are substantially built of red brick. The principal public buildings and institutions are 50 churches, many of which are elegant structures, though perhaps the most imposing is the R. Catholic cathedral, built in the form of a cross, and surmounted by a dome and two towers; the exchange, a very extensive range, containing the custom-house, post-office, reading-rooms, a vast rotunda for public sales, &c.; a large and commodious court-house, and near it the record-office built of solid granite and fire-proof throughout; the atheneum, built in the Italian style, and containing the rooms of the Historical Society; Loyola College, under the exclusive charge of Jesuits, and intended as a substitute for St. Mary's College, which was

suppressed in 1851 by a mandate from Rome; a scientific institute accommodated in the buildings of the Maryland University, which, never flourishing, was finally abandoned in 1854; a medical school, which has always maintained a high name, and is the only portion of the so-called Washington University which has ever been organized; a large mechanics' institute; a college for women, which in its course of study and power of conferring degrees is similar to colleges for male students; a R. Catholic seminary; 2 nurseries with large schools attached to them; a penitentiary, a poorhouse, an infirmary, several hospitals, and a lunatic asylum. Several beautiful cemeteries have been formed in the outskirts of the town. Baltimore is one of the few places within the U. States where monuments deserving of notice have been erected. One of these, in honour of Washington, is a Doric column of white marble, which, including its base and the colossal statue of the hero at its top, is 175 ft. high; another, called the Battle monument, and erected to the memory of the citizens who fell in defence of the town in 1814, is also a column of white marble, with a sculptured griffin at each of the four corners of its pedestal, and a crowning figure intended to represent the genius of Baltimore.



The manufactures are not so important as might have been expected from the industrious and stirring character of the place, but there is at least one branch in which it still retains pre-eminence. The shipwrights are among the very first in the U. States, and from the dockyards here the famous Baltimore clippers have been launched. The staple articles of trade are coal, grain and flour, and tobacco. The assessed value of real and personal property in the city in 1863 amounted to 128,596,819 dollars; on which a levy was made of 321,492 dollars for the same year. The following table will give some particulars as to the trade and commerce of the port previous to the outbreak of the civil war:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Receipts of Grain.	Flour, &c.	Exp. of Tobac.	Imp. of Guano.	Imp. of Coffee.
	dollars.	dollars.	bushels.	brls.	hhds.	tons.	bags.
1858	7,954,422	10,235,890	7,995,048	1,019,747	66,534	28,143	188,019
1859	10,408,993	8,724,261	7,786,000	939,975	55,974	63,206	230,984
1860	10,271,818	10,968,599	7,085,559	1,029,206	67,142	71,614	181,292

The number of vessels arrived at the port in the three years 1858, -9, -60, were 2387, 2373, and 2426, of which 204, 203, and 182 respectively were foreign. The two smelting establishments produced upwards of 10,000,000 lbs. of ingot copper in 1860, of which 547,500 lbs. were exported, chiefly to Bremen and Holland. Of bituminous coal from Cumberland, 351,821 tons were received in 1859, and 397,684 tons in 1860, via the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; and of anthracite, 268,189 tons and 325,129 tons were received by railway and canal in 1859 and 1860 respectively. The oyster trade is

also very extensive, employing 3500 people and several hundred vessels, the number of bushels packed in the season of 1860 being 3,000,000, of the total value of \$1,800,000. After the outbreak of the war between the Northern and Southern states the trade and commerce of Baltimore greatly declined. Its inhabitants displayed strong secessionist proclivities, and the town was long occupied by a Federal garrison, and ruled by military law. On the trade in the item of tobacco the prosperity of the town mainly depends, and the vast warehouses which the state has provided for its reception are not the least interesting of its sights. In carrying on the various branches of its trade, Baltimore possesses ample means of transport. The harbour, formed by the arm of the Patapsco, which has a length of 3 m., with an average breadth of more than 1 m., is capacious enough to admit 2000 vessels. Its depth, however, is not in proportion to its capacity. Its upper part, forming what is called the inner bay or basin, has a depth of only 12 ft., and is used only by small vessels. The outer bay, extending between Fell's Point and Canton on the N. and E., and Whetstone Point on the S., is capable of floating the largest merchant ships. Even it, however, has been gradually silting up, and has shallowed so much in certain parts, that Congress voted a sum for the purpose of deepening it, so as to admit ships of the line and war-steamers of the largest class. The communication by railway is very complete, including the Baltimore and Ohio, the Baltimore and Susquehanna, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railways. By the census of 1860 the pop. was 212,418.

BALUMBRA, a tn. Western India, peninsula Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, 139 m. W. Ahmedabad. It stands about 8 m. from the shore of the Gulf of Cutch.

BALZORAH, or **BALCHORAH**, a tn. India, Oude, near its N. frontier, on a low swampy island, formed by a river from Nepal, 120 m. N. Lucknow. It consists chiefly of a fort, and is an important trading station, a mart being held every summer for two months, during which the mountaineers and the dealers from the plains meet and exchange their commodities.

BAMBA, or **KASBAH**, a tn. Western Africa, Tawarek country, 120 m. E. Timbuctoo, l. bank Niger, where it is contracted to about 700 yards, and shut in between steep banks; lat. 17° 46' N.; lon. 1° 10' W. It was anciently so important as to be repeatedly mentioned in history; but now, besides a mosque and two or three clay magazines, contains only 200 oval-shaped huts.

BAMBARA, a tn. Western Africa, forming the most S. of the fixed settlements of the Songhay among the creeks and back-waters in this part of the country, 115 m. S.S.W. Timbuctoo. It stands in front of a chain of hills, and consists partly of huts, which alone are inhabited as dwellings, and partly of low, oblong, flat-roofed, clay buildings; used as store-rooms or magazines. The inhabitants, almost all Fellatah of indifferent reputation, possess numerous cattle, and also cultivate a large extent of ground, the produce of which finds a ready market in Timbuctoo, to which the inland navigation, formed by the many back-waters and branches of the Niger, affords a cheap and easy means of transport.

BAMOURI, or **BUMBOOREE**, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, 42 m. S. Bareilly, r. bank of the Goula, which here passes through an extensive ravine; lat. 29° 13' N.; lon. 79° 35' E. It is a police and trading station, on the road from Bareilly to Almora. The town stands upwards of 1700 ft. above sea-level.

BAMUNWAS, a tn. Central India, Rajpoot state Jeypoor, 102 m. S.W. Agra; lat. 26° 34' N.; lon. 76° 37' E. It is a place of considerable size.

BANAJOA, a tribe, S. Africa, inhabiting the banks of the Malabe and Tamunakle, north of Lake Ngami, and a large tract of country to the eastward. They cultivate the millet (*Holcus sorghum*), but depend partly for subsistence, particularly when the crop of corn fails, on a root called *tsilla*, a species of aroidea, which contains a very large proportion of sweet-tasted starch, and when dried, pounded into meal, and allowed to ferment, is not unpalatable. Their huts are built on poles, and a fire is made beneath at night that the smoke may drive away the mosquitoes. A still worse plague is the *tsetse*, a fly whose sting is fatal to cattle. The Banajoa women shave all the hair off their heads, and seem darker than the Bechuanas.

SUPP. IMP. GAZ.—VOL. I.

BANAS, a river, India, Rajpootana, which rises on the W. frontier of Oodeypoor or Mewar, amidst a cluster of summits of the Aravulli range, in lat. 24° 47' N.; lon. 73° 28' E.; flows N.E. to Tonk, where it changes its direction, proceeding first E. and then S.S.E., to its junction with the Chumbul, in lat. 25° 54'; lon. 76° 50'. Its whole length is about 320 m. At Tonk, 85 m. above its mouth, its bed, consisting of heavy sand, is a mile wide, but even here in the dry season it is a narrow shallow stream.

BANASA, a vil. Upper India, Gurhwal, in the valley and near the source of the Jumna; lat. 30° 56' N.; lon. 78° 27' E. Its situation is very grand, on one of a series of rocky ledges on the mountain side. A great part of the village was overwhelmed by the fall of a precipice in 1816. There are hot springs in the neighbourhood.

BANAWARAM, a tn. Southern India, pres. Madras, territory Mysore, 280 m. W. Madras, stands in a fine open country, on the edge of a large tank, and formerly contained 2000 houses; most of the inhabitants, however, were removed by Hyder Ali to Nagapuri, but were afterwards allowed to return.

BANAY, a tn. W. Africa, on a tributary of the Niger, 60 m. S. Timbuctoo; lat. 16° 50' N.; lon. 3° 10' W. The chief part of the town stretches along a bay in the river, which is bordered by a rich belt of vegetation; but there is also a suburb of detached huts. The former is inhabited by Tawarek, the latter by Fellatah, who possess numerous flocks and herds.

BANCALIS, an isl. Indian Archipelago, near the S.E. extremity of the Straits of Malacca; lat. 1° 25' N.; lon. 102° 15' E. It is one of a group of four low islands of considerable size, which are separated by narrow channels from each other, and from the N.E. coast of Sumatra. It is about 35 m. long by 10 m. broad, belongs to the Malay state of Siak in Sumatra, is thinly peopled, and is covered for the most part with dense forests.

BANCOORAH, a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal.—1, The DISTRICT, called also sometimes W. Burdwan, lies between lat. 22° 53' and 23° 46' N., and lon. 87° and 87° 39' E.; and is bounded N. by Beerbloom, E. Burdwan, S. Midnapore, and W. Pooralia and Pachete; length, N. to S., 60 m.; breadth, 40 m.; area, 1476 sq. m. The surface is generally level, but undulates gently, and slopes gradually to the S.E. The only locality at all elevated is Chatna on the W. frontier, where an insulated group of granite hills descends N. towards the valley of Damoodah. The principal streams are the Hadjee and Damoodah, both of which flow through a mineral field, which is rich both in coal and iron, and is wrought to some extent, particularly at Raneegunje within this district. As often happens where minerals are found, the soil is of indifferent fertility. In the S. and S.W. it consists of a coarse earth, formed by disintegrated granite overlying a slaty gneiss, which seldom appears above the surface. In the more immediate neighbourhood of the coal-field the country is jungly and neglected. Where cultivation prevails the principal crops are rice, wheat, barley, grain, and some other sorts of pulse, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, indigo, and cotton. Pop. 480,000.—2, The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., l. bank Dalkisore, 98 m. N.W. Calcutta, contains barracks, a government English school, accommodated in a large airy building, and attended by about 100 pupils; an hospital, a jail, a bazaar, and a spacious public bungalow for the accommodation of travellers.

BAND (Mezö), a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 7 m. N. Maros Vasarhely; with an evangelical, a Greek R. Catholic and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 2224.

BANDAH [add.], a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provs. Bundelcund.—1, The DIST. lies between lat. 24° 53' and 25° 54' N.; lon. 80° 3' and 81° 35' E.; and is bounded N. by Futtehpour, N.E. Futtehpour and Allahabad, S.E. Rewah, S. and S.W. some petty Bondela states, and W. and N.W. Humeerpoor; area, 2878 sq. m. The principal rivers are the Jumna, which forms the N. and N.E. boundary for 130 m., and its affluents the Cane or Keyn, the Rungy or Baghin, and the Pysunnee. The surface W. and S.W. of the Jumna is an extensive alluvial plain, rising gradually towards the S.W. and S., and terminating in the Bindachal range, some of whose summits have a height of 2000 ft. The soil of the plain is a black friable earth, composed mainly of disintegrated basalt with a large

mixture of decayed vegetable matter. It is of course highly fertile, and produces in abundance wheat, barley, maize, millet, and pulse. Sugar-cane and indigo are also cultivated, but of commercial crops by far the most important is cotton, which bears a high name, and is mostly exported up the Jumna, by way of Calpee. Pop. 552,526.—2, The town, cap. of the above dist., on the r. bank of the Cane, 95 m. W. by N. Allahabad, occupies a striking site at the foot of a pyramidal hill of red granite, which rises nearly 400 ft. above the plain. It is a large, but straggling, ill-built place, with houses of mud, though building stone abounds in the vicinity. The only edifice worthy of notice is the palace of the nawab or titular prince, a modern structure, spacious and solidly built, but deficient in taste, Indian and European styles being strangely commingled. The trade is chiefly in cotton, for which Bandah is a great and celebrated mart. Government has a cantonment here, usually occupied by about 440 native troops. It stands on the E. or r. bank of the Cane, on what seems to be a favourable site. Experience, however, proves the contrary, for fever is so prevalent that few escape it. In 1857 the nawab rebelled, but was defeated by Sir H. Rose, who took possession of the place. Pop. 33,464.

BANDO, a river, S. America, New Granada, prov. Choco, which rises in a cordillera of same name belonging to the W. Andes, flows W. past the vil. of Bando, and falls into the Pacific, in lat. 5° S.; lon. 77° 35' W., after a course of 46 leagues, of which 23 are navigable for the ordinary barks of the country.

BANFFI-HUNYAD, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 29 m. W.N.W. Klausenburg, cap. dist. of same name, near the source of the Rapid Körös. It was once a flourishing place, but was almost destroyed in 1600 by the Walachian wojwod Michael, during the Transylvanian war. It has a castle, marble-quarries, and large annual markets. Pop. 2160.

BANGKOK, or **BANKOK** [add.], a city, cap. of the kingdom of Siam, extending for 3 or 4 m. on both sides of the Menam, 15 m. above its embouchure in the Gulf of Siam, and 45 m. S. Ayuthia or Siam, the former capital; lat. 13° 58' N.; lon. 100° 34' E. The city, properly so called, occupies an island 7 or 8 m. in circuit, and is surrounded with crenellated walls, flanked by towers or bastions at certain distances. Situated in the midst of immense gardens, adorned with luxuriant and perpetual verdure, it presents a very picturesque appearance. Its shores are lined with ships and glittering junks; above its walls arise a crowd of gilded spires, and domes, and pyramids; the many-storied pagodas, enriched with gilding and covered with polished tiles, reflecting the rays of the sun; the winding river is gay with floating shops and a thousand barks; the barbaric magnificence of the royal palace dazzles the eyes of the spectator. There is not a single carriage or vehicle in the city, all trade and intercourse being carried on by water. Canals traverse every quarter, and it is only in the recesses of the interior, and at the bazaars and public markets, that any paved streets can be discovered. The principal objects of interest at Bangkok—which its inhabitants call *Krung-thèpha-mahanaikhon-si-ajutha-maha-dilok-raxathani*, &c., that is, the great royal city of the angels, beautiful and impregnable—are the palace and the royal pagodas. The palace stands on an island from 2 to 3 m. in length, but very narrow, and is surrounded by lofty walls. The whole area within these is paved with slabs of beautiful marble or granite; military posts and batteries of cannon are placed at various points, and on every side glitters a multitude of elegant little edifices adorned with gold and colours. In the centre of the great court majestically rises the Mahaprasat, with its four sides covered with polished tiles, decorated with superb sculptures, and crowned by a lofty gilded spire. It is here that the king receives ambassadors, and that the remains of deceased kings are placed in golden urns, for the twelvemonth previous to their cremation; here also the priests discourse in the presence of the queen and the concubines, who are concealed by lattice-work. The great hall, or audience chamber, is next arrived at; gigantic statues of granite, brought from China, keep guard at its gates; the walls and columns of the chamber are gay with paintings and magnificent gildings; the throne, fashioned like an altar, is placed upon a platform of seven stories. Adjoining are the king's apartments, and beyond the queen's palace, the houses of the concubines and maids of honour, and a vast garden of

extraordinary magnificence. A tribunal, a theatre, the royal library, immense arsenals, stables, and stalls for the white elephants; a superb pagoda, and a new pavilion of marble in the Italian style, are also included within the precincts of the palace. The royal pagodas are indescribably splendid. Eleven are within the city walls, and twenty without. The principal is that of Wat-Chan, built in the form of a pyramid, and surmounted by a spire 200 ft. high, which is the first indication to the voyager of his approaching the capital of Siam. It stands on the r. bank of the Menam, facing the king's palace. Two other pagodas of great magnificence are named Xetuphon and Bovoranivet. Each accommodates four or five hundred talapoins, or priests, with a thousand children to wait upon them. The houses of Bangkok are of three kinds: the best are of brick, and very elegant; others are built of timber, and those of the poor of bamboos. Fires are consequently very frequent and disastrous, and a conflagration will often destroy as many as 500 houses. But in seven or eight days all are again rebuilt, thanks to the generous help of the friends and relatives of the sufferers.

In the year 1864 there entered the port of Bangkok 457 vessels (aggregate tonnage, 158,849); of which 147 vessels (tonnage, 54,645) were British, and 134 vessels (tonnage, 51,849) Siamese;—there cleared in the same year 422 vessels (aggregate tonnage, 171,335), of which 148 vessels (tonnage, 54,771) were British, and 101 vessels (tonn. 62,348) Siamese. The value of the imports in the same year amounted to £1,167,697, and of the exports to £1,317,922. The quantity of rice exported during the year was 125,507 tons, the demand being principally for China. The trade in teak timber is likely to be much increased, in consequence of all obstructions in the way of it having been removed by the Siamese government; so that foreigners are now allowed to visit and work the jungles in the interior. The production of sugar in Siam has decreased, owing to the heavy taxation to which it is subjected at every stage, dues being levied even on the boats in which it is conveyed to Bangkok. The cultivation of cotton has been carried on, though to no great extent; about 20,000 piculs were brought down to Bangkok in 1864.

Though the city is not more than a century old, it has a pop. of 400,000 to 500,000, of whom (in 1865) 200 were Europeans and Americans.—(*Description du Royaume Thai ou Siam*, Pallegoix; and Mouhot's *Travels in Siam, Cambodia, and Laos*.)

BANGO, a tn. S.W. Africa, Portuguese settlements, prov. Angola, 95 m. E. by S. Loanda. It stands in a magnificent valley, containing 4000 'hearths,' and was once famous for its convent of St. Hilarion, which, though deserted, is as entire externally as on the day when it ceased to be occupied. The garden, the church, and the dormitories are still kept in good repair. The furniture, couches, and large chests for holding provisions remain, but all the books and sacred vessels have been removed to Loanda. The *sova* or native chief of Bango resides here, and exercises authority under the Portuguese. As a *sova* or chief he has his councillor, and maintains the same state as when the country was independent. The male natives, trusting to their wives to supply them with food, spend most of their time in drinking palm-toddy. This liquor, which when tapped yields a sweet clear liquid, which may be drunk with safety, becomes highly intoxicating if left to stand for a few hours. It thus becomes the source of many crimes, and is the bane of the country. Pop. 20,000.

BANG-PA-KONG [add.], a river, Siam, which rises in the mountains to the N.E. of Moang-Kabin, flows circuitously W.S.W., and falls into the Gulf of Siam about 40 m. S.E. Bangkok. About 20 m. above its mouth it is joined by a canal from Bangkok, which is 55 m. long, and passes through a flat alluvial country entirely devoted to the culture of rice. A short way from the sea the river becomes narrow and winding, and cultivation is restricted to occasional strips of land on either bank. The inhabitants are few and poor, and nothing like a village is met with before reaching Pachim, which, in 1857, was nearly destroyed by a fire from the prairie. At Pachim the river is about 40 yards wide, and during the rainy season, from July to November, runs at the rate of 5 m. an hour. During the rest of the year there is here a regular rise and fall of the tide. Above Pachim the navigation is rendered tedious during the wet season by the strength of the current, and at other times is impracticable

from the narrowness of the channel and numerous obstructions. The country along the river is generally level and densely wooded.

BANG-PA-SOE [add.], a tn. Siam, in the E. bight of the Gulf of Siam, about 6 m. S. of the mouth of the Bangpakong, where there is a tolerable harbour for vessels of moderate draught. It is the residence of the governor of the district, and is an entrepôt for the produce of the large and fertile district along the banks of the Bangpakong. Many of the inhabitants are employed in catching and curing the fish which abound in the gulf, and find a ready market at Bangkok. Pop. 3500, of whom 2000 are Chinese.

BANGUNGA, two rivers, India:—1, The one rising in the Himalayas, on the N. frontier of Nepal, flows S. into dist. Goruckpoor, and joins, or is joined by, the Boree Raptee, whose volume it more than doubles. Immediately below the confluence the united stream has a width of 100 yards, and is scarcely fordable even in the dry season; above the confluence the Bangunga is navigable, and a considerable quantity of wood is floated down by it.—2, The other Bangunga rises in Rajpootana, near the N.W. frontier of Jeypoor, about lat. 27° 30' N.; lon. 76° 10' E. It flows first S., then circuitously E., and joins the Gumbea, an affluent of the Jumna. Its whole course is about 140 m., but, except during the wet season, it carries very little water. At Maanpoor, 80 m. from its source, it was found in August, after the rainy season had commenced, with a channel 600 yards wide and nearly dry, and a few days later, after heavy rains, it was fordable for camels at a point 40 m. lower down.

BANJA, or **ILDSHE**, a vil. Turkey in Europe, Bosnia, on the road from Mostar to Sarajevo, about 6 m. from the latter. It is finely situated, has a pleasing appearance, and possesses sulphur springs, which are said to be very efficacious in cases of rheumatism. A wooden but tolerably well-arranged bathing-house has been erected by order of Omar Pasha, and several khans furnish good accommodation for visitors.

BANKS, an island, Australia, Torres Strait, lat. (Mount Augustus), 10° 10' S.; lon. 142° 19' 15" E. It is about 26 m. in circuit, and appears to be divided by the natives into two distinct portions—an E. called Mooa, which is hilly, and a W. called Eet, which is low, and near the shore is covered with mangroves. In the N.E., where the island is loftiest, two of the summits, Augustus and Banks' Peaks, attain the respective heights of 1310 ft. and 1246 ft. Between these ridges are two deep valleys, moderately wooded, and covered with a green vegetation, betokening great natural fertility of soil. Narrow coral-reefs extend along the shores.

BANKS' PENINSULA, New Zealand, a remarkable projection on the E. side of the Middle Island, about 30 m. long from W.N.W. to E.S.E., and 20 m. broad, and attached to the mainland by a narrow isthmus; the S.E. point is in lat. 43° 52' 15" S.; lon. 173° E. It forms a part of the province of Canterbury, and consists almost entirely of steep rugged hills covered with wood. Several harbours indent it on all sides, and near the N. side of the isthmus is the town of Lyttelton, the principal port of the province.

BANKS' STRAIT, a strait, Arctic regions, on the N. of Baring Island, and separating it from Prince Patrick and Melville Islands; lat. (Cape Crozier), 74° 30' N.; lon. 120° 30' W. It was navigated by Captain Sir R. McClure, of H.M.S. *Investigator*, in 1851, who thereby established the existence of a second N.W. passage, in addition to that discovered by him a short time previously through Prince of Wales' Strait.—(Armstrong's *Narrative of Discovery of N. W. Passage*.)

BANLOK, a tn. Austrian empire, Temesvár Banat, circle Gross Beskerek, 12 m. S.E. Modos, on the Berzava, with a castle. Pop. 2351.

BANOS, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, in a break or opening in the chain of the Andes, nearly equidistant from Ambato and Rio Bamba, on an affluent of the Pastaza, one of the largest tributaries of the Amazon. Steamers drawing from 4 to 6 ft. of water ascend to within 50 m. of Banos, after a river navigation of about 3000 miles.

BANOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 10 m. from Hradisch; with a trade in drier fruit and nuts, and 1200 inhabitants.

BANSDA, or **BAUNSDA**, a petty native state, India, bounded W. and N. by the British collectorate Surat, E. the

Daung, and S. the native state Durrumpore; area, 325 sq. m. The revenue amounts to £4700, under deduction of £780 payable as tribute to the British government. The state is under the political superintendence of the Bombay presidency, and is managed by the governor's agent at Surat, from which Bansa, the capital, is distant 45 m. S.E. P. 24,050.

BANSEE, or **BANGSI**, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 64 m. N.W. Goruckpoor, r. bank Raptee, which is here 200 yds. wide. It consists of about 600 houses, for the most part very poorly built. The only edifice of any pretensions is the palace of the rajah, to whom the pergunnah of Bansee belongs; but even it is little better than a collection of mud-walled quadrangular towers, connected by huts of one story, with windows towards the interior.—There is another Bansee, of still less importance, dist. and 23 m. S. Allahabad.

BANSWARA, a native state and tn. India, Rajpootana, between lat. 23° 10' and 23° 48' N.; lon. 74° 2' and 74° 41' E.; bounded N. by Dongerpoor and Oodeypoor or Mewar; N.E. and E. Pertaubgurl; S. by an isolated portion of Holkar's Dominions and Jabooa; and W. the Rewa Caunta; length, N. to S., 45 m.; breadth, 33 m.; area, 1440 sq. m. The annual revenue is about £30,000, under deduction of about £3000 payable as tribute to the British government. Pop. about 144,000.—The town, cap. of the above state, situated 110 m. N.E. Baroda, is surrounded by a rampart inclosing a large area, of which a considerable portion is laid out in gardens. The principal buildings are the palace of the chief, a large battlemented and turreted structure seated on a rising ground overlooking the town; several handsome Hindoo temples; and an extensive bazaar. Near the palace there is a beautiful tank, overlung with trees, and edged with a fine ghaut, or flight of steps, leading down to the water.

BANYA (LITTLE), a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 14 m. S.S.W. Klausenburg, with gold and silver mines. Pop. 1300.

BANYALUKA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bosnia, on the Verbas, 72 m. N.W. Bosnia Serai. It is one of the largest towns in Bosnia, is the seat of the kaimakan, and extends for a considerable distance along the banks of the river, which divides it into two unequal parts. It is defended by a citadel, contains a large number of mosques, and has mineral springs. A number of Roman antiquities exist within it. Pop. about 15,000.

BAP, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 98 m. N.E. Jessulmeer. Owing to the arid desert around it, it derives much importance from the possession of a fine tank close to the town, and of several wells of fresh water nearly half a mile to the S. On the W. side of the tank is a small shrine, which is visited under the idea that the presiding god is able to cure barrenness.

BAPUGENI, or **PUGENI**, a native vil. S. Africa, Transvaal Republic, among the Magliesberg mountains. It is the chief place of the tribe of the Bapugeni, and consists of about 300 huts, a number of which lie along the foot of a mountain spur, while others are situated at some distance. Each hut—is of a circular shape, built of stone plastered over with clay, and in the better class polished inside and out with bees' wax—is 20 or 30 ft. high, has a conical roof thatched with straw or reeds, is surrounded by a broad eave or verandah, and divided from the other houses by a fence or wall. In the formation of the streets there is no appearance of any regular plan, but additions seem to have been made as occasion required, the shape assumed being that of a series of circles surrounding the cattle-kraals. One of these kraals, inclosed by a wall of dry stones 4 ft. in thickness and the same in height, and as well built as any European mason could have done, forms an oval measuring 93 ft. on its longest axis. The general cleanness of the native kraals ought to shame the Dutch boers.

BARA, a vil. E. Africa, Kordofan, about 200 m. from Khartoom, in the heart of a beautiful oasis embosomed among tall and graceful date-palms. It stands on the slope of a hill, and consists of a number of mud houses and straw huts, mean and paltry in themselves, but rendered attractive by their well-stocked gardens, which contrast strikingly with the sterile sand-hills of the surrounding country. During the possession of this part of Kordofan by Darfur, Bara became the favourite residence of its *melek* or sovereign,

who did much to adorn it. During the invasion of the Turks it suffered severely, and since their conquest of the country it has little importance beyond that which it derives from being a military station.

BARAHAUT, or **BARAHAT**, a vil. India, Gurhwal, r. bank Bhagerettee or Ganges; lat. 30° 43' N.; lon. 78° 29' E. The houses are built of large stones, and are covered with slabs, or coarse slates, laid on strong timbers. In 1803 an earthquake laid great part of it in ruins, and killed 200 or 300 of the inhabitants, besides great numbers of cattle. This disaster was a serious blow to its prosperity; but it has in a great measure recovered, in consequence of the advantages which it derives from its position at the junction of the principal pilgrim routes leading to the sources of the Ganges. Pilgrims proceeding to Gangotri, which is about seven days' journey to the N., must here lay in their supplies. Near the village there is a remarkable trident set up, doubtless in honour of Siva, whose emblem it is. The base, made of copper and 3 ft. in circuit, supports a brass shaft 12 ft. high, terminating in three prongs 6 ft. in length. The Brahmins maintain that the trident is miraculously upheld on its narrow base; but it is really fixed into the ground by an iron bar. A temple which once stood over it was thrown down during the earthquake.

BARAM, a river, Borneo, which has its mouth on the N.W. coast, 80 m. S. Labuan, in lat. 4° 30' N.; lon. 113° 50' E. Its entrance, which is about half a mile wide, is incumbered by a bar, on which there is only 9 ft. water; but within, the depth is increased to 4, 5, and even 10 fathoms, and continues so for about 100 m. In 1851 the iron war-steamer *Pluto* ascended it for 140 m. Coal and iron are found on its banks in the upper part of its course.

BARANOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 60 m. N.E. Tarnow, close to the Polish frontier. It contains an ancient, beautiful, and strong castle, with a valuable library and a picture gallery. This place was once an important entrepôt for the corn sent down the Vistula to Danzig. It was also the residence of many of the Polish literati, and the birth-place of the poet Baranowski. The Swedes were defeated here in 1656. Pop. 1500.

BARANQUILLA, a tn. S. America, New Granada, at the mouth of the Magdalena, prov. and about 5 m. from Sabanilla. It is separated from the river by a narrow belt of land, which during the rainy season becomes flooded, and thereby forms stagnant pools and swamps, which make it very unhealthy. Its chief importance is derived from its harbour, which makes it the common entrepôt for the traffic of the Magdalena. It is the only place on the Magdalena which has a dockyard for building and repairing vessels.

BARASET, a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal.—1, The DISTRICT lies between lat. 22° 16' and 22° 59' N.; lon. 88° 55' and 89° 22' E.; and is bounded N. by Nuddea; E. Jessore; S. the Sunderbunds; S.W. the Twenty-four Pergunnahs; and W. the Hooghly; length, S.E. to N.W., about 63 m.; breadth, 31 m.; area, 1424 sq. m. It is a flat alluvial tract intersected by numerous water-courses, offsets of the Ganges; and having thus a superabundance of moisture, with a tropical climate, is so insalubrious that its natural resources have never been developed. Pop. 522,000.—2, The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., situated 15 m. N.E. Calcutta, on the road to Dacca, is an insignificant place; it has, however, a civil establishment, consisting of a magistrate and collector, and other European and native officials.

BARATH (NAGY), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and about 6 m. S.W. Raab, and 72 m. S.E. Vienna, with a trade in corn, wine, and fruit, particularly excellent cherries. Pop. 1140.

BARBARANO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 12 m. S. Vicenza, cap. dist. of same name, with a court of justice, several churches, a Franciscan monastery, and a mineral spring. Pop. 2186.

BARCA (LA), a tn. Mexico, Jalisco, at the entrance of the Rio Grande or Santiago into Lake Chapula, 60 m. S.E. Guadalarajara. It is a stirring place, with about 3000 inhabitants, whose chief employments are fishing, weaving, and the feeding of swine.

BARÉE, several places, India:—1, A vil. Gurhwal, l. bank Jumna; lat. 30° 55' N.; lon. 78° 26' E. It possesses a few patches of fertile soil, in which grain and potatoes are

grown, and has some manufactures of woollen cloth, in which the whole process, from the clipping of the wool to the spinning and weaving, is performed exclusively by the male inhabitants.—2, A tn. in the native state Dholpoor, N.E. corner of Rajpootana, 44 m. S.W. Agra. It stands in a hilly district, and is little known to Europeans. According to an old account, its streets are narrow; but many of its houses, built of red stone and two stories high, have a comfortable appearance.—3, A tn., territory and 44 m. S.E. Bhopal, in a mountainous country on the N. or l. bank of the Jamneer. It is the cap. of a pergunnah of same name, containing 220 villages, and is said to be a large and populous place.—4, A tn. N.W. Provinces, dist. and 18 m. E. Ghazeepoor, r. bank Ganges, at the confluence of the Karamnasa.—5, A tn. Oude, 29 m. N. Lucknow.

BAREILY [add.], a tn. India, cap. dist. of same name. On 31st May, 1857, the sepoy's stationed here broke into open mutiny, murdering their officers and other Europeans, and setting fire to the British quarters. They soon succeeded in gaining complete possession of the place, and afterwards formed part of the reinforcements which joined the rebels in Delhi. The town was recovered from the mutineers in 1858, after a sharp struggle, by the British under Lord Clyde. Pop. in 1853, 111,332.

BARING ISLAND or **LAND**, an isl. Arctic Ocean, N. coast of America, lat. 71° 5' to 74° 37' N.; lon. 114° 20' to 125° 30' W.; is separated on the N. by Banks' Strait from Prince Patrick and Melville islands, and on the E. by Prince of Wales strait from Prince Albert Land. It terminates on the S. in the lofty promontory of Nelson's Head; and from this point to Point Kellett, on its W. shore, the coast is bold and precipitous; but the surface affords good pasturage to various arctic animals, such as reindeer, foxes, and geese. Proceeding northwards, the coast subsides in elevation, but again rises at the N.W. extremity of the island, where it presents a scene of universal ruggedness and desolation. Baring Land was circumnavigated for the greater part by H.M.S. *Investigator*, which, in the search for the expedition under Sir John Franklin, passed the winter of 1851–2 in Mercy Bay, on its N.E. coast.—(Armstrong's *Narrative of Discovery of N.W. Passage*.)

BARITO, or **BANJAR**, a river, Borneo, which rising in a mountainous district, about lat. 1° 6' N.; lon. 114° E., not far from the sources of the Murong, unites with it in lat. 0° 16' N.; lon. 113° 58' E. The united stream, sometimes called the Murong, sometimes the Barito, or Dusso, pursues a tortuous course southward, hemmed in for the most part by lofty mountains. In lat. 2° 40' S. the river again separates into two branches, the W. of which, under the name of Kalor Murong, falls into the sea in lat. 3° 26' S.; lon. 114° 13' E., while the E., the Barito proper, has its mouth in lat. 3° 35' S.; lon. 114° 33' E., the two arms forming a delta of 38 geo. sq. m. The Barito at its mouth is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. The whole length of the river, both when united with the Murong and separated from it, is estimated at 570 m. Of these, 412 are navigable for large vessels. Nearly the whole kingdom of Banjarmassin is included in the basin of the Barito.—(*Zeitschrift für Allgemeine Erdkunde*, v. ii. 1857.)

BARKET (EL), a tn. N. Africa, Sahara, occupied by a tribe of Berber origin, but subjected to the Hagar or Azkar Tawareks, 5 m. S. Ghat; lat. 25° 0' N.; lon. 10° 30' E. It stands on a piece of open ground at the foot of a sandy eminence, and forms nearly a regular quadrangle, inclosed by a clay wall with four gates, and provided with square towers. The houses, about 200 in number, are well built of nicely polished clay, and are all of two or three stories. The only public building of much pretension is the mosque, which is of considerable size for so small a place, neatly whitewashed, and surmounted by a lofty minaret. The inhabitants carry on no trade, and have their chief wealth in their date plantations and gardens.

BARKFELD, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Saros, on the Topla, 20 m. N. by E. Eperies. It was once a royal free town, and consists of an inner town surrounded by walls, and of three suburbs, has clean and well-paved streets, a R. Catholic church, and a townhouse—both of them handsome structures—a Franciscan convent, a high-school, good potteries, and a large trade in lace, linen, wine, hemp, and flax. The baths in the neighbourhood, situated on the S.

slope of the Carpathians, have been known for three centuries, and are much frequented by visitors from Hungary, Poland, and Russia. Pop. 4222.

BARMEN, a missionary station, S. Africa, Damaras Land, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from r. bank Swakop; lat. $22^{\circ} 8' S.$; lon. $17^{\circ} E.$ It has a rather dreary aspect when first beheld, but presents spots not devoid of interest and beauty. Immediately in front, towards the E., lies the river, whose course is conspicuously marked by the handsome black-stemmed mimosa; while behind, toward the W., rise irregular masses of low broken rocks, ending abruptly on one side in a bluff about 1000 ft. high, the whole covered with a profusion of shrubs and thorn-trees of the genus acacia, which, during the great part of the year, assume every shade of green. Bounding the horizon beyond the river is a noble range of picturesque mountains, rising nearly 7000 ft. above sea-level, and forming a prolongation of the chains which commence not far from Cape Town. Water is both abundant and good, and there is a warm spring with a temperature of 157° , which is used with success for irrigation, domestic purposes, and the seasoning of timber.

BARN, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 16 m. N.N.E. Olmütz; with two churches, extensive manufactures of linen, and establishments for preparing flax, which is very extensively grown in the district. Pop. 3185.

BAROACH, or **БРОАЧ** [add.], a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bombay. The district lies between lat. $21^{\circ} 22'$ and $22^{\circ} 11' N.$; lon. $72^{\circ} 30'$ and $73^{\circ} 10' E.$, and is bounded N. and E. by Guicowar; S. the Keem, separating it from Surat; and

W. the Gulf of Cambay; length, N. to S., about 57 m.; breadth, 41 m.; area, 1319 sq. m. The surface, belonging almost entirely to the deltas of the Nerbudda and Taptee, is generally flat, and covered by two classes of soil—a light brown and a black. The former, which is of very limited extent, is of superior fertility, but somewhat difficult and expensive to cultivate. Its chief crops are bagree and other kinds of grain. The black soil, forming at least 88 per cent. of the whole, is a rich mould, admirably adapted for jowaree (*Holcus sorghum*), the principal food of the inhabitants, and cotton, which now forms the great staple of the district, and furnishes a large proportion of what is known in the British cotton market by the name of Surat. Wheat and rice are grown to some extent, but the quality of both is said to be inferior. The manufactures, of which cotton cloth forms the staple, are unimportant. Pop. 290,984.—The town, cap. of the above dist., r. bank Nerbudda, 30 m. above its mouth, is a station on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India railway, 200 m. N. (by rail) Bombay. It stands on an artificial mound, 80 ft. above the river, which is here 2 m. broad, but so shallow as to be navigable only by boats of 50 tons, and is crossed by a long viaduct of the railway. The principal buildings are an English church, consecrated in 1856, a Parsee hospital for animals, government school, the Silver Mosque, with a handsome fretted ceiling, the bazaar and cotton warehouses outside the wall. The wall which surrounds the town is very much dilapidated except on the river face, which has been repaired. Baroach was formerly a flourishing place for trade, and the manufacture



BAROACH, FROM THE MELON ISLAND IN THE CENTRE OF THE RIVER.—From Forbes' Oriental Memoirs.

of cloth checks, which were very skilfully woven, mostly by Parsees. About 17 or 18 m. distant are the carnelian mines of Ratanpur, large quantities of carnelian beads being exported from Baroach. The cotton trade has recently become the most important, Baroach being the shipping port for the cotton grown in Gujerat. The town contains about 3341 houses within the walls, occupied by 12,971 persons; the inhabitants of the suburbs are estimated at 18,361.

BAROTSE, a dist. Central Africa, between lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$ and $16^{\circ} 30' S.$; and lon. 23° and $24^{\circ} E.$ It is bounded on the W. by a range of hills, from which it descends gradually to r. bank Zambesi or Leeambye, crossing the river to another range of hills forming the E. boundary. The intervening tract, forming Barotse proper, is about 100 m. long, and 20 to 30 wide. As it is annually inundated by the river, like Egypt by the Nile, the villages and towns, of which Narielo, containing scarcely 1000 inhabitants, is the chief, are built on mounds, many of them constructed artificially. The plains are covered with coarse succulent grasses, on which large herds of cattle are grazed. Maize and Caffre corn are raised in abundance, and of excellent quality, on the inundated grounds; and on the ridges above are fruitful gardens, where sugar-cane, sweet potato, two kinds of manioc, two kinds of yam, bananas, millet, &c., are cultivated. These productions, with ample supplies of milk from the cattle, and fish from the river, justify the inhabitants in talking of their country as the land of

plenty. It has, however, one serious drawback. Fever, often of a fatal description, is prevalent. Dr. Livingstone during his visit had eight attacks of it, the last of them very severe.

BARRACKPOOR [add.], a tn. India, presid. Bengal, 10 m. N.N.E. Calcutta. Previous to the mutiny in 1857 six regiments of sepoy were quartered here, but upon its outbreak they became disaffected, and were on the point of marching upon Calcutta when they were disarmed and closely guarded by European troops. Subsequently extensive barracks for the permanent occupation of British troops were erected, and are now occupied by them. The government also has works here for the manufacture of gunpowder.

BARRACOUTA, **HAJI**, or **PORT IMPERIAL**, a harbour, Russian empire, Manchouria, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Tartary; lat. (Tullo Island), $49^{\circ} 1' 50'' N.$; lon. $140^{\circ} 19' E.$ It is formed by Freeman Point on the N., and Tullo Island on the S., which are $\frac{3}{4}$ m. apart; has depths varying from 5 to 15 fathoms, and contains several inlets, with shelter for all classes of vessels. It receives the river Haji or Ui, which forms some small alluvial islands. Its shores are covered with dense forests of pine, yew, and alder. The Russians founded the settlement Konstantinovsk here in 1853. It consists of a few log-houses, supplied with water from a well, and is defended by two batteries mounting eighteen guns.

BARREN [add.], an island, S. Pacific, off the N.E. coast of Tasmania, near the E. entrance of Banks' Strait. It belongs

to the Furneaux group, is about 24 m. long from E. to W., by about 18 m. wide, and has a high, rocky, and irregular surface, with a remarkable peak on its S.E. end, and on its N.W. side some round wooded hills.

BARREN [add.], an isl. in the S.E. of the Bay of Bengal, belonging to the Andaman group, 36 m. E. of the Middle Island of the Great Andaman; lat. 12° 17' N.; lon. 93° 54' E. It consists of a volcanic cone which rises to the height of 980 ft. above the sea, is about a mile and three quarters long, by less than half a mile broad, and is a link in the chain of volcanoes which extends in a curve from Java to the N.E. and N. Many violent eruptions must have taken place at a very early period. In 1795 the crater threw out red-hot stones of several tons weight, and immense volumes of vapour; and in 1803 a black pillar of smoke continued to rise from it at intervals of 10 minutes, while at night, on the E. side of the crater, a burning fire was distinctly visible. Since then the volcanic activity has gradually diminished.

BARRH, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 33 m. E. Patna, r. bank Ganges, 363 m. (by rail) N.W. Calcutta, is a station on the East Indian railway. It occupies a large area, and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 25,000.

BARRIE, a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. co. Simcoe, at the head of Kempenfeldt Bay, on Lake Simcoe, and on the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron railway, 50 m. N. by W. Toronto. It has two bank agencies and a weekly newspaper, but its trade is chiefly local. Pop. about 2000.

BARUWA, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, near the N.W. shore of Lake Chad, about 60 m. N. Kukawa. It is inclosed by clay walls, which can scarcely be distinguished, owing to high mounds of rubbish embedding them on all sides; and consists of closely packed huts, generally without a courtyard. The inhabitants are mostly of the Kanemba tribe. Fish, caught in great quantities in the lake, are at once the principal food and the only article of commerce.

BARWALD, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, in a mountainous district, 18 m. S.W. Cracow. It consists of the three distinct villages of Lower, Middle, and Upper Barwald, and has a fine mansion, and beautiful forest timber. Pop. 2000.

BARZDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 33 m. N.E. Königgrätz; with a church, three mills, and 1700 inhabitants, employed in weaving and spinning.

BASARDJIK, a tn. Turkey in Europe, 120 m. W.N.W. Adrianople, on the Maritza. The Christians have three churches, and possessed several flourishing schools, which Turkish fanaticism has suppressed, substituting for them only one Bulgarian school. The trade is important. It contains about 25,000 inhabitants, of whom three-fifths are Turks, and the remainder Christians.

BASARTSHIK, or **BASARYIK**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, eyalet Silistria, 24 m. N. Varna. It has in April an important annual fair, and contains 5000 inhabitants, almost all Mahometans.

BATCHAR-MAADEN, a tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Kars, 45 m. N.N.W. Erzeroom, on the S. slopes of a mountain range near the l. bank of the Tchoru-su. It is celebrated for its copper mines.

BATCULL, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. N. Canara, on a small stream, about 2 m. from its mouth on the W. coast, 80 m. N. Mangalore. It stands in a beautiful valley, highly cultivated by means of irrigation, and inclosed by hills on all sides; and contains two mosques, though the majority of the inhabitants, about 3000, are Hindoos.

BATESVILLE, a tn. U. States, Arkansas, cap. co. Independence, 82 m. N.E. Little Rock, on the White River, which is navigated by steamboats at nearly all seasons. It occupies a healthy site in a dist. well wooded and amply provided with water-power, which enables it to carry on a considerable trade. Pop. about 1700.

BATH, or **BEKKLEY**, a vil. U. States, Virginia, cap. co. Morgan, on the Baltimore and Ohio railway, about 3 m. from the Potomac. It is much visited by invalids for its mineral springs, which have a temperature of 74°, and are considered efficacious in neuralgia, dyspepsia, and rheumatism.

BATH [add.], a tn. U. States, Maine, cap. co. Tagadahock, r. bank Kennebec, 4 m. below its junction with the Androscoggin, and on the Kennebec and Portland railway, 35 m. S. Augusta. It stretches 2½ m. along the river, and

about a mile back from it, and is very irregularly built, though most of the dwelling-houses display neatness and taste, and some of the few public buildings, including several of the ten churches, are costly and elegant. The custom-house is a granite structure of some pretensions. The public schools, consisting of primary, grammar, and high schools, are in great repute; and the literary character of the place is moreover maintained by a lyceum, an academy, and a public library. The principal business is shipbuilding, in which Bath is surpassed only by Boston and New York. The number of vessels built here in 1856 was 67, measuring in the aggregate 50,182 tons. A large proportion of these are owned by the inhabitants, who in 1854 possessed in all 164,000 tons, employed partly in foreign trade, and partly in coasting, and in cod and mackerel fishing. Pop. about 12,000.

BATH, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Honth, 10 m. S.W. Schemnitz, cap. dist. of same name; with a court of justice and several public offices, a trade in excellent wine, and much-frequented yearly markets. Pop. 1280.

BATICALO [add.], a tn. Ceylon, on an island off its E. coast, in a singular estuary, where the confluence of several streams has formed a lake nearly 40 m. long, and not more than 1 or 2 m. broad; lat. 7° 42' 30" N.; lon. 81° 42' E. It consists of a town and a fort, both situated on an islet within the lake, and is called by the natives Poeliantiove, or the 'Island of Tamarinds.' The fort is a grim little quadrangular stronghold, with a battery at each angle, connected by a looped wall, and surrounded by a ditch swarming with crocodiles. The square within is surrounded by soldiers' quarters, and incloses a house for the commandant, a bomb-proof magazine, and a church. On the esplanade in front are the remains of a Dutch garden, with a reservoir abounding with tortoises and small fish, and frequented by great numbers of kingfishers. The approach to the town is extremely picturesque, thick groves of cocoa-nut palms forming an impervious shade above its white houses, each of which is surrounded by a garden of fruit-trees and flowering shrubs. The line of the coast, N. and S. of Baticalo, is for nearly 30 m. a belt of sand about 1½ m. wide, separating the lake or lagoon from the sea. This natural embankment is covered from end to end with cocoa-nut palms of remarkable luxuriance, and producing fruit of unusual weight and richness. The lake and other waters of the district are remarkable for the numbers and prodigious size of the crocodiles that infest them. Their teeth are sometimes so large, that the natives mount them with silver lids, and use them as boxes to carry the powdered chunam which they chew with betel-nut. The port is flourishing, having doubled its tonnage within a few years.

BATINA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Baranya, about 32 m. S.E. Pünfkirchen, on the Danube, over which there is here a ferry; it has a ruined castle, a sturgeon fishery, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 1524.

BATNA, a town, Algeria, prov. and 56 m. S.S.W. Constantine, on a plateau along which the route from Constantine to Biskara passes; lat. 35° 36' N.; lon. 6° 14' E. It consists of an Arab and a European town. The former is of mean appearance, but carries on an active trade with the tribes of the Sahara; the latter, founded in 1848, has already made considerable progress. The Arab weekly market is important. In the vicinity are numerous Roman remains, the most important of which belong to the ancient Lambessa. Among them are a temple of Victory, and a temple of Esculapius, both in good preservation; a circus, an amphitheatre, baths, aqueducts, &c. Government has here established a penitentiary for political prisoners. Pop. 1883.

BATOKA, a tribe, S. Africa, inhabiting large islands in the Leeambye or Zambesi, and a considerable tract of hilly country on its N. bank, in lat. 17° S.; lon. 27° E. The soil, though unequal and incapable of being advantageously cultivated from a want of perennial streams, is in some quarters so rich and so free from obstructions of any kind, that the whole surface might be converted into one great garden. The cattle of the Batoka are exceedingly small but very beautiful. One of the products of the country is iron, which is smelted to some extent, and employed chiefly in the manufacture of hoes. This manufacture is carried on chiefly by the Batoka and Banyeti, and to such an extent that most of the hoes in use at Linyanti, the capital of Makololo, are the tribute paid by the smiths of those tribes. All the Batoka tribes follow the sin-

gular custom of knocking out the upper front teeth, which is done to both sexes at the age of puberty, and produces an uncouth appearance. Those on the islands are very dark and negro-like, while those on the high lands are frequently of the colour of coffee and milk. They are both treacherous and cruel, and before they were subdued by Sedituane, the celebrated Makololo chief, used to be guilty of the most barbarous excesses, the different chiefs vying with each other who should mount the greatest number of skulls in his villages. Sedituane, when his fortunes were at a comparatively low ebb, undertook to subdue them, and near the great falls gained a complete victory, capturing so many cattle that his people were unable to count the number of the sheep and goats. He afterwards overran all the high lands towards the Kafue, and extended the limits of Makololo eastward, so as to include a fine pastoral country of gently undulating plains, covered with short grass and little forest. The Batoka inhabitants, having thus lost their independence, have been tributary to successive conquerors, and their country, which was once densely peopled, is now in many parts almost deserted.

BATON ROUGE [add.], a city, U. States, cap. Louisiana, 1 bank Mississippi, 129 m. N.W. New Orleans. Standing on the first high bluff up the river, it is considered one of the healthiest places in the south part of the Mississippi valley, and possesses a fine view of the majestic river and the highly cultivated district adjacent to it. Among its buildings are a handsome state-house, a college, several churches, an arsenal, barracks, and penitentiary; it has also two newspaper offices. Since it was made the seat of the state government it has become an active place, and the value of property has much increased. In 1862 the possession of it was contested between the Confederate and Federal forces, and on Aug. 5 of that year the Confederates under General Breckenridge suffered a severe defeat before it. Pop. 4500.

BATONYA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Bekes-Csanad, cap. dist. of same name, 12 m. N. Arad; with 8485 inhabitants, and a trade in cattle.

BATOPILAS (SAN PEDRO DE), a tn. Mexico, prov. and 120 m. W.S.W. Chihuahua, on a river of same name, in a mountain gorge at the foot of the W. ranges of the Cordillera. It has many good houses and shops, and has long been celebrated for its silver mines, which, though mostly abandoned, are supposed only to want proper skill and sufficient capital to be still successfully worked.

BATORKESEKI, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Komorn, 4 m. S.W. Kis-Ujfala; with many handsome buildings, a fine baronial castle, and 2165 inhabitants, of mixed denominations, R. Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish.

BATTA, the most numerous among the native tribes of Adamaua, in Central Africa. Not only all the country on the middle course of the Benuwe, and along the Faro for some distance beyond Mount Alantoka, but also the whole region north of these rivers, as far as the S. boundaries of Bornou, is inhabited by them. They are divided into several great families, speaking dialects which in some cases differ very widely from each other, and are closely related to the Marghi. Previous to the conquest of the Fellata their chief was the most powerful in the country, and several of them still maintain their independence. It is their language that has furnished the name of Benuwe or 'Mother of Waters,' by which the E. branch of the Kwara or Niger is now generally designated.

BATTAMBONG, a prov. tn. and river of Cambodia, in the kingdom of Siam. Numerous memorials of antiquity are scattered throughout the prov., ruins of an unknown epoch, of an empire which long ago passed away, and a civilization that has wholly disappeared. At Bassette, Banone, and Wat-ék are remains of vast and splendid Buddhist temples, with lofty columns, richly sculptured ornaments, and massive towers. The prov. has been tributary to Siam for more than a century, spite of several determined efforts to shake off its thralldom. The majority of its population are Cambodians, who have preserved their ancient customs and usages, and, being exempted from the heavy taxation incumbent upon other parts of Siam, enjoy an extraordinary amount of prosperity. Their pursuits are wholly agricultural, and each cultivator has in the rear of his hut his little patch of rice-ground. They are strongly addicted to horse-racing and buffalo-hunting, pursuing the latter pastime

on ponies of great strength and remarkable speed.—The town of Battambang, on a river of the same name, which does not exceed 50 ft. in breadth, and whose mud-banks are haunted by alligators, is a long straggling place, of little commercial importance; lat. 12° 50' N.; lon. 104° 30' E. It is commanded by a small fort, pompously called the citadel, but built only of baked clay. The bamboo and timber huts have each their plot of garden ground, adorned with superb plantations of the banana, and the deep-green foliage of the mango. —(Mouhot, *Travels in Cambodia, Siam, and Laos*.)

BATTANITZA, a tn. Austrian empire, Peterwardein Military Frontier, about 30 m. S.S.E. Peterwardein; with a large trade in silk, and 1760 inhabitants.

BATTELAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Iglau, on the Iglawa, near the frontier of Bohemia; with a beautiful parish church, a large castle, manufactures of cloth, and an iron-mill. Pop. 2314.

BATTLE, a harbour, British America, on the N.E. coast of Labrador, near the N.E. entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle. It is formed by an island-group of same name, of which the S.E. island is in lat. (N.E. point) 52° 15' 36" N.; lon. 55° 32' 20" W., and by the Great Caribou, which, having a circuit of about 9 m., is the largest island on this part of the coast. It is fit only for small vessels, being only 60 yards wide at the entrance, and 150 yards wide within, and is usually crowded with the boats of the fishermen, while the shores are covered with their houses and stages. It is secure during the summer months, but in the fall of the year is subject to a heavy ground-swell, called by the fishermen the *undertow*, which rolls in between the islands, and damages the vessels and fish-stages. This swell, which at times rolls in from the E. into St. Lewis Sound, round the River Islands, and up the bays of the main to the W. of them, is thus described in the *St. Lawrence Pilot* (vol. i. p. 117, ed. 1860): 'Perhaps there is not anything more grand and wildly beautiful than the tremendous swell which often comes in without wind, rolling slowly but irresistibly in from the sea, as if moved by some unseen power; rearing itself up like a wall of water as it approaches the craggy sides of the islands; moving on faster and faster as it nears the shores, until at last it bursts with fury over islets 30 ft. high, or sends up sheets of foam and spray, sparkling in the sunbeams, 50 ft. up the sides of the precipices. The roar of the surf in a calm night can be compared to nothing less than the Falls of Niagara.'

BATTLE CREEK, a vil. U. States, Michigan, on a stream of same name, at its junction with the Kalamazoo, 60 m. E. Lake Michigan. It possesses several churches, an academy, machine shops, several woollen factories, and a number of saw and flour mills. There are quarries of excellent sandstone in the vicinity. Pop. about 2000.

BAU, or **AMBAU** [add.], an isl. S. Pacific, Feejee group, on the E. of Viti or Naviti Levu, with which it is connected by a long coral flat, in some places bare at low water; lat. 17° 34' S.; lon. 178° 24' E. It is only about 2 m. in circuit, but contains a town of same name, and is the residence of a chief, who at one time assumed the title of King of Feejee, and is still the most influential Feejee chief. Bau continued to be one of the strongholds of heathenism till April, 1854, when its chief, Thakombau, and his subjects embraced Christianity. Pop. 1500.

BAUGLEE, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, 54 m. S.E. Oojein. It is situated on the Kalee Sind, has a well-built fort, and contains about 3000 inhabitants.

BAUSKE, a tn. Russia in Europe, gov. Courland, on the Memel, 25 m. S.E. Mitau. It contains a Lutheran church, a R. Catholic chapel, a synagogue, two schools, two charitable endowments, and the ruins of an ancient castle. In the vicinity there is a R. Catholic monastery, and also mineral springs, pleasantly situated in a valley. Pop. 3752.

BAUTZEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and N.E. Bunzlau; with a parish church, a townhouse, and a corn-mill. Pop. 2091.

BAWEAN, an isl. Indian Archipelago, about 50 m. off the N. coast of Java; lat. (centre) 5° 49' N.; lon. 112° 44' E. It has an area of about 350 geo. sq. m., and is surrounded by reefs and rocks affording scarcely any safe anchorage. It seems to be of volcanic origin, and has a rugged surface, with peaks rising to the height of 2000 ft. above the sea. Hot springs, some of them with a temperature of 125°, are found

throughout the island. The principal cultivated product is rice, raised by means of irrigation; but the quantity grown falling short of the consumption, is supplemented by an annual import of about 1500 tons from Java and Bali. The inhabitants prefer fishing to agriculture; and at times 800 small canoes, each carrying only a single fisherman, may be seen off the coast. Their principal exports, which they exchange for iron and clothing, are mats made of pandanus leaves, horses, and trepang. Pop. 30,000.

BAYA, a tn. W. Africa, cap. dist. of same name, 210 m. S.S.E. Yola; lat. 6° 50' N.; lon. 13° 42' E. It lies between a forest on the one side and mountains on the other, and consists entirely of huts. The inhabitants go with no covering but a leaf, tattoo their bodies, and make a small hole in the left nostril. They have neither horses nor neat-cattle, but abundance of asses, sheep, and poultry. Parrots and elephants are numerous. The latter they catch in pits, and feed on their flesh.

BAY VERTE, British America, lying between New Brunswick on the N. and Nova Scotia on the S.; opens into Northumberland Strait. It is 9 m. wide at its entrance, and penetrates between the two provinces from E. to W. for 11 m. At its head—where the isthmus, 20 miles broad, which connects the provinces begins, dividing Northumberland Strait from Cumberland Basin, in the Bay of Fundy—it receives the Tignish, which is of some commercial importance, as about 100,000 deals are annually floated down it, and thereafter conveyed in rafts or small schooners to Pugwash, on the N.W. coast of Nova Scotia, for shipment to the British market. There are thriving settlements on either side of Bay Verte, and especially at its head, where extensive tracts of meadow land have been gained by warping and diking.

BEAGLE VALLEY, N. Australia, Alexandra Land, about lat. 15° 30' S.; lon. 130° 30' E., near the banks of the Victoria River. It has a fertile soil, and produces abundance of high grass, but is thinly wooded; the few trees consisting of bauhinia, acacia, and small eucalypti. With the adjoining valley, it has an estimated area of 160,000 acres, well watered, and suited for pasture.

BEAR RIVER, U. States.—1, A river, Utah, which, rising in a spur of the Rocky Mountains about 75 m. E. of the Great Salt Lake, flows first N.W., then S.E., and falls into the Great Salt Lake after a course of about 400 m. Its valley is about 6000 ft. above the sea. On its banks are several remarkable hot springs, some of which throw up vapour like the geysers.—2, A river, which rises on the W. slope of the Sierra Nevada, in California, flows successively W. and S., and joins the Feather River below Marysville.

BEAUFORT [add.], a port, U. States, N. Carolina, cap. co. Carteret, l. side of mouth of Newport River, a few miles from the sea, 168 m. E.S.E. Raleigh, the railway from which runs to Fort Macon, on the opposite side of the river. The harbour is the best in the state, and is accessible by steamboats from Albemarle Sound; and the trade is considerable in turpentine, resin, &c. A lighthouse stands on Cape Look-out, and Macon Fort defends the entrance to the harbour.

BEAUHARNOIS, a tn. Canada E., cap. co. of same name, r. bank St. Lawrence, here called Lake St. Louis, 20 m. S.W. Montreal, with which it communicates by steam. It has a church in connection with the Church of Scotland, a manufactory of reaping and thrashing machines, a tannery, and a pottery. The trade is chiefly local. Pop. about 1000.

BEAULIEU, a liberty, England, in the union of the New Forest, co. Southampton, 6½ m. N.E. Lymington; is situated on a river of the same name, which rises in the New Forest and flows into the Solent a short distance below the town. On the eastern side are the ruins of Beaulieu Abbey, founded in 1204 by king John for thirty Benedictine monks. The abbey-refectory, a plain buttressed building of stone, enlarged in 1840, now forms the parochial chapel. About 2 m. distant is Park Farm, a grange formerly belonging to the abbey, and still presenting some indications of its ancient splendour. Beaulieu has long been noted for its sacking manufacture, and shipbuilding is also carried on to some extent. Its abbey afforded sanctuary to Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., after the battle of Barnet, and to Perkin Warbeck, in the reign of Henry VII. Pop. (1861), 1176.

BEAUMONT, a tn. U. States, Texas, cap. co. Jefferson, r. bank Neches River, 20 m. from its mouth in Sabine Lake.

It is a junction on the railway between New Orleans and Galveston, &c., there being a branch from it to Sabine city. Small vessels ply regularly to and from Galveston. The chief business of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle on the vast prairies, over which immense herds find pasture.

BEAVER, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. same name, r. bank Ohio River, 28 m. N.W. Pittsburg, on the railway from Pittsburg to Cleveland. It is pleasantly situated in a plain, and has several factories driven with water-power.

BECAL, a tn. Mexico, Yucatan, 45 m. S.E. Merida. It is a decayed place; with a parish church, and 1446 Indian inhabitants.

BEÇANCOUR, a vil. British America, Canada E., co. Nicolet, r. bank St. Lawrence, 85 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic chapel, manufactures of mill-wheels and carriages, a tannery, and a trade in lumber. Pop. about 1000.

BECHI, or **BESHU**, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa States, lat. 12° 15' N.; lon. 8° 2' E.; 20 m. N.W. Kano. It lies embosomed in a luxuriant mass of vegetation, from which on approaching it the high clay walls seem suddenly to start forth. It has but one gate. Though belonging to the Hausa States, it is possessed in part by the Tawarek tribe of Itisan, whose *bugage*, or serfs, live within the town, and cultivate the adjoining fields for their masters. Beyond the town the country becomes less cultivated, and is mostly covered with the wild gonda-bush, which bears a most delicious fruit.

BECSE, two places, Austrian empire, Banat:—1, *New or Turkish Becse*, circle and 16 m. N.W. Gross Beckerek, on the Theiss, cap. dist. of same name; is the seat of several public offices, carries on a very extensive trade in corn, and contains 6472 inhabitants.—2, *Old or Serbian Becse*, circle and 24 m. N.E. Neusatz, cap. dist. of same name, on the Theiss. Three battles have been fought here—one in 1551, and the other two during the Hungarian insurrection in 1848 and 1849. It contains 11,222 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom live by fishing.

BECZKÓ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 10 m. S.S.W. Trencsin, on the Waag. It is surrounded by walls and otherwise defended; has a Franciscan monastery, a mountain castle, and a castellated mansion; and contains 2250 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in mechanical operations.

BEDFORD:—1, A tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. of same name, on a branch of the Juniata and of the Harrisburg and Pittsburg railway; 80 m. S.E. Pittsburg. It is celebrated for its mineral springs, which, together with scenery around it, have made it a favourite watering-place. Pop. 1203.—2, A vil. Indiana, near E. bank of White River, 75 m. W.S.W. Indianapolis, on the railway from New Albany to Chicago. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, and is a thriving place.

BEDNORE, **BEDNORE-NUGGUR**, or **HYDER-NUGGUR** [add.], a tn. India, presid. Madras, Mysore, cap. dist. of same name, beautifully situated in the hollow of a rugged table-land of the W. Ghats, at the height of 4000 ft. above the sea, 130 m. N.N.W. Seringapatam. Originally a village, it became in 1645 the capital of an independent prince, who assumed the title of rajah of Bednore. In consequence of this event it advanced with rapid strides, and ranked as one of the wealthiest and most splendid cities in the Deccan. Its prosperity had lasted for a century, when it was suddenly arrested in 1763 by Hyder Ali, who took and pillaged it, obtaining a booty estimated at the incredible amount of £12,000,000 sterling. In 1783 a large British force, under Gen. Mathews, was obliged to surrender to vastly superior numbers under Tippoo, and all the principal officers were put to death, the rest of the force being cruelly treated. The town does not seem to have been ever regularly fortified, its principal defences consisting of a line of posts erected on the summits of the surrounding hills. It had, however, a citadel, which stood on a bold eminence and contained the rajah's palace. The latter is now in ruins, but the former is still tolerably entire. All other signs of grandeur have disappeared, and the place has dwindled down to a mere village. Bednore is remarkable for the humidity of its climate. According to Wilks, nine months' rain are expected every year; and the country becomes so completely flooded that the inhabitants lay in a store of six months' provision. The excessive

moisture and heat produce a very luxuriant vegetation, and the surrounding district is covered with magnificent forests, with a dense and tangled undergrowth, which makes them almost impenetrable.

BEEL, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, about 35 m. S. Grosswardain; with the ruins of an old castle and glass-works. Pop. 1430.

BEEMA, a river, S. India, which rises in the table-land of the W. Ghauts, 3090 ft. above the sea, about 50 m. E. Bombay, flows circuitously S.E., receiving the Neera on its r. and the Seena on its l. bank; and after a course of about 500 m., joins the Kistna in lat. 16° 24'; lon. 77° 20'.

BESULNUGGAR, or **BISNAGAR**, a tn. India, Gujerat, 120 m. N.N.W. Baroda. It has manufactures of cotton cloths, and a considerable transit trade in forwarding iron and other heavy goods to Marwar. Pop. 18,000.

BESULPOOR, two places, India.—1, A tn. Rajpootana, state and 18 m. E. Joodpoor. It is supplied with water from seventy wells, possesses a bazaar of 100 shops, and has a pop. of about 4000.—2, A tn. N.W. Provinces, Rohilcund, dist. and 25 m. S.W. Bareilly, in an open, fertile, and well-cultivated country. It possesses a good bazaar. Pop. 7245.

BEISHÉ, or **BISH**, a tn. Arabia, Yemen, in a large valley, well watered by streams and wells, and abounding with gardens, 180 m. N.W. Sana. It is regarded as the key of Yemen, and is a place of some strength, surrounded by lofty walls and a ditch, and defended by a strong castle. Its houses are well built. The environs are covered with groves of date-trees.

BEIT SAKARIEH, a vil. Palestine, about 10 m. S.W. Jerusalem, on a high and almost isolated promontory overlooking the western region of lower hills. It appears to have been once a strong and impregnable fortress, and is believed both from its name and position to be the *Beth-Zacharia* of Josephus and the Maccabees.

BELA, two tns. Austrian empire, Hungary:—1, Co. Zips, 6 m. N. Kesmark. It is one of the Zips royal towns; and has important manufactures of linen, a trade in flax, a sulphur spring, gin distilleries, and five yearly markets. Pop. 2167, mostly Lutherans.—2, Co. Abauj-Torna, 7 m. N.N.W. Kaschau; with 1000 inhabitants, employed in mining iron, silver, and copper ore.

BELAT, a vil. Palestine, near the S.E. extremity of Lebanon, on the edge of a precipitous bank 800 ft. above the Litany, which has its course in the chasm below. In its vicinity are the columns and architrave of an ancient temple.

BELBEK, or **KABARTA**, a river, Russia, in the S. of the Crimea, rises in a slope of the Yaila Mountains; flows first N.W., then turns gradually W.S.W., and falls into the Black Sea, 3 m. N. Sevastopol. In its upper course it forms small cascades among densely-wooded valleys, and is usually called the Kabarta. At Albat, where the Belbek proper commences, it rushes between a continuous chain of wild ravines and calcareous heights of fantastic shape. Near its mouth these heights terminate in abrupt capes.

BELCHERTOWN, a vil. U. States, Massachusetts, in the E. part of co. Hampshire, 70 m. W. by S. Boston. It possesses a classical school, and has a carriage factory of some celebrity. P. 2698.

BELEL KOLÉ, a tn. Central Africa, near the S.E. frontier of Bagirmi. Native information describes it as a place of extraordinary natural strength. It stands in a kind of circle inclosed by rocky ridges, abutting on each other in such a way as to leave only a single approach. The inhabitants, belonging to the Sokorro, dwell between the rocky ridges, and their prince on an eminence near the centre of this remarkable basin, which is well supplied with water.

BELGAUM [add.], a town India, presid. Bombay, 250 m. S.S.E. Bombay, 47 m. N.W. Darwar, 2500 ft. above the sea. Great improvements in the roads of the town and neighbourhood were undertaken by the inhabitants, aided by the government, in 1848, and others have been progressing under sanction

of the authorities. A church for the camp, additions to the European hospital, and a dispensary are among them. A college for the sons of the upper and middle classes of the natives was founded by government in 1850, and has advanced favourably in both numbers and efficiency, the pupils being 96 in 1860, against 63 in the previous year. The fort, which is of an oval shape, is about 1000 yds. long and 700 yds. broad, and contains an arsenal, and the various military quarters and stores, in which improvements have been made; one of the old barracks has been converted into a library and school-room.

BELGIUM [add.] *Population*.—The population of Belgium has increased very steadily since the establishment of the kingdom in 1830; the tendency, apparent in most European countries, to an aggregation of people in large towns, being very visible in Belgium. The following statistics exhibit this:—

Provinces.	Population.	
	1856.	1862.
Antwerp.....	434,415	465,003
Brabant.....	748,840	825,124
W. Flanders.....	624,912	647,371
E. Flanders.....	776,960	810,583
Hainault.....	769,065	835,822
Liège.....	502,662	545,882
Limbourg.....	191,708	197,916
Luxembourg.....	193,753	204,597
Namur.....	286,175	304,268
Total...	4,529,560	4,836,566*

* On January 1, 1864, the population was estimated at 4,894,071; so that, the area being 11,359 sq. m., the density of the population, 440 per sq. m., is greater than that of any other country in the world.

Amongst the population there were, according to the census of 1856:—

French.....	31,400	British.....	4,092
Dutch.....	49,223	Other nations...	4,823
Germans.....	15,242		

About 2,500,000 are Flemish.

According to a semi-official statement in 1857, there were 908,000 families in Belgium, of which 89,630 were in good circumstances, 373,000 in straitened (*pénible*) condition, and 446,000 in poverty; the 'known beggars' were said to amount to 88,019, of whom 48,041 were males.

The following towns had the population annexed in 1863:—

Brussels*.....	181,799	Tourmay.....	31,115	Lokeren.....	17,327
Ghent.....	121,255	Verviers.....	29,284	Ypres.....	17,190
Antwerp.....	117,324	Mons.....	26,943	Ostend.....	17,159
Liège.....	99,905	Namur.....	25,883	Lierre.....	14,791
Bruges.....	50,647	St. Nicholas.....	23,881	Charleroi.....	13,084
Malines.....	34,455	Courtrai.....	23,382	Turnhout.....	13,002
Louvain.....	82,371	Alost.....	19,383	Roulet.....	12,433

* With its adjacent communes Brussels had 239,961 inhabitants.

Trade and Commerce.—The merchant service of the kingdom numbered, on 31st December, 1862, 138 sailing vessels, of 39,279 tons, and seven steam vessels, of 5771 tons. In 1863 it fell lower still, viz. to 103 vessels, measuring 27,247 tons. The following tables will show the condition of commerce in the years 1859-61:—

	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Imports (including Transit):—						
By sea.....	...	11,196,715	...	13,454,444	...	13,454,444
By land and river...	...	24,358,626	...	23,498,366	...	23,498,366
Total.....	...	35,554,341	...	36,952,810	...	36,952,810
Exports (including Transit):—						
By sea.....	...	11,042,658	...	11,811,959	...	11,811,959
By land and river...	...	23,094,898	...	23,370,392	...	23,370,392
Total.....	...	34,137,556	...	35,182,351	...	35,182,351
Vessels entered at Belgian ports:—						
Belgian.....	470	74,396	462	73,796	...	...
Foreign.....	2,939	502,141	3,818	593,491	...	...
Total.....	3,409	576,537	3,780	667,287	...	...
Vessels cleared from Belgian ports:—						
Belgian.....	474	74,533	487	81,521	...	...
Foreign.....	2,844	491,351	3,472	612,704	...	...
Total.....	3,318	565,884	3,959	694,225	...	...

The general commerce of the year 1863, *i.e.* the imports of all kinds, whether for home consumption, transit, or entrepôt, in conjunction with the exports of all kinds, whether of Belgian or foreign produce, amounted to an aggregate value of £82,400,000, exceeding by 14 per cent. that of 1861. The imports and exports show a constant progression, the former being uniformly in excess of the latter. The commerce of 1864 is known to have surpassed that of any former year. In that year the quantity of salt imported from England was 22,368 tons; from France, 16,480 tons; and from other countries, 1375 tons; total, 43,223 tons. The produce of sugar from beet-root has rapidly increased, the quantity manufactured in 1863 being upwards of 420,000 cwt., of which 96,490 cwt. was exported to England. In 1862 and 1863 respectively, the number of vessels entering Belgian ports was 3629 and 3893, about one-half of which were British and from English ports; the tonnage in each of the two years being 694,800 and 712,373. Two new lines of steam packets, from Newcastle and Hartlepool, were opened to Antwerp in 1863.

The commerce of the kingdom was greatly relieved by the redemption of the Scheldt toll by the treaty of July 16, 1863. The maritime nations combined to relieve the Belgian treasury of an annual charge of about £76,000 by a contribution raised among themselves—England's quota being £349,000. At the same time the tonnage duty was abolished, and the pilot dues were reduced, rendering Antwerp one of the least expensive ports for shippers. In the same year commercial treaties were concluded with all the most important foreign nations; and on April 12, 1864, a law was promulgated admitting the free importation of foreign-built vessels, and remitting all duties on timber used in shipbuilding; and on Nov. 8, 1864, a convention was framed between Belgium, France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, revising the system of duties on refined and unrefined sugars, with a view to the relief and expansion of the sugar trade.

Finance.—The budgets of 1863 and 1864 estimated the total revenue at 156,946,790 francs, and 157,782,790 francs respectively, and the total expenditure at 151,120,344 francs, and 151,778,575 francs respectively. The state is the proprietor of 467 miles of railway, being nearly one-half of the whole length in the kingdom; the other half is in the hands of companies whose rights will lapse to the state after specified terms of years. The net revenues of the state lines are devoted to the gradual redemption of the debt incurred in their construction, which, with the current rate of profit, is estimated to be effected in about twenty years from this time (1865).

BELLARY [add.], a tn. British India, presid. and 272 m. N.W. Madras, cap. dist. of same name. It consists of two forts, a cantonment, and a pettah or native town. The upper fort crowns a bare granite hill, of an oblong or rather semi-elliptical form, which rises abruptly from the plain to the height of 450 ft., and is about 2 m. in circuit. It is surrounded by a stone rampart, but has no accommodations for a garrison. The other fort, seated lower down, near the base of the same rock, between its S.W. and N.E. angle, has a dry ditch and covered way in front, and is inclosed by a wall surmounted at intervals by low turrets. It is of a quadrangular shape, about half a mile in diameter, and contains the arsenal and commissariat stores, barracks, a Protestant church, and a number of bungalows intended for officers, but seldom used by them. The cantonment occupies the plain around the rock. The bungalows of the officers are neat white buildings, with tiled roofs, and the bazaar is ornamented with rows of trees. The courthouse, jail, and hospital are situated in one large compound, about half a mile E. of the fort. In the same locality, on the S.E., is the native town, which is spacious, and possesses a good bazaar. It is mostly of recent origin, and had no proper existence till 1816, when the native population previously inhabiting the forts were removed to it at the expense of government. Pop., exclusive of military, about 31,000.

BELLA VISTA, a tn. S. America, La Plata, prov. and 70 m. S. Corrientes, l. bank Parana, on an elevated flat overlooking the river; lat. 28° 30' S.; lon. 58° 55' W. It is the cap. of a dist., and possesses a church and a plaza. Oranges and peaches of excellent quality abound. Immediately above and below Bella Vista the navigation of the Parana is ob-

structed by numerous islands. Pop. 1000, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

BELLEFONTAINE, a tn. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. Logan, 116 m. N.N.E. Cincinnati, and a junction on the Cincinnati and Sandusky railway. It is an increasing place, containing steam-mills, foundries, and has a considerable trade in the produce of the surrounding district. The name is taken from some fine springs of water in the vicinity.

BELLEFONTE, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Centre, 86 m. N.W. Harrisburg, on Spring Creek. Situated at the foot of Bald Eagle Mountain, it is surrounded with hills, and takes its name from a large spring from which water is supplied to all parts of the town. The creek also affords abundant water-power, which is applied to various manufactures. A canal carries iron and grain to the Susquehanna River, and iron is wrought in foundries and other works.

BELLE ISLE [add.], an isl. and strait, British America:—The ISLAND, situated in the N.E. entrance of the strait, 2 m. E. of the coast of Labrador, and 3 m. N. of that of Newfoundland, is about 9½ m. long in an E.N.E. direction, and 3 m. wide. It is composed of a range of hills, which are bare of trees, and rise to the height of 700 ft. These hills are chiefly of granite, alternating with clay and slate, and have steep sides which dip into the sea at every part, except the N.E. end, where the convergence of two low points forms Blackjoke Cove, which shelters small fishing vessels during the finest months of summer. On the S. side there is hardly a creek where a boat might be saved. On this side the bottom is always rock, but on the N. side it is sometimes sand. On the S.W. point of the isl. there is a circular stone lighthouse faced with white fire-brick, and 62 ft. high. This height added to that of its site makes the total elevation 470 ft. above the sea, and renders the light—a fixed white—visible in clear weather at the distance of 28 m. The great height of the light has been complained of as a serious defect, on the ground that it is often obscured by land-fog when lower down the horizon is clear. In foggy weather a gun is fired from the lighthouse.—The STRAIT, separating the coast of Labrador from that of Newfoundland, and connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the ocean, is, at its N.E. entrance, between York Point and Cape Bauld, 26 m., and at its S.W. entrance, between Greenly Island and Ferolle Point, nearly 21 m. wide. At Amour Point, in Forteau Bay, where it is narrowest, its width is only 9½ m. Its total length is 65 m. On the Newfoundland side the strait is a low coast of limestone, partially wooded with spruce trees, and with no good anchorage for large ships except in St. Margaret's Bay. The Labrador side has steep granite shores as far W. as Cape Diable, where sandstone commences, and continuing to Grand Point, at the W. entrance, occasionally forms magnificent cliffs several hundred feet in height. On this side to the water is deepest, varying from between 60 and 70 to 20 fathoms, and there are several good roadsteads. The strait is much encumbered with ice, which is carried into it by an irregular current, and which often reduces the water in summer to the freezing-point. The current and icebergs render the navigation very difficult and dangerous.

BELLEVILLE, a tn. U. States, Illinois, cap. co. St. Clair, 16 m. S.E. St. Louis, with which it is connected by a branch railway. The district is very fertile, and there are beds of stone-coal, said to be 30 ft. in thickness, in the vicinity. The town is active in trade and manufactures, and is rising in population and importance.

BELLEVILLE, a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. co. Hastings, on both sides of the Moira, near its mouth in the Bay of Quinte, and on the Grand Trunk railway, 100 m. E.N.E. Toronto. It has three churches—Episcopal, Methodist, and R. Catholic; a grammar school, a literary association, a mechanics' institute, three bank agencies, and two weekly newspapers. The principal industrial establishments are saw-mills, an iron-foundry and machine-works, tanneries, and soap and candle factories; and there is a considerable trade, both import and export, the staple articles of the latter being lumber, flour, and other agricultural produce. Marble quarries have been opened in the vicinity. Pop. about 7000.

BELLOT, a strait, Arctic regions, situated about lat. 72° N.; lon. 95° W.; is 12 m. long, and is named in honour of Lieutenant Bellot, a French naval officer, who had generously volunteered to assist in the search for Sir John Franklin,

and unfortunately perished, by falling between two hummocks of ice, while engaged in performing an important and arduous service. The strait possesses a further interest, from the two facts—first, that, separating Boothia Felix on the S. from N. Somerset on the N., it forms the extreme N. boundary of the American continent; and that, connecting Prince Regent Inlet with the sea to the W., it forms part of the channel by which the north-west passage, now ascertained to exist, must be actually navigated. The possibility of navigating it was proved by Sir F. L. McClintock, in 1857, though the task is doubtless of a very formidable description, in consequence partly of the high granite rocks which line its shores, and the strong tides which sweep through it.

BELLOWS FALLS, a village, U. States, Vermont, co. Windham, 80 miles S. by W. Montpelier, right bank Connecticut River, in which, opposite the village, are several falls, having a total descent 44 ft. in half a mile. Around the falls a canal has been cut in the rock, and a bridge spans the river. The village, situated at the intersection of the railway from Boston to Montreal, has beautiful scenery, and a medicinal spring.

BELLYE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Baranya, 40 m. S.E. Fünfkirchen, near the frontiers of Slavonia and the Banat; with a castle built by Prince Eugene, a trade in corn and cattle, and a sturgeon fishery.

BELOIT, a vil. U. States, Wisconsin, on a beautiful plain, ascending gradually from l. bank Rock River, 40 m. S. Madison. It is well built, containing several handsome streets, and possesses several fine churches, a college, and several other schools; manufactures of woollen goods, reaping,

winnowing, and other machines; tanneries, saw and flour mills, and a considerable trade. By means of railways it communicates both with the Mississippi and Lake Michigan. Pop. 4247.

BELZI, a tn. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, cap. circle Jassy, on the Reub, an affluent of the Dniester, 60 m. N.N.W. Kichinev. It has two churches, a circle and a Lancasterian school, several manufactures, and a yearly market. Pop. 5331.

BENEDETTO (SAN), a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. S.E. Mantua, near r. bank Po, in a marshy district. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has several churches. Pop. 8000.

BENESCHAU, two vils. Bohemia:—1, Circle Budweis, with woollen spinning. Pop. 2074.—2, Circle Tabor, seat of the district courts; with a Piarist college, and manufactures of excellent paper and leather. Pop. 3169.

BENEST, a vil. France, dep. Charente, near Confolens, surrounded by chestnut woods. Here Charlemagne gained an important victory over the Saracens. Pop. 1410.

BENGAL [add.], presidency, India. *Commerce and Trade*.—The extinction of the rule of the East India Company, and the assumption of the supreme power by the British government in 1858, consequent on the rebellion of 1857–8, introduced great changes in the policy of the administration. Many important alterations in the commercial relations were introduced, and extensive works for the development of the resources of the country were instituted. The statistics which follow are therefore of more than ordinary interest, as showing the progress of this change:—

IMPORTS BY SEA INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

	Total Imports.			From United Kingdom.		
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton Manufactures	7,162,187	6,606,873	5,594,239	7,039,019	6,544,182	5,508,923
Other articles	5,784,932	5,414,261	4,636,155	4,614,057	4,249,068	3,531,449
Treasure	7,770,479	3,529,643	4,076,964	4,827,629	986,739	695,379
Total...	20,717,598	15,550,277	14,307,358	16,480,705	11,779,989	9,735,751

EXPORTS of MERCHANDISE and TREASURE from the PRESIDENCY of BENGAL during the Years ended 30th April, 1860, 1861, 1862.

Principal Articles.	Total Exports.			To United Kingdom.		
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coffee,	9,183	11,303	645	19	72	38
Cotton, Raw,	66,275	76,536	122,891	2444	612	37,529
Cotton Goods, Yarn, &c.,	26,286	27,462	20,410	1410	293	640
Drugs,	20,374	15,740	17,863	15,523	9075	9949
Dyes, { Indigo,	1,625,370	1,562,659	1,097,884	1,166,353	1,136,652	785,779
{ Other kinds,		151,407	86,695		114,332	70,063
{ Rice,		2,319,230	2,272,276		956,501	832,868
Grain, { Wheat,	1,950,369	90,566	83,334	523,975	8208	7786
{ Other kinds,		48,126	114,691		721	2605
Gums,	729	392	420	—	—	111
Gunnies and Gunny Bags,	333,317	359,192	184,824	5415	5135	660
Hides and Skins,	309,805	510,912	652,419	199,067	309,154	481,592
Ivory,	886	1483	811	341	729	141
Jewelry and Precious Stones,	23,448	26,699	17,809	8001	8760	8346
Jute, &c.,	290,018	409,372	537,610	260,544	346,864	489,761
Lac,	77,822	172,560	252,055	54,287	126,862	203,910
Oils,	71,249	64,297	36,943	42,464	40,073	18,332
Opium,	4,321,074	3,575,114	4,413,003	—	—	—
Salt-petre,	430,587	593,467	779,995	231,456	293,582	470,265
Seeds,	702,709	763,677	532,564	457,495	508,507	355,916
Shawls, Cashmere,	36,772	39,433	38,906	18,534	23,250	27,893
Silk, Raw,	799,252	961,231	625,735	702,302	842,503	490,170
„ Goods,	152,795	101,752	138,970	146,212	96,493	129,838
Spices,	7552	4179	1817	1347	492	315
Sugar,	680,516	719,936	511,290	534,256	571,336	386,838
Tea,	101,511	107,038	149,453	99,618	105,894	148,231
Timber,	209,652	150,706	2115	179,436	141,208	658
Tobacco,	24,410	11,050	18,582	—	—	1620
Wool,	—	44	253	—	44	—
Total of Principal and other Articles,	12,508,490	13,198,759	12,955,001	4,787,426	5,801,245	5,064,395
Treasure,	395,280	457,747	155,858	—	13	120
Total Merchand. & Treasure,	12,903,770	13,656,506	13,110,859	4,787,426	5,801,258	5,064,715

NATIONALITY, NUMBER, and TONNAGE of VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED in the PORTS of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY in the Years ended April 30, 1860, 1861, 1862.

Nationality.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	1860.		1861.		1862.		1860.		1861.		1862.	
	Vsls.	Tons.	Vsls.	Tons.	Vsls.	Tons.	Vsls.	Tons.	Vsls.	Tons.	Vsls.	Tons.
British	1065	648,386	1057	628,190	944	559,568	1051	649,618	1031	593,053	1174	572,401
American	118	107,448	145	130,512	212	150,793	128	115,949	146	130,115	162	138,702
Arabian	12	6746	13	6123	18	9795	5	2759	1	843	10	4920
Australian	1	703	—	—	—	—	1	793	—	—	—	—
Belgian	2	947	6	3507	2	962	2	947	5	2916	1	386
Danish	11	6032	6	3756	7	3599	8	3979	8	5458	10	5140
Dutch	5	2043	14	6892	1	265	10	4661	9	4151	1	393
French	53	25,118	113	51,613	147	70,034	89	40,409	102	44,779	147	71,053
German	28	14,208	83	17,101	22	15,766	43	24,183	30	14,824	19	11,056
Hanoverian	2	834	4	1775	—	—	2	834	4	2123	—	—
Italian	7	2998	2	887	—	—	11	4747	5	1741	—	—
Norwegian	—	—	3	1496	2	965	—	—	1	485	1	300
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	140	—	—	—	—
Prussian	11	5621	12	7047	2	1968	13	6964	9	5718	3	2709
Roman	1	1076	—	—	—	—	1	1076	—	—	—	—
Russian	13	7096	10	5829	2	1680	7	3620	9	5199	3	2144
Sardinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	294
Spanish	1	228	—	—	—	—	2	456	—	—	—	—
Swedish	14	6450	20	9666	18	8201	13	5781	19	10,258	14	6489
Turkish	1	564	1	544	1	377	—	—	1	544	2	754
Total	1345	831,398	1439	874,938	1378	823,973	1387	866,916	1380	821,707	1548	816,738
Native	421	45,304	306	35,541	95	12,443	487	52,743	343	39,757	105	12,956
Total	1766	876,702	1745	910,479	1473	836,416	1874	919,659	1723	861,464	1653	829,794

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure.

REVENUE.

Principal Branches.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£	£	£
Land, Excise, &c.	8,820,080	3,900,398	4,342,109
Stamps	288,884	438,765	637,769
Customs	2,003,009	2,200,212	1,277,966
Salt	935,690	1,544,898	1,603,705
Opium	3,636,453	3,316,613	2,471,347
Income, Trade, and Assessed Taxes.	...	164,026	576,368
Tribute, &c.	...	...	80
Post-office, &c.	534,093	641,501	465,104
Total Net	11,218,209	12,206,413	11,374,418
Gross Revenue	12,803,214	14,098,104	13,766,007

EXPENDITURE.

Principal Branches.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£	£	£
Civil and Political Establishments.	597,930	434,059	55,441
Judicial and Police	666,732	809,640	744,052
Military	10,332,461	8,452,457	7,367,906
Marine	326,035	271,619	7,733
Interest of Debt	13,609	...	2
Total†	11,936,767	9,967,775	8,175,134

* Including N.W. Provinces and territories under the government of India.

† Exclusive of 'other charges' (cost of collection of revenue, &c.), and 'home charges,' which comprise payments in England and value of stores sent from England to India.

Population, &c.—The area of the presidency is 261,380 sq. m., and the population, according to the latest estimates, 40,466,690.

On April 30, 1862, the army in Bengal was composed thus:—

Branches of the Service.	Europeans.		Native Officers and Men.	Total Strength.
	Commiss. Officers.	Non-Com. Officers and Men.		
Staff and Staff Corps.	66	73	...	139
Engineers, &c.	16	171	690	877
Artillery	307	6,480	88	6,875
Cavalry	321	4,064	9,382	13,767
Infantry	1,431	34,796	29,050	65,277
Invalids, &c.	43	144	...	187
Total	2,184	45,728	39,210	87,122

Railways.—On 31st December, 1863, there were 1151 m. of railway completed, and 565 m. more in course of construction, in Bengal and the N.W. Provinces. Upon the 903 m. open for traffic in the year ending 30th June, 1863, 3,473,650 passengers were conveyed, and the receipts for passengers were £337,510, and for goods traffic, £496,790; together, £834,300. The working expenses, £434,870, leaving a surplus revenue of £399,430. The cost of construction up to the end of 1863 was £23,204,710.

BENGUELA [add.], a tn. S.W. Africa, Portuguese settlement, cap. dist. of same name, in a large plain on a bay of the Atlantic; lat. 12° 36' S.; lon. 13° 22' E. It consists of well-built houses, for the most part of a single story, and roofed with tiles. The streets, unpaved, but clean, are wide and regular, generally intersecting each other at right angles, and lined on both sides with fine trees, which afford an agreeable shade, and give the place a pleasing appearance. The principal public buildings are the church, with two towers, the governor's palace, the townhouse, and custom-house. Trade is very limited, and only shows some activity from time to time when the caravans arrive, bringing ivory, wax, gum copal, and urzella, a dye-weed, which form the principal exports. The climate is very unhealthy. The pop., which has greatly diminished since the abolition of the slave trade, is estimated at 3000, all natives, except a few mulattoes, and still fewer whites.

BENICIA [add.], a tn. U. States, California, cap. co. of same name, on the Strait of Karquenas, between the Pablo and the Suisun Bays. It once ranked as the capital of California, and was then provided with several large hotels and some important public buildings. Among the latter, the capitol, a brick building faced with stone, and situated on a slope, still makes a conspicuous appearance. The other buildings, all of wood, have a neat appearance. The works of the Pacific Mail Steam Company, a navy station, and an arsenal, are within the town, or in its vicinity. The harbour admits vessels of the largest size. Pop. about 2000.

BENI-FERRAH, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, picturesquely situated near the summit of a steep rock, prov. Oran. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, but very irregularly, and consists of about 500 houses, constructed partly of earth and partly of stone, with flat roofs formed of scantling, with a coating of gypsum. It is entered by three gates, one at the foot of the precipice, and the other two opening respectively on the E. and W. slopes. The streets are extremely narrow, having often a breadth of not more than 4 ft. To make matters worse, the roofs project so far as nearly to meet, and thus leave beneath a mere lane which neither air nor light can enter. The inhabitants, about 2000, confine themselves almost exclusively to agriculture and the rearing of bees

BENIOLID, a valley, N. Africa, gov. Tripoli, near the commencement of the desert. It is about 14 m. long from W. to E., and has both its slopes covered with villages, while the bottom is covered with forests of palm and olive trees. The eastern outlet is defended by a castle. Its inhabitants, about 5000 Arabs of the Urñilla tribe, possess 12,000 head of camels.

BENISCH, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, cap. dist of same name, 12 m. N.W. Troppau; with manufactures of cotton and linen goods, a trade in linen and yarn, and four yearly markets. There are mines of lead and silver in the vicinity. Pop. 3319.

BENSEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 16 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, r. bank Pulsnitz; with a parish church, two castles, two hospitals, a brewery, and a cotton and a paper mill. Pop. 1500.

BENTON, a vil. U. States, Wisconsin, co. Lafayette, 13 m. N. Galena. It is a flourishing place, which owes its prosperity to the lead mines which are extensively worked in the surrounding districts. Pop. 2218.

BENUWE, or **BENUÉ**, a river, W. Africa, forming the E. branch of the Kwara or Niger. It for some time bore the name of the Chadda, apparently for no better reason than that it had been erroneously represented as an outlet of Lake Chad; but now that the error has been discovered, the name of Chadda will doubtless be abandoned, and only that of Benuwe or Benué, used by the natives, and meaning the 'Mother of Waters,' be retained. The source of the Benuwe is yet unknown; but Dr. Barth, who came upon it in 1851, while travelling in Adamaua, near the confluence of the Faro, which joins it on its l. bank about lat. 12° 30' E., was told that it comes from the S.E. a distance of nine days' journey. In consequence of this discovery, an expedition was fitted out by the British government for the purpose of exploring the Kwara from its mouth upwards, and thereafter tracing the course of the Chadda, then only conjectured, but not actually known, to be identical with the Benuwe. Captain Beecroft, already known as an African traveller, was appointed to the command of this expedition; but, in consequence of his death, the command devolved on Dr. William Balfour Baikie, whose previous appointment was that of medical officer and naturalist. The exploration was made in a small steamer called the *Pleiad*. After reaching the point of confluence of the Benuwe with the Niger, about lat. 7° 40' N., Dr. Baikie followed the former eastward for a direct distance of about 370 m. The point thus reached was about lat. 9° 25' N.; lon. 11° 30' E., and 50 m. below the junction of the Faro. He had been obliged to leave the steamer, and perform a few of the last miles in the gig; but there was sufficient depth of water, though the river was only rising, to allow a still further exploration. The natives, however, had begun to display their hostility in such a manner as made it necessary to return. The result has been to prove that a large, fertile, and populous tract of a region of Africa, hitherto in a great measure unknown, is accessible by means of a navigable river.

BERAR [add.], a large prov. Hindoostan, in the Deccan, was incorporated into the British dominions in the year 1854, on the death of the rajah Bajee Rao Booslah.

BERBERA, **BERBER**, or **EL-MAKRIF**, a tn. N. Africa, Nubia, cap. prov. of same name, r. bank Nile; lat. 17° 58' N.; lon. 34° E. It stands on a slope, on a spot which is gravelly and sterile, with the exception of a narrow strip close to the river. This is laid out in gardens, well-stocked with the date-palm and various other fruit-trees—the orange, lemon, lime, fig, pomegranate, vine, and banana. The houses, generally built of sun-dried bricks, and plastered over with a composition of manure and sand, to protect them against the rain of the wet season, consist for the most part of one large lofty room, with a wooden column in the centre, on which the large transverse beam carrying the roof rests, and of one or two small rooms on either side of it, used for stores. The windows are merely small apertures high up in the walls. Even these are often wanting, and then the door is the only opening for access, light, and air. Among the more substantial classes, the kitchen is in a separate hut. The only public buildings worthy of notice are the *divan* or government house, a spacious building of red brick, flat-roofed like the other houses, and containing a number of apartments all on

one floor, which is raised about three feet above the level of the ground; and the bazaar, consisting of a long row of small uncovered shops on each side of the principal street, and abundantly supplied with every necessary. The usual food of the natives is *assida*, consisting of maize or millet flour boiled into thick porridge, and turned out into a wooden bowl, heaped up into a cone, and surrounded with a sauce made of a powdered gelatinous vegetable called the *baymech*, and pounded dry beef, highly seasoned with salt, peppers, spices, and aromatic herbs. This compound is served first to the male part of the family, and not till they have finished to the female. In eating it they sit on the ground in a circle, and use only the fingers, each morsel of the porridge being dipped in the sauce. Pop. variously estimated from 10,000 to 20,000.—(*Petherick*.)

BERCHSEL, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Neograd, N. Balassa-Gyarmath, in a fertile district; with 1500 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in the culture of the vine.

BEREE, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 22 m. S.S.W. Rohtuk, and 45 m. W. Delhi. It was made over by the Mahrattas to the adventurer George Thomas, who took forcible possession of it, and exterminated the Rajpoot garrison. The roads are good, and there is an ample supply of water. Pop. 9397.

BEREMEND, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Baranya, about 18 m. S. by W. Fünfkirchen; with lime-kilns, and a trade in corn, wine, swine, and horned cattle. Pop. 1270, Hungarians, Germans, and Serbs.

BERENY (**CSAK**), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 3 m. N.N.W. Stuhlweissenburg; with 1700 inhabitants, who are mostly Protestants, and engaged in weaving, or in cultivating the vine.

BERGHOLTZ, or **NEW BERGHOLTZ**, a vil. U. States, New York, about 15 m. N. Buffalo. It was settled in 1843 by Lutheran emigrants from the town of same name in Prussia. Pop. about 2000.

BERGSTADT, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 20 m. N. Olmütz; with cattle and other yearly markets, linen weaving, and iron mining. Gold and silver were once worked here. Pop. 1500.

BERHAMPORE, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 23 m. W.S.W. Ganjam; lat. 19° 20' N.; lon. 84° 50' E. It stands on a rocky ledge, surrounded by an extensive cultivated plain, and consists of a cantonment and a native town. The former occupies a dry and gravelly soil, pierced in all directions by rocks of granite; but the only buildings of importance are the officers' houses, which, though built of mud, plastered over wattle, and thatched, are comfortable dwellings, and particularly cool; the bomb-proof magazine, and the hospital. The native town consists of narrow dirty streets, and houses built occasionally of brick, but for the most part only of mud. Its bazaars are well supplied with all sorts of grain, meat, fish, &c.; and its manufactures, which are extensive, consist chiefly of silk and cotton tissues, sugar, and sugar-candy. An excellent macadamized road has been made from it to Russellcoonda, a distance of about 45 m., at a cost of £15,000. The climate is generally healthy, but in April and May fevers and rheumatism prevail. Pop. of native town 20,000.

BERHOMETH, a tn. Austrian empire, Bukowina, dist. and about 28 m. W.S.W. Czernowitz, on the Sereth; with rich seams of iron-ore. In the vicinity there is an establishment for the cold-water and the milk cure. Pop. 2108.

BERI, the name of two places Central Africa, prov. Kanem, on the N. shore of Lake Chad; lat. 14° 40' N.; lon. 13° 40' E. The one place, from being the more important of the two, is called Beri-kura, or the Great Beri; and the other, which has been greatly reduced, is called Beri-futé, or Western Beri, from its position relatively to the other. The greater part of the inhabitants are Kanemba, of the Sugurti clan. The situation of Beri gives it importance as a military station, as troops proceeding from Bornou into Kanem generally make a long stay at it to regain strength for the ensuing march, and lay in a stock of fresh provisions.

BERIZINA, a tn. N. Africa, Algerian Sahara, on the S. slope of the Ueled Sidi Sheikh Sheraga, 190 m. S. Orleansville; lat. 33° 24' N.; lon. 1° 15' E. It is the largest place in the district, containing 1500 houses, is surrounded by a

crenellated wall, and has a public square, on which a market is held. Agriculture is the chief employment; but some of the inhabitants manufacture gunpowder.

BERLAT, or **BYRLAT**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, cap. circle Tutova, on a stream of same name, 62 m. S. Jassy. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, has a normal school and an hospital, and is an important entrepôt for the corn trade with Galatz. Pop. 4000.

BERLOG, a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontiers, Croatia, dist. Ottochatz, 42 m. S.S.W. Karlstadt; with a Greek non-united church, a trivial school, and a castle; and 1500 inhabitants.

BERNARDO (SAN), a tn. Chili, prov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Santiago; lat. 33° 35' S.; lon. 70° 40' W. It is built with considerable regularity along the sides of the public road, with considerable intervals between the houses for flower-gardens, and has its public square, municipal buildings, and alameda. The only industrial establishments are some small flour-mills driven by water. Pop. 2500.

BERNAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 20 m. N.N.E. Eger, on the Erzgebirge, with 1550 inhabitants, the greater part of them employed in lace-making.

BERNSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Gitschin, on a stream of same name; with a parish church and three mills. Pop. 1000.

BERNSTEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 20 m. N.W. Steinamanger; with an old castle seated on a rocky height, and once a place of strength, alum and vitriol works, manufactures of cinnabar, and a mine of copper. Pop. 1159.

BERRY, a group of islands, West Indies, Bahamas. It consists of a number of small narrow wooded cays, which lie to the N. of Andros and New Providence, and sweeping round to the eastward form nearly a semicircle 23 m. in diameter. Great Harbour Cay, the largest of the group, is 5 m. long by 1 m. broad, and has a few inhabitants.

BERSETZ, a tn. Austrian empire, circle Istria, on the Bay of Quarnero. It is seated on a lofty height, and has an endowment for the poor, and a harbour with some trade. Pop. 1100.

BERSIMIS, a river, British America, Canada East, which, issuing from a lake in lat. 50° N., lon. 70° W., flows S.S.E., and falls into the estuary of the St. Lawrence on its N. shore. It is nearly a mile wide at its mouth, but so shallow that this wide mouth is closed by sands, which dry at low water, and leave only a very narrow channel. There is also a bar of sand, which shifts frequently, but over which, provided the proper channel is kept, a depth of 6 ft. can be carried at low water, and from 13 to 18 ft. at high water, according as it may be neap or spring-tides. Within the entrance the width of the river varies from 200 to 600 yds., and the depth from two to five fathoms. The navigation is practicable for 30 m. of direct, and nearly 40 m. of indirect distance, and is then stopped by falls, which have a descent of 30 to 40 ft. over rocks of granite. The Bersimis discharges a large volume of water, especially in spring.

BERTHIER, two vils. British America, Canada East:—1. *Berthier-en-Haut*, co. of same name, l. bank St. Lawrence, 45 m. N.N.E. Montreal; with an English Episcopal and a R. Catholic church, a foundry, a tannery, and an active trade in grain, flour, and hay. Pop. about 1800.—2. *Berthier-en-Bas*, co. Montmagny, r. bank St. Lawrence, 25 m. E.N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic chapel, and a trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 1500.

BERZENCZE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Somogy, 32 m. S.W. Kaposvar, near l. bank Mur; with a beautiful church, a fine modern mansion; the ruins of an old castle, and a large fish-pond. Pop. 2213.

BERZEVICZE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Saros, on the Tarcza, N.W. Eperies; with four chateaux, and several flour and saw mills; and 1460 inhabitants.

BESHENNEF, a tn. Syria, Hauran, in the ancient land of Bashan, beautifully situated on the border of a wide glen leading into the great plain below, near the mountain chain of Jebel-ed-Drúz. Its ancient importance is indicated by its elaborately ornamented house-doors, a beautiful temple, and numerous deeply cut Greek inscriptions; but it had long been uninhabited, till a body of Druses recently arrived and entered into possession. On this occasion it was shown by an inter-

esting example how perfectly ready the old houses of Bashan are to receive new tenants. 'All that the Druses had to do,' says Mr. Graham, 'was to throw down a piece of matting, or, those who could afford it, a piece of carpet, and to bring with them the few cooking utensils of which they had need. This formed the entire furniture of the houses; they then shut their stone doors, and were secure against any sudden attacks of the Arabs.'

BESIKA BAY, Asiatic Turkey, coast of Asia Minor, immediately N. of isl. Tenedos, and S. of the Dardanelles. It is neither very commodious nor well sheltered, but was for some time the station of the allied British and French fleets, before their entrance into the Black Sea, at the commencement of the Russian war.

BESSARABIA [add.] By the treaty of Paris, of 1856, a rectification of the frontiers of Bessarabia took place, by which, with the view of excluding Russia from the future control of the navigation of the Danube, a cession was obtained of the southern portion of its territory to Turkey. The new frontier between Russia and Turkey extends from the Black Sea, at the E. entrance of Lake Bourna Sola, northwards to the Akerman road, follows the latter to the Wall of Trajan, passes to the north of the town of Bolgrad, ascends the river Ialpuch to Saratsika, and terminates at Katamori, on the Pruth. By this arrangement the mouths of the Danube are wholly within the Turkish territory, and that river now forms the boundary between Moldavia and Bulgaria.

BESTENA (NUOVA), a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and N.E. Verona; with a fine waterfall on the Alpon, and coal-mines. Pop. 2561.

BETHEL, a tn. U. States, Missouri, on the N. fork of North River, 98 m. N.N.E. Jefferson. It contains 1000 inhabitants, almost all Germans, who have erected a handsome church, and possess a glove-factory, and several mills.

BETLER, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Gömör, about 6 m. N.N.W. Rosenau; with a beautiful castle and park belonging to Count Andrássy; ironworks, and mines of iron and antimony. Pop. 1000, mostly Lutherans.

BETTIAH, or **BETTYAH**, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, 95 m. N.W. Patna. It is a considerable place, and possesses a large stone fort with ditches and towers.

BETWA, or **BETWANTI**, a river, India, Malwa, which rises a little to the S. of Bhopal, flows N.E. into Scindia's Dominions, enters Bundelcund, and proceeding through it in a very tortuous course, joins the Jumna on its r. bank at Humeerpoor. Its total length is about 360 m., but its channel is so obstructed by loose rocks and stones that it is nowhere navigable. During the rainy season it is from a mile to two miles wide, and runs with a velocity varying from 6 to 9 miles an hour. Even during the dry season it is half a mile wide at its junction with the Jumna, but so shallow as to be generally fordable.

BEYPOOR, a seaport tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, r. bank estuary of the Sharapoya, 405 m. (by rail) S.W. Madras. It is the terminal station of the Madras railway. The situation of the town is very beautiful, and endeavours have been made to give it importance as a port, but a bar at the entrance of the river, over which vessels drawing more than 12 or 13 feet of water have to be floated, is a great impediment. The chief exportation is that of the timber brought down the river from the teak forests in the ghauts of the interior; iron ore has also been found in the neighbourhood, and smelted in furnaces that have been erected for the purpose, producing iron of good quality. The railway has added greatly to its activity and importance.

BEZAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Vorarlberg, circle and 18 m. S.E. Bregenz, in a valley; with a Capuchin monastery founded in 1656, an infirmary, a poor-house, an orphan asylum, and manufactures of cotton cloth. Pop. 1000.

BHANPOORA, a tn. India, Holkar's Dominions, 38 m. E. Neemuch, on the Rewa, at the foot of a ridge of hills. It is surrounded by a wall, and has a stone fort, with a palace inside, but both unfinished. In the palace there is a fine marble statue of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, by whom both the palace and the fort were commenced. Pop. about 20,000.

BHEEM GHORA, India, presid. Bengal, prov. and 106 m. N.E. Delhi, and 1 m. N.E. Hurdwar (*which see*). It is a place famous for the religious ceremony of bathing in the Ganges, a pool being supplied with water from a small

branch of that river, in a small recess of the mountain bounding the Dehra Doon on the S. An indentation in the rock, about 5 ft. sq., occupied by a fakeer, is said to have been formed miraculously by a kick of the horse on which Bheema was mounted when placed here to prevent the Ganges taking another course.

BHILSA, or **BILSA** [add.], a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, on a trap rock, r. bank Betwa, 280 m. S.W. Allahabad. It consists of a town, a fort inclosed by a ditch and by a stone wall surmounted by square towers, and a suburb which has some spacious streets lined with good houses. One of the curiosities of the place is a gun of the finest brass, measuring $19\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length, with a bore of 10 inches; elegantly proportioned, highly ornamented, and said to have been made by order of the Moghul emperor Jehangir. The finest tobacco in India is produced in the vicinity of Bhilsa. On an isolated hill $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the S.E. are some very large and remarkable ancient monuments. One of the principal is a hemisphere 70 or 80 ft. in perpendicular height, constructed of thin layers of freestone uncemented; but it stands upon a circular base 554 ft. in circumference, and 12 ft. high, overlaid with a coat of mortar. Its summit, a flat horizontal space 35 ft. in diameter, is surmounted with the ruined fragments of a cupola. It is surrounded with four gateways, opposite each of which is a colossal statue of Buddha. On many parts of the building are inscriptions in the Pali character.

BHIND, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, 49 m. N.E. Gwalior. Though now decayed, it was once an important and populous place, with a fort inclosed by a double rampart, the inner of masonry, and the outer of mud, and flanked with towers. In a pleasure-ground near the town are three fine buildings, supported on columns and arches of stone.

BHOJPOOR, two places, India:—1. A tn. N.W. Provinces, dist. and 9 m. N. Moradabad. It was once a flourishing place, but was ruined during the Rohilla war. It possesses a mosque and a bazaar, and still manufactures cottons, plain and dyed, to a considerable extent. Sugar-cane is extensively grown in the vicinity.—2. A town presid. Bengal, district Shahabad, 59 m. W. Dinapore. It is the capital of a pergunnah of same name, and contains about 1000 inhabitants.

BHOPAL [add.], a state and tn. India. The STATE, presid. Bengal, under the political superintendence of the governor-general, lies between lat. $22^{\circ} 32'$ and $23^{\circ} 46'$ N., lon. $76^{\circ} 25'$ and $78^{\circ} 50'$ E.; length, E. to W., 157 m.; breadth, 76 m.; area, 6764 sq. m. The Vindhya range, which traverses the state from N.E. to S.W., divides it into two unequal portions. The latter and more southerly portion belongs to the valley of the Nerbudda. The far larger portion, situated on the other side of the range, is a table-land sloping northward, and is drained chiefly by the Betwa and its tributary Deesa, the Parbutti, and the Newnj. The prevailing geological formation is trap, overlying sandstone, and containing some indifferent iron ore; but, so far as known, no other minerals of any importance, except rock-salt, which is met with in the vicinity of the town of Bhopal, and coal found in the S. The soil, formed chiefly of disintegrated trap, is very fertile. Pop. 662,872.—The town, capital of the above state, situated 100 m. E.N.E. Oojein, is surrounded by a stone wall about 2 m. in circuit, inclosing a fort also of stone, but in a dilapidated state. Outside the town, on a large mass of rock, is another fort, with square towers, containing the nabob's palace. The commercial quarter of the town has wide streets, but presents few indications of activity, and tells rather of a past than of a present prosperity. During the mutiny in 1857–9 the rebel sepoys several times attempted to occupy the town, but were successfully repelled by the inhabitants.

BHORE GHAUT, a mountain pass, 6 m. long, India, presid. Bombay, dist. N. Concan, about 40 m. S.E. Bombay, being midway on the direct route from Bombay to Poonah. It was formerly considered the key of the Deccan, and a proposal was made to fortify the pass: but an excellent road has since been made to traverse it, affording great facilities to both travellers and commerce, which are again greatly enhanced by the Ghaut being upon the line of railway which is opened from Bombay to Poonah and Solapoor, the former a distance (by rail) of 112 m., and the latter 276 m., with a probability of further extension.

BHUNEEANA, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 22 m. S. Joodpoor, in a depression traversed by a nullah, which is dry in summer, but becomes a large torrent in the rainy season. It possesses a fort of sun-burnt brick, with four bastions. Pop. 2000.

BIALYKAMIEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 12 m. N.N.E. Zloczew; with manufactures of beet-root sugar, chocolate, and chicory. Pop. 2743.

BIARMI, or **BEARMA**, a river, India, which rises among the Vindhya Mountains, in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, at the height of 1700 ft. above the sea, flows N.E. for about 110 m., and joins the Sonar on its r. bank, about 10 m. above the junction of the latter with the Cane. Its total descent during its course is 700 ft.

BIC, or **ST. CECILE DE BIC**, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Rimousky, r. bank St. Lawrence, 160 m. N.E. Quebec. It is a well-built place, with a R. Catholic chapel, and a commodious harbour, at which a great deal of lumber is shipped. Pop. about 8000.

BIC, an island, British America, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. off Cape Arignole, on the r. bank of the St. Lawrence, 165 m. N.E. Quebec. It is only about 3 m. long and 1 m. broad, nowhere rises higher than 150 ft. above the sea; is composed of slaty rocks, of which sections are seen on its shores, and is densely wooded, but not inhabited. Lying nearly in the fair way of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, it attracts attention, in consequence partly of the many dangers which surround it, and partly of the excellent anchorage which it affords under either extremity, and also between it and the mainland, according to the wind. About $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to the N. is another island called Biequette, or Little Bic, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long by $\frac{1}{4}$ broad. Sunken reefs and rocks above water contract the intervening channel. A lighthouse has been erected on the W. point of Biequette, showing a white light, which is visible at the distance of 17 m. in clear weather. During fogs and snow-storms a gun is fired every hour.

BICSE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 32 m. N.N.E. Trencsin, at the confluence of the Kollarovska with the Waag. It has a district court, a castle, numerous potteries, and an important trade in wood. Pop. 2483.

BIDDEFORD, a tn. U. States, Maine, on the Saco, close to the falls, and about 6 m. above its mouth, on the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth railway, 12 m. S.W. Portland. It possesses several churches, an academy, and other excellent schools, a large iron foundry, numerous cotton, flour, and saw mills, and carries on an extensive trade, particularly in lumber. The falls, though furnishing valuable water-power, seriously obstruct the navigation of the river, and thus limit the foreign trade. So rapid, however, has been the progress of the place, that it nearly doubled its population in seven years, from 1850 to 1857. In the former year it was 6095; in the latter 12,000. As Saco lies immediately opposite on the river, the two towns may be considered as one.

BIDJAN, a river, Chinese empire, Manchooria, which rises in the Hingan or Kingan Mountains, and flows S. to the Amoor, which it joins on its l. bank, above the confluence of the Songari. On the banks of the Djujur, one of its principal affluents, lamellæ of silver are found.

BIECS, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 11 m. W. by S. Jaslo, cap. dist. of same name, on the Ropa; with a parish church in the old German style, with fine monuments; a large and ancient townhouse, a castle, a Franciscan monastery, a richly endowed institute for the poor, and a tolerably active trade in corn, flax, and linen. It was once surrounded with strong walls, of which portions still remain; and under the Polish kings enjoyed many privileges, which procured for it the name of *Parva Cracovia*. Pop. 2300.

BIELEBEI, a tn. Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. circle of same name, on the Bielebeika, 85 m. S.W. Ufa. It has a church, a charitable institute, and an important annual market, which lasts six days. Pop. 1393.

BIELEF [add.], a tn. Russia, gov. and 65 m. S.W. Tula, cap. circle of same name, on a height above l. bank Oka. It has nineteen churches, two monasteries, a circle and a parish school, four benevolent institutes, several manufactures, and an active trade. The empress Elizabeth died here on her return from Taganrog. The house where she died has been converted into a widows' home, and a monument has been erected to her. Pop. 7843.

BIELITZ [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, cap. dist. same name, at the foot of the Carpathians, on the Biala, opposite to the town of that name in Galicia, 221 m. (by rail) N.E. Vienna. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, is the seat of several important public offices, and has Protestant and R. Catholic churches and schools, a beautiful castle, with a park, belonging to Prince Sulkowsky, an hospital, an infirmary, an orphan asylum, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, machines, and liquours, dyeworks, spinning mills, a trade in wool, cloth, and Hungarian wine, and several important yearly markets. It is the principal entrepôt of the rock-salt of Galicia for the supply of Moravia and Galicia, and has recently acquired great additional facilities of transport by the construction of a branch communicating with the Oderberg and Cracow railway. Pop. 8699.—Old Bielitz, in the vicinity, has a castle, and 3206 inhabitants.

BIGA DE LA PAZ, a tn. S. America, La Plata, prov. and 80 m. S.E. Mendoza, near l. bank Tunuyan, an affluent of the Desaguadero, 1630 ft. above the sea; lat. 33° 30' S.; lon. 67° 50' W. It is a considerable place, with spacious streets and many good houses. The most conspicuous building is the barracks, with a tower at one of its angles, apparently intended for defence, but evidently in such a state that a cannon-ball striking it would lay it in ruins.

BIG BLACK RIVER, U. States, Mississippi, rises in co. Chocktaw, near the centre of the state, flows S.S.W. for about 200 m., and enters the Mississippi on its l. bank by two mouths, near Grand Gulf.

BIG BONE LICK, a salt spring, U. States, co. Boone, in the S.E. of Kentucky, is famous for the number of fossil bones of the mastodon and other mammalia found in its vicinity, in a dark-coloured bed, generally overlaid with gravel, and resting on blue clay.

BIHÉ, a territory, S.W. Africa, Benguela, between lat. 11° and 13° S., and lon. 16° and 18° E.; area about 11,000 sq. m. The surface is generally undulating, and exhibits an alternation of forests and grassy plains. The most elevated portions are towards the N. and W. In the former direction the Kenye Mountains attain the height of nearly 7000 ft., and in the latter is the remarkable plateau or steppe of Bulumbulu. The principal rivers are the Coanza, on the E. frontier, with its tributary Kokema, which flows northward, dividing the territory into two unequal portions, and the Cutato on the W. frontier. In the E. portion are several extensive pools or lakes, formed by the inundations of the Coanza. Most of these become nearly dry in the hot season, but one, called Lake Oviva, inclosed by the Demba and Kenye Mountains, has a considerable depth of water during the whole year, and abounds with crocodiles. The climate is healthy, and on the whole temperate, rather cold than hot; but subject to sudden changes, which are trying to feeble constitutions. The inhabitants have few manufactures, the only ones deserving of notice being coarse cottons, neat parti-coloured mats, and smith work. In the last they excel, and among other articles make muskets, which are well finished in everything but the bore. Trading is the favourite occupation, and is carried on to an extent, and with a skill and enterprise, not surpassed by any other people of S. Africa. The Bihé traders penetrate into the remotest parts of the interior, carrying with them European products, which they exchange for ivory, wax, and slaves. These, at least the two former, as the last are now interdicted, they dispose of in the markets of Loanda or Benguela. The religion is a gross fetichism, in which the good and evil principles are represented and worshipped under the form of lions, panthers, hyenas, serpents, crocodiles, &c. The government is an absolute despotism, the sovereign disposing at pleasure of the lives and property of his subjects, though there are some old customs or laws which it would be dangerous for him to violate. Not his own, but his sister's son, is heir-apparent. Pop. about 120,000.

BIJNOUR, a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provinces, Rohilcund. The district lies between lat. 28° 54' and 29° 58' N.; lon. 78° 1' and 78° 53' E.; and is bounded N. by Gurwhal, E. and S. Moradabad, and W. Meerut, Mozuffurnugur, and Saharunpore; area, 1904 sq. m. The surface is generally level; in the N., where it rises gradually towards the Himalaya, its greatest height does not exceed 1400 ft. above the sea. The soil is for the most part light and sandy, but along the E. bank of the Ganges, and in the N., where it forms part of the

Terai, there is much rich marsh land. The principal crops are maize, millet, pulse, wheat, cotton, and sugar-cane. Pop. 620,546.—The town, cap. of the above dist., and the residence of the British authorities, is situated near l. bank Ganges, 70 m. N.E. Delhi, and has an estimated pop. of 9280.—There is another Bijnoor in Oude, 14 m. S. by W. Lucknow, with a large bazaar.

BIKHOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 35 m. S. Mogilev, cap. circle of same name, on the Dnieper, in lat. 53° 20' N.; lon. 30° 25' E.; with six churches, a Lancaster school, a charitable endowment, several manufactures, and a pop. of 6310.

BIKIN, a river, Russian empire, Manchooria, which flows W. in an undivided stream through a valley about 2 m. wide, and joins the Usuri on its r. bank, 180 m. above the junction of that river with the Amoor. Its whole course is about 165 m. It appears to be navigable. Its valley is bounded on both sides by picturesque mountains, and on its banks are six villages inhabited by a people called Orochi.

BIKUMPOOR, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 92 m. N.E. Jessulmeer; lat. 27° 43' N.; lon. 72° 16' E. It consists of about 220 houses, inhabited chiefly by Brahmins, who carry on an active trade between Scinde on the one hand, and Jessulmeer and Bekaneer on the other, and have 250 camels employed in conveying goods. The principal buildings are two temples, of very great antiquity. Nearly contiguous to the town, on the N.W., is a fort seated on an eminence. It is about 100 yards square, and is inclosed by a wall of rubble stone 25 ft. high, with very small bastions. At the N.E. angle a round tower of considerable height overlooks the surrounding hills. Though of imposing appearance, the fort is of little real strength, as a range of sand-hills at a short distance completely commands it. It is, however, mounted with four guns, and garrisoned by 100 men.

BILCZE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 16 m. S. by E. Czorikow, with an ancient castle. In the neighbouring mountains are several remarkable caverns with walls of pure alabaster. In some of them human bones, as well as those of wild animals, and Roman coins of the time of Hadrian, have been found. In the vicinity there is an institute of the Sisters of Mercy, and an old castle, which was once the residence of a Russian prince. Pop. 2810.

BILEDJIK, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, 100 m. S.E. Constantinople. It is finely situated on the side of a deep valley, and contains about 800 houses, most of them of three stories, but by no means substantially built. The culture and preparation of silk is carried on to a great extent, and is exclusively in the hands of the Armenians, who form the main bulk of the population. There is also an extensive trade in meerscham, the material for which is obtained from pits situated at some distance, in the direction of Ssewri Hissar. The 10 per cent. ad valorem duty, levied by government, yields a considerable revenue.

BILHOUR, or **BLOUR**, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 30 m. N.W. Cawnpore. It is the cap. of a pergunnah of same name, and contains 5045 inhabitants.

BILKE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Ugocs or Beregh-Ugocs; with iron mines and limestone quarries, and 2031 inhabitants.

BILNITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 14 m. N.E. Hradisch; with glass-works. The so-called Wlärer Pass in the Carpathians, through which most of the irruptions of the Turks and Hungarians were made in the seventeenth century, is situated in the vicinity. Pop. 1500.

BIMLIPATAM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 16 m. N.E. Vizagapatam, near the mouth of a small stream in the Bay of Bengal; lat. 17° 53' N.; lon. 83° 30' E. It was once a Dutch settlement, the existence of which is still attested by an old cemetery, with well-engraved tombstones, bearing the date 1623, and was long celebrated for its cotton piece goods, which were largely exported by the E. India Company. Its trade, now limited, is chiefly in the hands of native merchants. In the vicinity are three indigo factories, and at Chittawals, about 3 m. distant, extensive sugar-works, with the most improved machinery.

BING-BONG, or **PING-WANG**, a tn. China, prov. Kiang-soo, on the Soochou branch of the Yang-tze-kiang, W. of Shanghai. It occupies a central position on the shores of one of a chain of lakes, and has fine navigable canals leading from it to all the important towns of the large and fertile plain

where it is situated. It is, however, a small place, though exhibiting many signs of commercial activity.

BINGHAMPTON, a tn. U. States, New York, cap. co. Boone, at the junction of the Chenango and Susquehanna, and on the New York and Erie railway, 140 m. N.W. New York. It is a well-built stirring place, containing eighteen churches, and superior and ordinary schools, and carrying on an extensive trade in flour and lumber. Pop. 8818.

BINTENNE, a tn. Ceylon, cap. dist. of same name, on a wide level plain, in an angle formed by the Mahawelle Ganga, where it turns suddenly N. in the direction of Trincomalee, 30 m. E. by N. Kandy; lat. $7^{\circ} 21' N.$; lon. $81^{\circ} 4' E.$ It is among the most ancient places of Ceylon, and began to flourish under the name of Mahayanagana at least three centuries before the Christian era. At present it is a mere village, consisting of about thirty miserable houses. The only ruin of any consequence which remains to attest its former greatness is that of a very ancient dagoba, in the form of a huge semicircular mound of brickwork, 360 ft. in circuit, and still 100 ft. high, but so much decayed at the top that its original outline is no longer ascertainable. It has still priests attached to it, who occupy a large dwelling or pansela, in which visitors are sometimes lodged.

BIRKADEM, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 8 m. E. Algiers, beautifully situated in a valley inclosed by hills. The vine and mulberry thrive well in the vicinity. P. 1107.

BIRMANDREIS, a vil. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 6 m. S. Algiers, in a pleasing valley at the extremity of a ravine. The inhabitants cultivate aromatic plants with success. Pop. 929.

BIRMENAWA, a tn. W. Africa, on the N.W. frontiers of Bornou, 60 m. N.E. Kano. It is a small place, but strongly fortified with an earthen wall and two deep ditches, one within it and the other without. Its only gate is on the W. side. The interior is tolerably well inhabited by natives of the Hausa and Kanuri races, and there is a good deal of cultivation in the environs.

BIRMINGHAM, two places, U. States:—1, A vil. Connecticut, on a commanding height at the junction of the Housatonic and the Naugatuck, opposite to Derby, with which it is connected by a bridge, 10 m. N.W. New Haven. It consists of well-formed streets, and a handsome square, which is occupied chiefly by churches and schools; and possesses numerous industrial establishments, including manufactures of pins, carriage springs and axles, bolts, augers, &c., rolling-mills for copper, iron, and steel, flour and saw mills, and a large trade in coal and lumber. The value of the manufactures is estimated at £300,000. Pop. 2500.—2, A tn. or bor. Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela, opposite to Pittsburg, of which it may properly be considered a suburb, being connected with it by both a suspension bridge and a steam-ferry. It contains several churches, and possesses manufactures of iron railing, screws, and machines, glass-works, a pottery, a planing-mill, and several breweries. Pop. 3742.

BIRSILPOOR, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 118 m. N.E. Jessulmeer. It consists of a town and a fort. The town contains 400 houses, many shops, and eleven wells, 60 ft. deep, which yield very brackish water. The fort, seated on an eminence on the N.W. side of the town, is about 90 yds. square, and is inclosed by a wall 30 ft. high, with four or five bastions on each face. It is solidly constructed of a calcareous stone, common in the country, but a sandhill about 1 m. distant completely commands it. Its interior is crowded with buildings.

BISKOWICE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 2 m. N.W. Sambor; with a beautiful monastery, and 2000 inhabitants.

BISZTRA:—1, A tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 30 m. N.W. Carlsburg, in a romantic mountain district; with 3168 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the neighbouring gold mines.—2, *Distrizs-on-the-Waag*, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 22 m. N.N.E. Trencsin; with an old castle on an almost inaccessible height, and numerous potteries. Pop. 2400.

BITESCH (GREAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Iglau, 20 m. N.W. Brünn. It has an ancient and strongly built parish church, soap-works, potteries, and six annual fairs. Pop. 3038.

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BITHOOR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 12 m. N.W. Cawnpore, r. bank Ganges. It contains several Hindoo temples, and has an annual fair, at which Brahma is especially venerated. There are also numerous flights of steps, or ghauts, leading to the river, for the purpose of the Brahmins performing their religious ablutions. The pin of Brahma's slipper, dropped after the sacrifice of a horse upon the conclusion of his work of creation, is professed to be shown in one of the steps. But the place has acquired a more signal and infamous reputation as the residence of Dhuna Paut, or 'Nana Sahib,' the adopted heir of the Maharajah Bajee Row, whose instigation of the atrocities perpetrated at Cawnpore on the outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny in 1857, has won for his name a perpetuity of execration. General Havelock gained a brilliant victory over the rebels in the vicinity, and subsequently quantities of treasure belonging to the Nana were discovered by the troops in a well close to the palace.

BITISCHKA-EICHORN, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 8 m. N.W. Brünn; with an old castle and large foundries, and 1200 inhabitants.

BIYU, a tn. W. Africa, about 160 m. N.E. Yakoba, cap. of the Babir tribe, who bound with the Marghi on the E., and have to a certain extent preserved their independence in the face of a very unequal struggle with their Mahometan assailants. Scarcely anything is known of Biyu, but it is reported to be of large size, and to be the only town of importance which the Babir possess, the rest of the tribe occupying small hamlets scattered over a mountainous district, where the prevailing mineral is basalt.

BLACK HILLS, a mountain range, U. States, which, branching off from the Rocky Mountains on the W. frontiers of Nebraska, about lat. $42^{\circ} N.$; lon. $110^{\circ} W.$, stretches N.N.E. to lat. 47° . Laramie Peak, its culminating point, is 8000 ft. above the sea. The drainage of its W. slope is carried to the Yellow Stone, that of the E. slope to the Missouri.

BLACK RIVER, or **BIG BLACK RIVER**, U. States, rises in the S.E. of Missouri, flows circuitously S. to its frontier, enters Arkansas, changes its direction to S.S.W., and after a course of about 400 m., joins the White River on its l. bank, 40 m. below Batesville. It is closed for three winter months, but during the remainder of the year is navigable for 100 m. above its mouth.

BLAGOVESCHENSK, a tn. Russian empire, Manchouria, l. bank Amoor, at the mouth of the Zeya. It was founded by the Russians, and, though still a small place surrounded with palisades, and consisting of a citadel with a few mud cottages, may be expected to assume importance, as an ordinance of the emperor has made it the seat of government.

BLAIRSVILLE, two places, U. States:—1, A post bor. Pennsylvania, on the Conemangh, here crossed by a handsome bridge, and on the Pennsylvania canal, 70 m. from Pittsburg. It is substantially built, possesses about half a dozen churches, and carries on an active trade in grain, pork, lumber, and coal. Pop. 1135.—2, A tn. Georgia, cap. co. Union, in the midst of the magnificent scenery of the Blue Ridge. It possesses a court-house and a school, valuable quarries of marble and iron, and some traces of gold.

BLAKELY, a vil. U. States, Alabama, cap. co. Baldwin, on the Tensaw, just above its mouth in Mobile Bay. It contains some handsome buildings and numerous stores; and possessing a harbour at once deeper and more accessible than that of Mobile, was expected to become a formidable rival to it. This expectation has not been realized.

BLANCO, commonly called South Cape Blanco, to distinguish it from another cape of same name, considerably to the N., on the W. coast of Africa; lat. $20^{\circ} 46' 30'' N.$; lon. $17^{\circ} 4' W.$ It is a white cliff, which competent judges have estimated variously at 150, and at only 80 ft., above sea-level, and terminates a sandy promontory about 23 m. long. It is composed of a calcareous grit, and rises vertically with a white and barren surface from a sloping beach. With its E. side it forms the large Bay of Levrier, 25 m. long by 20 wide. With its W. side it forms West Bay, which is much resorted to by Canary fishermen.

BLANSKO, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 12 m. N. Brünn, on the Zwittawa, and on the Vienna and Prague railway. It has a castle belonging to the prince of Salm, blast furnaces, and other ironworks, at which machinery, locks and various articles of hardware are manufactured on

a large scale. At a short distance, on a steep height, stand the picturesque ruins of the old castle of Blansko. Pop. 2304.

BLAS (SAN) [add.], a tn. Mexico, possessing the most important harbour of state Jalisco, on a bay of the Pacific, near the mouth of the Rio Grande or Santiago, 130 m. N.W. Guadalupe. It has a deep, spacious, and well-sheltered harbour, at which, during the Spanish rule, an extensive trade was carried on with the Philippine Isles and other parts of Asia. Since 1821, when the Spanish cortes declared it an open port, its trade has rapidly increased. Some ships have been built, and a good deal of salt is made in the vicinity. The great obstacle to its prosperity is the unhealthiness of the climate, which, during the rainy season, from June to the end of November, becomes so pestilential, that all its inhabitants who are able to leave it take refuge chiefly in Tepic. During the dry season, which is healthy, though swarms of fleas and mosquitoes make life anything but comfortable, the pop. amounts to about 3000.

BLATTA, a tn. Austrian empire, Dalmatia, in the N.W. portion of the island, and about 18 m. W. of the town of Curzola. It contains 3600 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in cultivating the ground and in fishing.

BLATNITZ (GREAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 10 m. S. Hradisch. On the summit of a neighbouring mountain, commanding a beautiful and extensive view, there is a pilgrimage chapel. Pop. 1500, chiefly employed in the culture of the vine.

BLAUDA, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 30 m. N.W. Olmütz; with a parish church, and two castles, one in ruins, and the other with fine gardens. Pop. 2409.

BLEISTADT, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 13 m. N.E. Eger, r. bank Zwoda; with a parish church, a brewery, several mills, and establishments connected with the lead mines in the vicinity. Pop. 1100.

BLIND BAY, an extensive opening, New Zealand, in the N. of Munster or Middle Island, has a width of 36 m. between D'Urville Island, on the E., and Separation Point, forming its N.W. extreme, and a depth within these limits of 25 m. The depth of water in the outer parts varies from 25 to 28 fathoms, and shoals gradually to 12, 9, and 5 fathoms, within 2 m. of its head. It is entirely free from danger, and so well sheltered toward its head, that at Nelson Haven, which lies there, it is frequently fine and calm weather when a strong N.W. gale is blowing in Cook's Strait. On its E. shore is Croiselles harbour, which is of easy access, and gives good shelter in all weathers; and on the W. shore are several good anchorages, partly in roadsteads, and partly in the mouths of the rivers Motueka, Motuere, and Waimea. The land towards the head of the bay presents some remarkable white cliffs, but is generally low; on the E. and W. shores, on the contrary, it is mountainous, rising to heights which vary from 3000 to 4000 ft.

BLOOMBURG, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Columbia, 1 m. from N. branch of the Susquehanna, and 78 m. N.N.E. Harrisburg. Iron-ore and limestone abound in the vicinity, and the N. Branch canal aids the activity of the trade of the place. Pop. 3500.

BLOOMINGTON, a tn. U. States, Indiana, cap. co. Monroe, on a ridge between the E. and W. forks of White River, and on the railway from New Albany to Michigan, 40 m. S.W. Indianapolis. It consists of houses partly of brick partly of wood, is the seat of the state university, which is attended by about 175 students, and possesses several churches, a female academy, and other schools. Pop. 3000.

BLOSSBURG, a vil. U. States, Pennsylvania, on the Tioga, and on the Corning and Blossburg railway, 20 m. N. Williamsport. It stands in the centre of a very important mining district, which is rich both in coal and iron. A blast-furnace is in operation in its vicinity. Pop. 850.

BLOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. S.E. Pilsen, cap. dist. of same name; with a parish church, a townhouse, a benevolent institute, a brewery, and three mills. Pop. 1200.

BLOXWICH, a chapelry dist. England, in par. and union of Walsall, co. Stafford, 2 m. N.N.W. of Walsall, in whose manufactures and trade it participates to a considerable extent. The surrounding country is level, and the soil gravelly and sandy. Extensive coal-mines are in operation, and bridle-bits and awl-blades are manufactured in large quanti-

ties. The church is a neat edifice with a square tower, enlarged in 1833. There are also places of worship for Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and other denominations.

BLUDOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. Teschen, 33 m. E.S.E. Troppau; with a parish church of the Augsburg Confession, and 3318 inhabitants.

BLUE LICK SPRINGS, U. States, Kentucky, 70 m. N.E. Frankfort, is celebrated for the mineral waters from which its name is derived, and which form an article of traffic in various parts of the country.

BLUFF, or **AWARUA**, a harbour, New Zealand, in Foveaux Strait, on the S. shore of Munster or Middle Island. At full tide it is an extensive sheet of water stretching in two arms, one to the N. for 4 m. and the other E. for 5 m. The space for anchorage is, however, narrow and confined, the whole of the expanse, from a mile beyond the entrance, being flat and shallow, and mostly uncovered at low water. The tides also run very strong. Bluff harbour was formerly a large whaling station.

BLUNDA BAY, N. Australia, Alexandra Land, at the mouth of the Victoria River; lat. 20° 15' S.; lon. 129° 40' E. It is not considered safe for vessels entering the Victoria River and Queen's Channel to proceed farther up than Blunda Bay.

BOBRO, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Arva-Thurocz, 50 m. N.E. Neusohl. It contains 1600 inhabitants, who are partly employed in working a coal-mine in the vicinity, and have a considerable trade in lace and linen.

BODAJK, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 13 m. N.N.W. Stuhlweissenburg; with a church to which pilgrimages are made, tileworks, and a mineral spring. Pop. 1900.

BODHANETZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Chrudim, 6 m. W.N.W. Pardubitz; with a parish church, a townhouse, an hospital, manufactures of alcohol, and three mills. Pop. 1400.

BODONY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Heves, near the Matra Hills; with copper and silver mines, and 1300 inhabitants.

BOGAT, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 27 m. N.E. Debreczin; with a distillery and an oil-mill. Pop. 2097, mostly belonging to the Reformed church.

BOGDOL, a mineral spring, Siberia, Trans-Baikal province, near the source of the Gorbiza, an affluent of the Shilka, on the l. bank. It has acquired some celebrity by its fair, which is attended by Russian and Cossack merchants, who ascend the Amoor from Aigoon in large boats, bringing printed cottons, silk, tobacco, and brandy, which they barter with the Manchocs for glassware, soap, and the horns of the *maral*, a species of large stag.

BOGHAZ, or **BOGHAZDERE**, a vil. European Turkey, at the foot of the Hæmus or Balkan, 12 m. S.W. Varna. It stands near the entrance of a wild mountain gorge, and its vicinity is supposed to have been the scene of the battle which Alexander the Great fought with the Thracians before he crossed the Hæmus, on his march from Amphipolis to the Danube.

BOGHAZ-KOEI [the anc. *Pteria*], a tn. Turkey in Asia, near the E. frontiers of Anatolia, 300 m. E.S.E. Constantinople. It lies at the N.W. foot and on the first slopes of a rugged limestone ridge, and is a very straggling place, containing about 150 houses. The rocks are full of caverns, which are partly used by the inhabitants as magazines. In the vicinity is a remarkable ruin, as to which archaeologists are divided in opinion, some regarding it as a temple and others as a palace. The only existing public building of any consequence is a mosque. Close to Boghaz-Koei is another place called Yakbas. Regarding them as one town, we may estimate their united pop. at 1800.

BOGOORAH, or **BOGRAH**, a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 24° 36' and 25° 19' N.; lon. 88° 45' and 89° 48' E.; and bounded N. by Dinapore and Rungpore, E. the Konaie, a branch of the Brahmappootra, separating it from Mymensing, S. Mymensing and Pubna, S.W. Rajeshaye, and W. Dinapore; area, 2160 sq. m. The surface, a level alluvial tract, has a very gradual slope southwards, as indicated by the course of its rivers. These are very numerous; but by far the most important is the Konaie. Among the others are the Gogot, the Kurateea, the Jamuna, and the Atree. The principal crop is rice. Sugar-cane is extensively grown, as is also indigo and cotton. The mulberry, to rear silkworms,

forms large plantations. Hemp is cultivated only for its narcotic properties. Pop. 900,000.—The town, cap of the above dist., situated on the Kurateea, 165 m. N.N.E. Calcutta, possesses a well-supplied bazaar, but has no other importance than that which it derives from being the seat of the British civil establishment.

BOGOROSLAN, a tn. Russia in Europe, gov. and 100 m. E.N.E. Samara, on both sides of the Tarchanka, at its confluence with the Kinel; lat. 53° 36' N.; lon. 52° 20' E. It has two churches, a circle school, a charitable institute, several manufactures, a much-frequented annual market, which lasts from the 1st to the 8th of September; and a trade in cotton, woollen, and silk goods. Pop. 5903.

BOGOS, a territory, E. Africa, Abyssinia, situated between lat. 15° 35' and 16° N.; lon. 38° 20' and 38° 35' E.; and bounded, N. by Habab, E. Mensa, S. Hamasen, and W. Barea. It is mountainous, particularly in the S., where some of the summits attain a great elevation, but towards the N. descends gradually to a fertile plain, watered by the Ain-Saba. It is rich in metals, and also raises large quantities of grain, particularly the *Holeus sorghum*, which is celebrated for its quality.

BOGSAN (DEUTSCH), a tn. Austrian empire, Temesvar Banat, circle and 23 m. S. Lugos, cap. dist. same name, on the Berzava; with iron-works, including two blast-furnaces, naileries, a brewery, and tileworks. Pop. 2390.

BOGUTCHAR, a tn. Russia, gov. and 135 m. S.S.E. Voronej, on a river of same name; with two churches and two charitable institutes. Near the castle of Slobodka, within the circle, there is an important yearly market. Pop. 1976.

BÖHEMKIRCHEN, or **BÖHKIRCHEN**, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on an affluent of the Danube, 26 m. W. by S. Vienna; has two saw-mills and a trade in wood. The vine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 2040.

BÖHMISCHKRUT, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Lower Manhartsberg, on the Poibach, 30 m. N. by E. Vienna. It contains 2510 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture, for which the district is well adapted.

BOHUSLAWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. N.N.W. Königgrätz; with 1300 inhabitants, and a Protestant and a R. Catholic church.

BOIKOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Hradisch, on the Ossawa, 7 m. E. Hungarian Brod. It has a beautiful castle, and contains 2000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in weaving.

BOLARUM, a military cantonment, India, Nizam's Dominions, dist. and 11 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad; lat. 17° 30' N.; lon. 78° 35' E. It stands on a granite ridge 1890 ft. above the sea, has lines for two battalions of infantry, a risallah of irregular horse, and 250 artillery; and possesses a handsome little church, of Gothic architecture, with coloured glass windows, a well-constructed hospital, and productive gardens, in which European vegetables, as well as the ordi-

nary Indian fruits, are grown. The station is so healthy that invalids often derive benefit from resorting to it.

BÖLCSKE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Tolna, 29 m. N.E. Szegsard, r. bank Danube; with some handsome buildings and a trade in corn and wine. There are many Roman remains in the vicinity. Pop. 4217.

BOLGRAD, a tn. Turkey, Moldavia, on the Yalpoock, 32 m. N. by W. Ismail. It is built almost entirely of stone, and was included in those parts of Bessarabia which the Russians, by the treaty of Paris, ceded to Turkey, in order to place the Danube entirely beyond their control. Pop. 8300.

BÖLÖN, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 22 m. S.S.E. Udvarhely; with an Evangelical, a non-united Greek, and a Unitarian church. Pop. 2211.

BOLSZOWCE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 20 m. S.S.W. Brzezau, in a fertile district, on an affluent of the Dniester, with 1700 inhabitants. At the village of Poplawniiki, in the vicinity, the Tartars sustained a complete overthrow from the Poles in 1624.

BOMBAY [add.], presid. India.—*Statistics*:—The area of the presidency is 142,043 sq. m., and the pop., according to the latest estimates, 12,802,544.

Finances:—

REVENUE.			
Principal Branches.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£	£	£
Land Tax, Excise, &c.	2,872,746	2,970,864	3,082,913
Stamps	92,527	240,534	281,517
Customs	1,060,261	1,034,701	920,732
Salt	317,723	275,829	340,802
Opium	1,533,325	2,441,679	2,438,458
Income, Assessed, and other } Taxes . . . . .	...	166,759	407,286
Tribute, &c.	99,429	74,767	101,390
Post Office, &c.	620,307	553,393	480,781
Total Net	6,596,318	7,758,026	8,053,870
Gross Revenue	7,277,664	8,407,167	8,512,633

EXPENDITURE.			
Principal Branches.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£	£	£
Civil and Political Estab- } lishments	387,051	416,083	83,266
Judicial and Police	630,787	597,824	589,531
Military	5,399,581	3,313,624	2,372,431
Marine	343,446	390,825	345,980
Interest of Debt	122,737	104,894	86,275
Total*	6,883,602	4,823,250	3,477,483
Gross Expenditure	9,509,611	7,712,041	6,306,542

* Not including 'other charges' (cost of collection of revenue, &c.), and 'home charges,' which comprise payments in England, and value of stores sent from England to India, and are stated collectively only for all the presidencies.

SHIPPING ENTERED and CLEARED at PORTS in the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY in the Years 1860, 1861, 1862.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	1860.		1861.		1862.		1860.		1861.		1862.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	515	370,577	562	432,202	535	413,106	537	384,709	539	420,799	521	390,466
American	40	38,626	42	38,520	49	45,114	47	47,331	41	37,774	41	37,672
Arabian	4	2,254	6	2,369	11	2,230	9	3,851	5	2,326	7	2,901
Austrian	1	919	1	763	—	—	2	1,586	—	—	1	763
Belgian	1	526	5	2,701	—	—	—	—	3	1,904	1	516
Danish	2	966	2	2,004	—	—	2	966	—	—	—	—
Dutch	3	1,534	3	2,683	1	435	3	1,835	—	—	2	1,649
French	48	20,154	36	16,459	31	14,169	55	24,098	43	19,000	23	10,613
German	9	4,531	13	8,272	4	2,462	8	4,393	11	6,706	5	2,641
Italian	3	1,873	2	572	—	—	2	862	3	1,028	1	282
Norwegian	2	791	1	412	—	—	2	748	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	6	527	9	906	3	392	6	533	8	688	1	37
Prussian	2	861	—	—	1	666	1	863	1	647	—	—
Roman	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,076	—	—	—	—
Russian	2	1,185	7	4,211	2	1,319	4	2,225	6	3,563	2	1,160
Swedish	5	2,708	4	1,759	4	1,732	3	1,378	3	1,899	4	1,834
Turkish	—	—	4	2,237	1	877	—	—	3	1,308	2	1,208
Total	643	447,482	697	516,070	642	482,002	682	475,954	665	498,207	611	451,732
Native	11,971	376,291	12,872	401,726	11,487	418,852	10,280	348,887	11,016	382,764	10,222	378,294
Total	12,614	823,773	13,569	917,796	12,129	900,854	10,962	824,841	11,682	880,971	10,833	829,026

VALUE of IMPORTS into the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY by sea, in the years ended 30th April, 1860, 1861, 1862.

Articles.	Total Imports.			From United Kingdom.		
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton manufactures..	3,935,229	3,788,881	3,814,139	3,906,800	3,704,950	3,787,873
Other articles.....	5,444,100	5,709,329	5,654,826	3,576,819	3,632,484	3,593,006
Treasure	7,524,320	5,967,209	9,437,785	266,601	256,030	266,006
Total.....	16,903,659	15,415,419	18,966,750	7,779,220	7,593,514	7,646,885

VALUE of MERCHANDISE and TREASURE EXPORTED FROM THE PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY in the years ended 30th April, 1860, 1861, 1862.

Principal Articles.	Total Exports.			To United Kingdom.		
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coffee	50,600	75,651	59,886	9,792	28,427	31,435
Cotton, Raw	5,258,912	6,972,726	9,803,512	3,650,395	5,360,477	8,804,082
Cotton Goods	625,553	635,246	579,597	310	17	435
Drugs	17,522	17,367	15,178	10,537	9,779	8,450
Dyes { Indigo	50,256	49,960	65,430	15,738	485	32,924
{ Other kinds		48,980	23,445		22,678	19,140
{ Rice		60,890	48,748		3,476	—
Grain { Wheat	87,749	30,705	49,748	65	3,564	1,176
{ Other kinds		60,480	19,370		25	9
Gums	16,226	20,290	22,276	10,065	16,307	19,908
Gunnies and Gunny Bags	291	85	1,308	—	—	—
Hides and Skins	31,361	27,482	24,678	29,091	20,320	21,926
Ivory	95,657	31,043	118,353	86,098	25,734	107,757
Jewelry	114,137	132,701	73,483	157	288	132
Lac and Lacquered Ware	360	214	288	52	52	68
Oils	53,233	37,176	28,127	28,132	25,661	11,647
Opium	4,733,320	6,609,599	6,140,909	—	—	—
Saltpetre	46,983	65,265	38,800	45,962	64,152	37,241
Seeds	744,678	901,021	454,431	580,952	688,085	349,875
Shawls, Cashmere	215,513	311,441	420,290	182,038	266,944	383,301
Silk, Raw	18,601	75,447	59,611	16,001	72,195	52,617
Silk Goods	36,253	31,890	29,201	120	237	195
Spices	64,108	36,197	83,568	39,243	17,676	29,682
Sugar	103,236	55,956	99,425	2,228	964	300
Tea	26,120	44,518	42,649	11,478	20,494	4,828
Timber	12,870	5,763	9,400	1,042	771	3,091
Tobacco	1,074	13,284	115,240	—	—	1,622
Wool	436,672	478,134	399,644	417,151	470,824	337,492
Total of Principal and } other Articles	13,138,978	17,150,543	18,622,462	5,220,532	7,218,747	10,390,234
Treasure	354,306	414,338	427,571	—	—	—
Total	13,493,284	17,564,881	19,050,033	5,220,532	7,218,747	10,390,234

At the end of December, 1863, 738 miles of railway were completed in the presidency, and 839 miles more remained for completion. In the year ending 30th June, 1863, over the 652 miles then open 3,756,121 passengers had been conveyed, and the receipts from them were £211,786; the receipts from goods traffic were £278,759; together, £490,545. The working expenses were £285,176, leaving net receipts, £205,369. The amount expended upon the lines up to 31st December, 1863, was £15,226,544.

The troops in the presidency, on 30th April, 1862, consisted of 13,841 Europeans and 31,016 natives; total, 44,857; being composed of staff and staff corps, 711; engineers, &c., 751; artillery, 3443; cavalry, 5988; infantry, 33,964.

BOMBAY [add.], a city and port, India. In 1859 a university was opened for students, who are matriculated after an examination, and in due course are admitted to degrees in arts, for which periodical examinations are held. The number of students has progressed very favourably, and several schools and colleges have been affiliated to the university, the principal of which are the Elphinstone, Poona, and Grant Medical Colleges, and the Free General Assembly's Institution of Bombay.

The commercial activity of the port has materially increased, owing very much to the rapid growth of the cotton exports, which have passed largely through Bombay. The completion of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India railway will afford additional facilities for this important branch of trade. At present (1865) the line is open only to Grant Road, a distance of 3½ m. from the port; but it is expected that the completion of the line to the harbour at Colaba will not be long delayed. The length now open, from Bombay to

Ahmedabad, is 306 m. The value of the imports and exports is shown in the following figures:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1860....	£16,584,671....	£13,381,961
1861....	14,988,009....	17,323,431
1862....	18,471,435....	18,774,371

BOMOREE, or BHAMOREE, a tn. India, in the N.W. of Bundelcund, raj Oorcha or Tehree, 172 m. S.S.E. Agra. It stands on a rising ground, consists of wide and clean streets, and possesses a fine jeel or lake, about 4 m. long by 2 m. wide, deep and clear, and abounding with fish. This lake, formed by a vast artificial mound constructed across the mouth of a valley, is extensively used for irrigation. On a rocky ridge overlooking it is the ruined palace of the rajah who made the embankment.

BONCZHIDA, a town Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 10 m. N.N.W. Klausenburg, cap. dist. same name; with a remarkable castle, with fine gardens, belonging to Count Banffi. Pop. 1820.

BONYHAD, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Tolna, 8 m. S.W. Szegsard; with a district court and several public offices, some fine castellated mansions; manufactures of tobacco-pipes, a steam-mill, a trade in corn, wine, and tobacco; and a mixed population of Lutherans, R. Catholics, and Jews, amounting to 6903.

BOODHANUH, a town, India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Muzuffurnugur, 45 m. N.N.E. Delhi, is a considerable place, with a well-supplied bazaar. Pop. 5559.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR, a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provinces, Doab, between lat. 28° 3' and 28° 43' N.; lon. 77° 28' and 78° 32' E., and bounded N. by Meerut, E. Moradabad and Budaon, S. Allygurh, and S.W. and W. Goorgaan and Delhi; length, S.E. to N.W., 80 m.; breadth, 57 m. The surface, generally level, has a gradual slope S.E. at the average rate of only a foot and a half per mile. The principal streams are the Ganges, the Jumna, the Hindon, and the E. Kalee Nuddee. The district, situated near the centre of the Doab, has a full share of the fertility for which this tract is celebrated, and produces in abundance millet, wheat, barley, various kinds of pulse, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo. By far the most important commercial crop however is cotton, for which the soil is admirably adapted. There are no minerals of any consequence. Pop. 699,393.—The town, cap. of the above dist., and known also by the name of Burrun, situated r. bank Kalee Nuddee, 40 m. S.E. Delhi, has a well-supplied bazaar. It was one of the centres of revolt during the Sepoy mutiny. Pop. 12,049.

BOORANPOOR, BURHAMPOOR, or BURHAMPORE, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 5 m. S. by W. Moorsshedabad, l. bank Bagerathy, a large offset of the Ganges, on a rich alluvial flat, covered with luxuriant and almost tropical vegetation, and, though once extremely unhealthy, said to have been so much improved by sanitary measures, as to be second to no locality in Bengal for salubrity. It is the seat of a civil establishment, consisting of the usual European and native functionaries; and, beside many stately houses in its vicinity, giving it an air of grandeur and im-

portance, has splendid military cantonments, in which the quarters of the European officers, composed of long ranges of edifices, built of brick and stuccoed, and the grand square, inclosing an excellent parade-ground, have a striking appearance.—(Thornton's *Gaz. of India*.)

BOOREAH, a tn. India, Sirhind, cap. of a protected Sikh state of same name, on the canal of Feroz Shah, 116 m. N. Delhi, is now a small place, though there are indications of its having been large and populous. It possesses a bazaar, and derives some commercial importance from its proximity to a ferry across the Jumna, in the line of road leading from Umballa to Saharanpoor. Besides a fort within the tn. there are five others in the neighbourhood.—The DISTRICT is fertile and well cultivated, and is both adorned and enriched by luxuriant and productive mango groves.

BOOREE DEHING, a river, India, which, thrown off by the Brahmapootra on the E. frontiers of Assam, flows W. for 121 m., and again joins the parent stream in lat. 27° 15'; lon. 94° 41'.

BOOS, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 18 m. S.W. Pressburg, on the Estlitz arm of the Danube, is an ancient place, with a castle flanked by towers and otherwise defended. The Hungarian insurgents were defeated here on June 16, 1849. Pop. 2029.

BOOTAN [add.], an independent state, India. Between the hills which traverse the state from E. to W. and the British frontier are several districts or provinces, taking their names from the *Doars*, or mountain passes, eleven of which are on the Bengal frontier, and seven on that of Assam. The central government at the capital, Tassisudon, exercises a generally effective control over the subordinate provincial governments, but from the contentions which occur among the latter its influence is sometimes powerless.

The aspect of the Bengal Doars is that of a low marshy expanse of sandy land, closed abruptly on the N. by the ranges of the Bootan mountains, for the most part uncultivated and covered with coarse vegetation, with occasional thick woods, and a belt of dense forest along the foot of the hills. This tract is intersected with countless streams, which are ever changing their channels; and, water lying everywhere within a few feet of the surface, suggests the idea of one vast river-bed, choked rather than clothed with the most luxuriant vegetation, engendering a deadly atmosphere. The outlying lands of the Assam Doars are of a higher level, and are more consolidated with a gravelly soil and plains of short grass, apparently pleasant and salubrious, but really deadly in the extreme with miasmatic exhalations. The passes through the mountains are very rugged and difficult of access.

The Booteas paid tribute for the Assam Doars, which they held in a kind of joint tenure with the Assam government. After the annexation of Assam, this tribute, amounting to about £305 annually, was paid to the British government, the system of joint occupation being still maintained. In 1828 there began a series of aggressive outrages upon the British frontiers from the Assam Doars, which resulted in the annexation of three of them to the British territory in 1841, with the condition of a payment of £1000 per annum to the Booteas, as part of the net revenue of the districts. In 1855 a demand was made by the Booteas for an increase in this amount, which was refused; and subsequently fresh outrages were committed, and the Dewangiri rajah was reported to be building forts and preparing roads for a continuance of the aggressions on the British frontiers. Sikkim and Cooch Behar likewise became subject to incursions; and the Indian government, finding remonstrances vain, at length made preparations for enforcing them, which were interrupted by the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857. In 1860–3 negotiations with the Booteas were resumed, and in the latter year a mission with much difficulty reached the Bootan court, after discovering that a revolution had just taken place. The mission was entirely unsuccessful, was treated with insult and injury, and was only allowed to depart after signing articles of humiliating submission to the Booteas' demands.

In 1864 active measures were adopted; bodies of British troops entered the Doars, and occupied some of the passes most important in a strategical point of view. From one of them, Dewangiri, however, they were disastrously dislodged by the Booteas, but it was subsequently reoccupied; the

Doars were permanently held and annexed to the British territory, and measures taken (1865) for organizing a proper governmental administration. The extreme unhealthiness of the districts makes their acquisition one of doubtful value, except as a means of checking the Booteas' aggressive propensities.

BOOTHBAY, a tn. U. States, Maine, on the Atlantic, where its harbour is one of the best on the coast, 40 m. S.S.E. Augusta. It possesses a Congregational church, several large saw and grist mills, building yards, and a considerable coasting trade. Many of the inhabitants—who are estimated at 3000—are employed in the fisheries.

BORGO-BESTERCZE, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 15 m. N.E. Bistritz, not far from the mountain pass of same name leading into Moldavia. It has a Greek non-unionist parish church. Pop. 1450.

BORISLAV, or **BERISLAVL**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Kherson, r. bank Dnieper, has three churches and a parish school. A number of Swedish and German colonies have been settled in the district. Pop. 5532.

BORJA (**SANTA**), a tn. Brazil, prov. São Pedro-do-Sul, on a height in a bleak and rugged dist., at a short distance from l. bank Uruguay, 310 m. W.N.W. Porto Alegre; lat. 28° 40' S.; lon. 56° 10' W. It consists of regular streets, but gives no signs of industrial activity, and has on the whole a dull and melancholy appearance, partly owing to the number of ruinous buildings within it, and the manner in which the more ancient materials have been employed in the erection of modern houses. The Jesuits had here one of their principal missions, and many memorials of their presence still remain. In the centre of a large public square stand the remains of their fine church. Pop. above 2000.—(Lallemant's *Reise*.)

BORODINOS, the name of two isls. of the N. Pacific, situated about 5 m. apart, and lying between N.N.E. and S.S.W.; lat. (S. extremity of S. isl.) 25° 47' N.; lon. 131° 19' E. They seem to be of coral formation, rise to the height of about 40 ft. above the sea, and are crowned by trees, the size of which indicates that the islands themselves cannot be very recent.

BOROVITCHI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 95 m. E. by S. Novgorod, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Msta, which here forms numerous rapids. It has nine churches, secular and religious schools for the circle and the parish, three charitable institutes, and various industrial establishments. Coal is found in the vicinity. Pop. 5892.

BOROVO, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and 17 m. S.E. Eszeg, on the Danube; with 1850 inhabitants, chiefly employed in fishing.

BORSNA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 29 m. E.N.E. Tchernigov, cap. circle of same name. It has four churches, a circle school, and a charitable endowment. Excellent tobacco is the staple product of the circle. Pop. 4927.

BORSZCZOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and S.W. Czortkow, cap. dist. of same name; with a ruined castle, and 3436 inhabitants.

BORZARI, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, prov. Manga, 190 m. E.N.E. Kano, is a place of considerable size, surrounded by a crenellated wall and a ditch, and is well built. The market is very indifferent, and there is no appearance of industry. Water is supplied from wells 10 fathoms deep. Estimated pop. 7000 to 8000.

BORZ BÖRSZEK, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 45 m. N.N.E. Udvarhely; with mineral springs, which are famous for their cures, and the water of which is largely exported.

BORZSONY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Honth, 10 m. S. Ipoly Sagh, with 1490 inhabitants, half Lutherans, half R. Catholics, who cultivate the ground and feed swine in their extensive oak forests.

BOSANCZE, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Bukowina, 47 m. S. by W. Czernowitz; with a large trade in excellent fruit. Pop. 3528.

BÜSING, a royal free tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.E. Pressburg, on the Tyrnau tramway. It has a magistracy, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, a Capuchin monastery, a castle belonging to Prince Palffy, an institute for the poor, and an asylum for children. The Büsing white table-wine is famous. In the

vicinity sulphur-stone is mined, and there are works for making sulphur and muriatic acid. Pop. 4275.

BOSOVICZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Banat Military Frontiers, on the Monis, at its confluence with the Nera, 70 m. S.S.E. Temesvar. It has a R. Catholic and a Greek church, a trivial school, and a copper mine. Pop. 2470.

BOTUSHANI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, cap. circle of same name, on the Sikna, 48 m. N.W. Jassy. It is irregularly built, is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, contains one Armenian and fourteen Greek churches, several synagogues, a normal and an Armenian school, and carries on an important trade, particularly in horned cattle sent from Moldavia and Bukovina into various parts of Austria. Pop. nearly 20,000.

BOUCHTARMA, a tn. Russian empire, W. Siberia, on a river of same name, on the S.E. frontiers of Tobolsk, 450 m. S. Tomsk. It was formerly a place of much more importance than at present, and contains several large buildings, which give it a rather imposing appearance. In some ancient tumuli in the vicinity gold and warlike implements have been found. The surrounding steppe or valley is of considerable extent, and pastures large herds of horses and cattle. The river, which falls into the Irtysh about 2 m. below the town, is a considerable stream.

BOUFARIK, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 20 m. S.W. Algiers, in a fertile and well-cultivated district. It contains a church and a caravanserai, and has an important Arab market every Monday. Pop. 3838.

BOULARDRIE, an isl. British America, on the E. coast of Cape Breton, where it forms by its opposite sides the two channels of the Great and Little Bras d'Or, leading to the Bras d'Or Lake. Its length from N.E. to S.W. is 22 m., and its extreme breadth 5 m. Sandstone, containing in some parts coal shale, limestone, and gypsum, is found on its shores. Its interior, which rises to the height of 400 ft., is thickly wooded.

BOURBON ISLAND [add.], Indian Ocean, 400 m. E. Madagascar, belonging to France. In consequence of exorbitant dues exacted from shipping, and the failure of crops and commercial depression, the trade of the island has greatly declined. In the year 1864, 265 French vessels entered, and 258 cleared from the various roadsteads, while only 40 British ships arrived at, and 41 departed from the island. The sugar crop had been very small, and only 32,213 tons were exported in the same year, chiefly to France. The other exports in 1864 were of coffee, 33 tons; cocoa, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton; cloves, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons; mace, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton; nutmegs, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons; vanilla, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons; cotton, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons; rum, 18,572 gallons; the cotton crop having proved an almost total failure. The prosperity of the island is hindered very much by the want of a safe harbour, and it is proposed to raise a loan for the formation of one at St. Pierre, in the S.W. part of it. Pop. (1863), 183,471.

BOURBON-VENDÉE [add.] Since the accession of Louis Napoleon to the empire, the name of this town has been again changed to Napoleon-Vendée.

BOVANI, or **BOWANY**, a tn. and river, India, presid. Madras. The town, dist. and 36 m. N.E. Coimbatore, at the confluence of the Bovani and Cauvery, both of which are here crossed by bridges—the one of 9 and the other of 26 arches. It is a neatly built and populous place, much visited by Hindoos on account of the sacredness which they attach to the locality.—The river rises among the S. spurs of the Koondah range, belonging to the Neilgherries, flows E. across the district of Coimbatore, and joins the Cauvery on its r. bank, at the town of Bovani, or Bhovanikudal, after a course of about 120 m.

BOVOLENTA, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. S.S.W. Padua, l. bank Bacchiglione; with a parish church, an academy Dei Concoridi, divided into two sections, one for science and the other for the fine arts; beautiful gardens, and good wine. Pop. 2922.

BOVOLONE, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and about 13 m. S.E. Verona, on the Menago; with several churches, a palace built by Christofoli, and a fine country seat of the Bishop of Verona. Pop. 3510.

BOWDOINHAM, a tn. U. States, Maine, on the Kennebec, at the junction of the Cathans, and on the Kennebec and Portland railway, 35 m. N.N.E. Portland. It possesses

three churches and important building-yards, being accessible by vessels of 1000 tons. Pop. 2382.

BOWEN, an isl. Australia, New South Wales, off the E. coast, where it forms the S. entrance of Jarvis Bay. Its sea-face is formed of high vertical rocks, in many places deeply rent. From these it slopes gradually towards the bay, where its shore, though intermixed with rocks, is low and sandy. On the W. side it is separated from the mainland by a breach not more than 200 yards across, which appears as if some sudden and violent wrench had torn the cliff to pieces, and left here and there a straggling rock to indicate its former condition. Bowen is moderately wooded, has much clear ground covered only with long grass, and displays beautiful scenery.

BOWLING GREEN, a tn. U. States, Kentucky, cap. co. Warren, at the head of navigation of the Barren, which has been made accessible at all seasons by steamers of 200 tons, and on the Nashville and Louisville railway, 100 m. S.S.W. Louisville. It contains four churches, a college, a female academy, and other schools, a court-house, a woollen and a candle factory, an iron foundry, and several mills. The trade is chiefly in pork and tobacco. Pop. 2500.

BOWMANVILLE, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Durham, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, and the Grand Trunk railway, 36 m. E.N.E. Toronto. Its advantageous position, with a great command of water, an excellent haven, and a district remarkable for fertility, has led to its very rapid increase. It is well laid out, possesses six churches—Church of Scotland, English Episcopal, Free, Congregationalist, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist, a grammar-school, a mechanics' institute, and a weekly newspaper; and has large flour-mills, a pottery, tanneries and other industrial establishments, and considerable trade. Pop. about 4000.

BOW RIVER, British America, which contributes with Belly River to form the S. branch of the Saskatchewan, rises in the Rocky Mountains, in lat 51° 40' N.; lon. 117° W., and flows circuitously S.E. As it is much larger and more important than the Belly, it is sometimes regarded as not an affluent, but a prolongation of the Saskatchewan, and takes its name.

BOYDTOWN, a tn. U. States, Virginia, cap. co. Mecklenburg, 70 m. S.W. Richmond. It is the seat of Randolph Macon College, which belongs to the Methodists, and is attended by about 80 students.

BRAD, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 25 m. N.W. Broos, near the sources of the White Körös; with an active trade in corn. In the vicinity are mines of gold and silver. Pop. 1740.

BRAMPTON, a tn. British America, Canada W., co. Peel, on the Grand Trunk railway, 20 m. W. by N. Toronto. It possesses five churches—Church of Scotland, English Episcopal and Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist; a grammar school, two weekly newspapers, a large retail country trade, and an important corn market, at which wheat is extensively purchased for the mills in the vicinity, and also for export. Pop. about 2000.

BRAND, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 18 m. S.S.E. Eger, in the Böhmerwald, on the frontiers of Bavaria; with a church, two mills, and 1000 inhabitants.

BRANFORD, a port, U. States, Connecticut, co. New Haven, about 8 m. E. by S. New Haven, on the railway from it to New London. It has a well-sheltered harbour, adapted for vessels of 300 tons, and a substantial wharf. At one time it rivalled New Haven as the centre of a considerable foreign trade.

BRANNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 22 m. N.E. Gitschin, on the slopes of the Riesengebirge. It is the seat of the finest linen manufacture in the N.E. of Bohemia, and has a parish church, a castle, an hospital for the poor, and a brewery. Pop. 2262.

BRANTFORD, a tn. British America, Canada W., cap. co. Brant, on the Grand River, where it ceases to be navigable, and on the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway, 55 m. S.W. Toronto. It has five churches—Church of England, Free, Congregationalist, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodist; several schools, four newspapers, three bank agencies, tanneries, potteries, factories for steam engines and agricultural implements, and other industrial establishments; and a large trade in flour, facilitated by a canal which communicates directly with Lake Ontario. Pop. about 8000.

BRAS D'OR, a lake, British America, forming a large expanse of very irregular shape, in the southern portion of Cape Breton. It consists of two distinct parts, which open into each other, the one on the N. side called the Little, and the other on the S. the Great Bras d'Or. The former is of comparatively limited dimensions, but the latter is 37 m. long and 12 m. wide. Its depth varies exceedingly, in some parts amounting to 50 fathoms, and in others, from the prevalence of shoals, not exceeding a foot. The entrance to both lakes from the sea is by two channels, one on the N.W. and the other on the S.E. side of Boulardrie Island. The settlers in the vicinity are chiefly of Highland descent, and, though much isolated from old country associations, retain the best qualities of the Highland character.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, a tn. U. States, Vermont, Windham co., r. bank Connecticut River, on the Connecticut River railway, 100 m. S. Montpelier. It consists of an E. and a W. village; and contains six churches, an academy, a lunatic asylum, a paper-mill, and an extensive printing establishment. A covered bridge across the Connecticut connects it with Hensdale, in New Hampshire. Pop. 3816.

BRAUNSBURG, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Neutitschein, on the frontiers of Silesia; with an ancient parish church, extensive cloth manufactures, and 2933 inhabitants.

BRAZIL [add.], empire, S. America.

Finance.—Since the year 1857–58, when the revenue reached the highest point ever attained, and the treasury held a considerable balance in its coffers, the receipts have diminished, while the expenditure has increased, to meet which loans and debts of various kinds have been contracted, and as a natural consequence, the finances of the country have fallen into a state of embarrassment. The balance of revenue and expenditure in the four years 1859–63 shows an aggregate deficiency of 14,405,243 milreis. The budget for 1864–65 estimates the total receipts at 52,000,000, and the total expenditure at 56,588,818 milreis, showing a probable deficiency of 4,588,818 milreis. The foreign debt amounted on December 31, 1861, to £7,432,100, of which £2,736,200 was for loans for the construction of railways; the internal funded debt was £7,588,192; and other internal liabilities amounted to £7,680,524 more.

In 1862, a new state department, under the title of Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, was established, with the view of giving special attention to the development of agricultural industry, by the construction of roads, canals, and public works of various kinds.

Commerce and Navigation, &c.—

Countries.	Imports, 1860–61.		Exports, 1860–61.	
	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.
Great Britain and Possessions	59,206,106	47,332,340		
France	20,533,829	13,851,039		
Spain	1,913,469	757,560		
Portugal	6,759,309	5,855,416		
Sweden and Norway	804,551	2,592,669		
Denmark	84,907	1,547,523		
Hanse Towns	5,586,672	4,621,528		
Russia	18,777	640,219		
Belgium	2,075,602	1,903,044		
Netherlands and Colonies	56,728	106,416		
Italy	502,993	704,392		
Austria	866,825	761,144		
Turkey	—	800,277		
United States	11,539,278	39,993,691		
La Plata	7,230,398	3,934,527		
Chili	126,926	529,074		
Africa	132,066	—		
Mediterranean	—	460,279		
Ports not specified	1,719,828	902,461		
Peru	23,815	—		
Brazilian Ports	644,222	—		
Total, 1860–61	119,326,901	127,293,599		
„ 1859–60	111,622,686	112,950,010		
Increase	7,703,615	14,343,589		

The principal exports were coffee, 81 millions of milreis; sugar, 11 millions; hides, 9½ millions; and cotton, 4¼ millions. The chief imports were cotton manufactures, 33½ millions; woollen and other textures, 12¼ millions; flour, 7 millions; and iron, 6½ millions. [The Brazilian milreis = 2s. 3d.]

In the year 1862–3, the imports were of the value of 99,072,713 milreis (£11,145,680), and the exports 122,479,996 milreis (£13,778,999).

SHIPPING, 1862–63.

Class.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Brazilian	386	41,064	167	39,632
Foreign	2,647	902,585	2,530	1,054,810
Total	3,033	943,649	2,697	1,094,492
Coasting (Brazilian)	3,447	725,180	3,384	720,937

In 1859 the army consisted of 22,546 men of all arms. For the year 1863–64, the effective land forces were fixed at 14,000 men, or for emergencies, 25,000; marines at 3000 and 5000 respectively. The navy was composed of 16 sailing and 22 steam ships, besides 7 unarmed vessels.

Population, &c.—

Provinces.	British sq. miles.	Population 1856.	Chief Places.
Para	1,158,273	207,400	Para.
Maranhã	143,628	360,000	Maranhã.
Piauh	97,686	150,400	Therézina.
Ceara	56,858	385,300	Fortaleza.
RioGrandedoNorte	17,042	190,000	Natal.
Parahyba	24,182	209,300	Parahyba.
Pernambuco	61,795	950,000	Pernambuco.
Alagoas	11,262	204,200	Alagoas.
Sergipe	11,220	183,600	Sergipe.
Bahia	159,434	1,100,000	San Salvador.
Espirito Santo	13,664	51,300	Victoria.
Rio de Janeiro	18,275	1,200,000	Rio de Janeiro.†
S. Paulo	171,062	500,000	San Paulo.
S. Catharina	14,747	105,000	Destroito.
S. Pedro do Sul	86,254	201,800	Porto Alegre.
Minas Geraes	242,526	1,300,000	Ouro Preto.
Matto Grosso	610,215	85,000	Cuyaba.
Goyaz	288,872	180,000	Goyaz.
Amazonas*	—	42,600	Manaos.
Parana*	—	72,400	Cortiba.
Total	3,137,005	7,677,800	

* The new province of Amazonas is formed of some parts of Para, and that of Parana of some parts of S. Paulo.

† Rio de Janeiro had 296,136 inhabitants in 1855.

BREGANZE, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. N. by E. Vicenza, on the side of a hill. It is famous for the sweet white wine grown in its district, and contains 3432 inhabitants.

BRENTT-PORITSCHEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 10 m. S.E. Pilsen, on a small stream; with a deanery church, a castle, an hospital, a brewery, and two mills. Pop. 1400.

BRENTINO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and about 20 m. N.N.W. Verona, r. bank Adige; with a famous pilgrimage church, situated on a precipice of Mount Baldo, to which the ascent is made by 790 steps.

BREZA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Arva-Thurocz, at the confluence of the Mulinka with the Arva. It contains 1100 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the adjoining forests in felling and sawing timber.

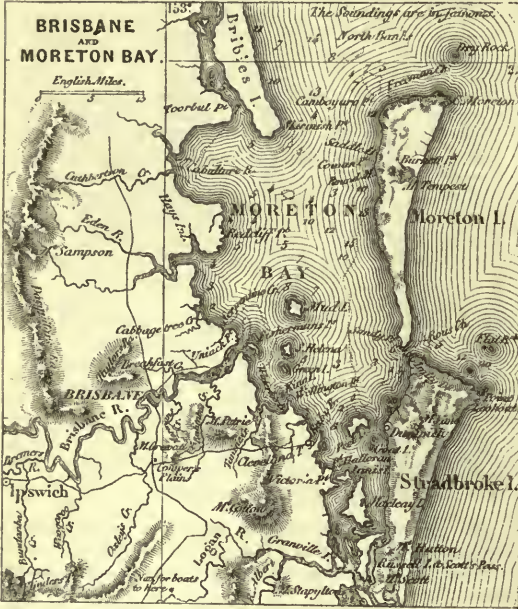
BRIBIE, an isl. Australia, Queensland, forming the W. side of the N. entrance of Moreton Bay. It is 15 m. long, by 3 to 4 m. broad, of moderate elevation, and separated from the mainland by Pumice-stone Strait, which being only a mile wide at its entrance, and nearly filled with mangrove islets and muddy flats, was mistaken by Captain Flinders, its first discoverer, for a river.

BRIDGETON, a tn. and port of entry, U. States, New Jersey, cap. co. Cumberland, on Cohansey Creek, over which there is a drawbridge connecting the two parts of the town, 40 m. S. Philadelphia. It is a well-built place, and possesses an active trade, employing 15,000 tons of small vessels; it has also an iron-foundry and several factories of hardware. Pop. 2446.

BRIGHTON, a tn. British America, Canada W., co. Northumberland, on Presquille Bay, on the N. of Lake Ontario, and on the Grand Trunk railway, 82 m. E.N.W. Toronto. It possesses two Wesleyan churches and two weekly newspapers; and, being a port of entry, carries on a considerable trade. Pop. about 1500.

BRISAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 28 m. N. Brünn, near the Bohemian frontiers, on the Zittawa, and on the Vienna and Prague railway. It has two churches; manufactures of cloth and paper, and five annual horse and wool markets. Pop. 1200.

BRISBANE, a tn. Australia, cap. Queensland, picturesquely situated on the banks of a river of same name, which falls into Moreton Bay 17 m. below; lat. 27° 30' S.; lon. 153° 2' E. It is surrounded by hills, many of them adorned with handsome villas, and is a well-planned, flourishing town, containing many substantial private dwellings, shops, and warehouses, several elegant churches, an hospital, barracks, mechanics' institute, club-houses, and other public buildings, where literary, philosophical, agricultural, horticultural, acclimatization, and other societies meet. The river, which is about a quarter of a mile broad, is encumbered at its mouth by a bar, which vessels drawing more than 9 or 10 ft. cannot



pass; but measures are in contemplation for removing the bar and deepening the channel, so as to allow large vessels to come up to the town. A regular steam communication is established between Brisbane and Sydney, which has recently been extended to the more northern ports of Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton. There is also telegraphic communication with all the southern cities and towns of Australia. A railway is in progress of construction from Brisbane to Toowoomba, a distance of 80 miles, on the Darling Downs, to connect this outport with the wool-growing districts of the interior. Brisbane was established as a penal settlement in 1825, as a subsidiary place of punishment for incorrigible offenders at Sydney and Parramatta. In 1842 the convict establishments were closed, and the settlement thrown open to free colonists. On the separation of the Moreton Bay district from New South Wales, and the foundation of the colony of Queensland in June, 1859, this town became the capital and seat of government. Here are the governor's residence, with the offices of the executive, and two houses of legislature forming the local parliament. Although the latitude of Brisbane is four degrees S. of the tropic of Capricorn, yet its climate is tropical, and subject to the humidity of the S.E. trade-winds. Hence there is no true winter, while the heat and humidity of summer is unsuitable to European labourers in the fields. In the botanic-garden may be seen growing the bamboo, banana, pine-apple, and other tropical plants, in the open air; while the grape, pear, plum, apple, and other temperate fruits and cereals, fail to produce edible crops from the excessive heat and damp. Hence it is not so healthy for the British emigrant as the towns of Sydney and Melbourne, situated in the drier localities of the

temperate regions of Australia. The population is fluctuating, according to the arrival of emigrants, and their departure for the interior. In 1861 the census returns gave a total of 5225; which has been more than doubled in subsequent years, and may be calculated approximately in 1865 at 12,500.—(M. L. Nalis; Colonial Blue-Books, &c.)

BRISTOL, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, r. bank Delaware, about 19 m. N.E. Philadelphia, and on the Philadelphia and New York railway. It is a well-built, cheerful-looking place, with four churches, a flour-mill, and a mineral spring. Pop. 2570.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. See COLUMBIA (BRITISH) in *Sup.*
BRITISH EMPIRE [add.]. The prosperity of the British Empire has advanced of late years with unprecedented rapidity. Its commerce has been developed to an immense extent, and has received fresh impulse not only from the increase of home resources and requirements, but also from the expansion and growing importance of its colonial possessions. The Australian colonies, New Zealand, and the newly formed province of British Columbia in the W. of N. America, have furnished vast fields for the exertion of energy and labour, which have been speedily occupied by a continuous influx of emigrants from the mother country, and present vast openings for commercial enterprise. The momentous events of the war with Russia in 1854-5, the Indian mutiny in 1857-8, and the American civil war of 1861-5, calculated as they were to affect and seriously impede the pursuits of commerce, and the internal and external resources of the empire, seem to have had no permanent influence upon them, but, on the contrary, appear to have given additional impetus to the activity which had begun previously to manifest itself. The statistics of the series of years from 1850 or 1854, to 1864, exhibit a course of unvarying progress in almost every particular, and most unmistakably so in all that concerns the substantial interests and resources of the empire. This will be best perceived from the statistical accounts which are subjoined, and are for the most part so arranged that they may exhibit a ready means of comparison.

Population, &c.—The details of the population of the British isles will be found in the tables prepared to accompany this supplement; so that here only the totals will be given of the census of 1861, the summary of the colonial possessions being taken from official returns and estimates in 1862.

United Kingdom.	Population, 1861.
England and Wales,	20,228,497
Scotland,	3,096,808
Ireland,	5,850,309
Islands in the British Seas,	145,674
Total,	29,321,288

POPULATION, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS in GREAT BRITAIN* in the four years 1861-64.

	Estimated Population.†	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	
England and Wales	1861	20,119,496	696,406	435,114	163,706
	1862	20,336,467	712,684	436,573	163,890
	1863	20,554,137	727,417	473,837	173,510
	1864	20,772,308	739,763	495,520	179,194
Scotland	1861	3,066,633	107,036	62,287	20,828
	1862	3,088,989	107,138	67,159	20,544
	1863	3,101,345	109,325	71,421	22,087
	1864	3,118,701	112,445	74,303	22,675

* No returns of births, deaths, and marriages for Ireland.

† Estimated for the middle of the year.

NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS from the UNITED KINGDOM in the ten years 1855-1864.

Years.	To North American Colonies.	To U. States.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To other Places.	Total.
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	118,972
1859	6,689	70,803	31,013	12,427	120,932
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	25,738	5,561	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	63,054	5,808	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	8,195	208,900

GROSS REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the UNITED KINGDOM for the financial years 1852-53, 1856-57, 1860-61, and 1864-65.

Years.	REVENUE FROM								Gross Total.
	Customs.	Excise.	Stamps.	Taxes.	Property and Income Tax.*	Post-office.	Crown Lands.	Miscellaneous.	
1853 . . .	£ 22,137,045	£ 15,746,055	£ 6,907,757	£ 3,332,351	£ 5,509,637	£ 2,373,907	£ 260,000	£ 887,919	£ 57,535,215
1857 . . .	23,531,746	18,165,000	7,372,209	3,116,046	16,089,933	2,921,992	284,857	1,098,175	72,787,965
1861 . . .	23,205,777	19,435,000	8,348,412	3,127,000	10,923,816	3,400,000	290,568	1,453,101	70,283,674
1865 . . .	22,572,000	19,558,000	9,550,000	3,292,000	7,955,000	4,100,000	310,000	2,992,436	70,313,436

Year.	EXPENDITURE UPON							Gross Total.	
	Interest and Management of National Debt†				Civil List and Civil Charges.	Army.	Navy.		Collection of Revenue.
	Funded.		Unfunded.	Total of Funded and Unfunded.					
	Permanent.	Terminable Annuities.							

1853 . . .	£ 23,708,026	£ 3,822,856	£ 403,652	£ 27,934,534	£ 6,604,546	£ 9,879,962	£ 6,625,944	£ 4,072,670	£ 55,117,656
1857 . . .	23,686,575	3,985,932	1,008,070	28,681,177	8,420,101	20,811,242	13,459,013	4,671,037	76,042,570
1861 . . .	23,884,299	1,946,633	400,087	26,231,019	10,728,023	18,013,896	13,331,668	4,487,448	72,792,059
1865 . . .	23,619,524	2,340,522	409,352	26,369,398	10,205,413	14,382,672	10,898,253	4,606,471	66,462,207

* In 1852-53 the tax upon incomes exceeding £150 was . . . 7d.
 Do. do. between £100 and £150 was 5d.
 1856-57 do. exceeding £150 was . . . 16d.
 Do. do. between £100 and £150 was 11½d.
 1860-61 do. exceeding £150 was . . . 10d.
 Do. do. between £100 and £150 was 7d.
 1864-65 do. exceeding £100 was . . . 6d.
 with an abatement of £60 on incomes under £200.

† In 1853 the national debt amounted to £761,622,704
 1857 do. do. 780,119,722
 1861 do. do. 785,119,609
 1865 do. do. 775,768,295

The number and tonnage of vessels registered as belonging to the United Kingdom in 1864 was 26,142 sailing vessels, of 4,930,210 tons, and 2,490 steam vessels, of 697,281 tons; being a total of 28,632 vessels, and 5,627,500 tons. The total tonnage of British and foreign sailing and steam vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom during the year 1864 was 9,028,100 tons British, and 4,486,911 tons foreign—total, 13,515,011 tons; and of vessels cleared, 9,173,575 tons British, and 4,515,923 tons foreign—total, 13,689,498 tons. The following table shows the British shipping (exclusive of river steamers) and men employed in the home and foreign trade in the same year:—

Employed.	SAILING VESSELS.			STEAM VESSELS.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
In the Home Trade	11,008	789,108	37,748	510	125,808	7,858	11,518	914,916	45,606
Partly in Home and partly in Foreign Trade	1,624	268,125	10,039	92	36,944	1,737	1,716	305,069	11,826
In Foreign Trade	7,557	3,532,242	110,450	727	456,241	27,835	8,284	3,998,488	138,824
Total	20,184	4,589,475	158,276	1,329	618,993	37,480	21,513	5,208,468	195,756

REAL VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of MERCHANDISE.

	1854.	1862.	1863.	1864.	
Imports	£ 152,389,053	£ 225,716,976	£ 248,919,020	£ 274,863,924	
Exports {	British Produce	97,184,726	123,992,264	146,602,342	160,436,302
	Foreign & Colonial	18,636,366	42,175,870	50,300,067	52,220,240
Total	115,821,092	166,168,134	196,902,409	212,656,542	
Total of Imports and Exports	268,210,145	391,885,110	445,821,429	487,520,466	

IMPORTS and EXPORTS of RAW COTTON into and from the UNITED KINGDOM in the years 1860-64.

Imports from	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United States	1,115,890,608	819,500,528	13,524,224	6,394,080	14,148,064
Bahamas and Bermudas	585,984	—	5,403,328	29,771,392	42,117,264
Mexico	—	—	3,131,520	19,278,112	25,539,024
West India Islands and British Guiana	464,800	485,520	722,736	2,556,848	1,223,264
New Granada and Venezuela	225,120	154,896	1,170,736	2,623,600	6,500,368
Brazil	17,286,864	17,290,336	23,339,008	22,603,168	38,017,504
The Mediterranean	82,544	587,104	6,225,856	13,806,576	21,595,840
Egypt	43,964,064	40,892,096	59,612,464	93,552,368	125,493,648
East Indies	204,141,168	369,040,448	392,654,528	434,420,784	506,527,392
China	—	—	1,766,016	30,856,336	86,157,008
Japan	—	—	224	711,424	9,404,304
Other Countries	8,303,680	9,022,044	17,022,656	13,008,576	16,581,040
Total Imports	1,390,928,752	1,256,984,736	523,973,296	660,583,264	893,304,720
Total Exports	250,339,040	298,287,920	214,714,528	241,352,496	244,702,304
Excess of Imports	1,140,589,712	958,696,816	309,258,768	428,230,768	648,602,416

REAL VALUE of TOTAL IMPORTS from, and EXPORTS to, FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Countries.	1854.		1863.		1864.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia—N. Ports	1,299,547	14,487	9,292,004	4,898,033	11,480,769	2,588,736
" S. Ports	2,952,741	59,552	3,127,259	448,549	3,230,433	271,162
Sweden and Norway	3,878,979	1,092,844	4,463,162	1,846,231	5,099,372	1,503,708
Denmark and Iceland	2,706,186	989,728	2,425,959	1,218,159	2,542,800	1,290,609
Danish W. Indies	101,552	606,906	160,352	731,653	121,139	747,261
Prussia	9,055,503	2,515,719	6,231,503	4,219,004	5,802,915	1,136,416
Hanover	399,117	371,273	189,643	1,538,608	196,294	689,904
Hanse Towns	6,221,524	10,133,989	6,946,235	17,133,407	7,922,853	13,873,131
Holland	6,731,141	6,893,911	8,661,119	12,664,018	11,669,539	6,895,463
" Java and Sumatra	214,384	641,912	22,417	655,170	16,749	796,582
Belgium	3,631,101	3,355,672	5,174,221	5,059,722	6,410,959	2,905,521
France	10,447,774	6,391,465	24,025,717	23,294,566	25,640,551	8,200,760
" Algeria	68,864	12,367	104,204	13,707	137,407	12,207
" Senegambia	401	9,141	6	5,031	7,234	7,234
" India	56,982		117,036		117,987	
Portugal	2,101,126	1,519,600	2,338,809	2,058,268	2,202,506	2,084,073
" Azores and Madeira	373,707	128,858	398,323	109,407	359,313	178,987
Spain and Balearic Islands	3,594,501	1,436,106	4,844,324	4,481,047	5,879,658	3,088,123
" Canary Islands	83,359	88,920	147,404	141,333	127,437	144,960
" Fernando Po	125,801	67,045	22,525	32,314	26,248	15,611
" Cuba and Porto Rico	3,369,444	1,078,588	4,276,049	2,225,388	6,305,755	2,997,720
" Philippine Islands	652,133	354,972	1,291,191	576,080	854,435	765,764
Italy—Sardinia	139,449	1,225,008	558,471	3,018,052	227,512	1,908,295
" Tuscany	1,411,457	672,291	1,448,218	2,641,879	1,522,463	958,243
" Two Sicilies	67,818	156,631	70,328	444,822	42,410	358,806
" Ancona and the Romagna, and Papal Ports	846,202	804,493	879,457	1,509,670	851,308	831,786
Austria	95,607	94,373	98,435	388,891	910,924	744,975
Greece	2,219,293	3,076,031	5,901,920	6,007,444	5,663,159	5,968,619
Turkey	446,913	16,615	634,738	182,803	381,607	159,452
" Wallachia and Moldavia	108,971	383,253	121,873	1,054,910	261,569	1,265,945
" Syria and Palestine	3,355,928	1,367,248	16,495,682	4,511,883	19,602,235	6,070,221
Egypt	231,593	92,556	427,834	235,236	272,243	162,931
Morocco	29,795,302	22,393,403	19,572,010	19,696,785	17,923,577	16,704,080
United States and California	290,605	463,884	2,294,337	1,748,782	3,129,334	1,808,743
Mexico	141,279	185,166	485,918	146,447	427,394	251,387
Central America	117,316	108,099	276,610	545,192	251,210	450,700
Haiti and San Domingo	376,065	282,553	774,311	1,615,636	1,684,598	2,029,944
New Granada	41,966	307,033	23,767	411,940	188,554	436,330
Venezuela	28,907	13,611	68,608	10,060	26,965	2,861
Ecuador	2,083,589	3,011,822	4,491,000	4,082,641	7,019,992	6,258,906
Brazil	386,996	471,240	1,920,629	549,042	1,099,271	993,259
Uruguay (Monte Video)	1,285,186	1,299,690	1,239,651	1,348,192	1,183,181	1,758,085
Argentine Confederation	1,380,563	1,465,444	2,288,862	1,474,400	8,088,601	1,691,410
Chili	3,138,527	671,525	3,565,328	1,055,065	2,655,431	1,334,875
Peru	9,125,400	1,027,116	14,186,310	4,098,785	15,673,930	4,704,822
China (including Hong Kong)	1,528,896	820,941	1,889,953	813,109	1,037,925	498,627
West Coast of Africa	848,549	234,890	2,159,970	715,636	2,278,043	1,225,101
Other Countries						
TOTAL OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES	118,239,554	79,446,217	165,524,180	143,490,651	184,019,087	108,752,872
BRITISH POSSESSIONS—						
Channel Islands	320,121	618,318	648,508	1,012,872	896,455	1,016,171
Gibraltar	65,961	890,579	69,130	1,471,451	117,059	1,206,206
Malta	308,278	472,318	158,563	726,179	128,013	746,885
Ionian Islands, ceded to Greece, June 2, 1864	164,913	146,850	192,879	458,031	18,870	110,238
N. American Colonies	7,192,134	6,281,303	8,165,613	5,526,932	6,850,744	5,611,276
Belize	567,234	143,076	297,873	175,451	372,223	205,015
W. I. Islands and Guiana	5,618,538	2,069,143	8,008,238	4,215,363	11,076,260	4,120,058
Australia	4,301,868	13,405,986	7,160,666	13,644,204	10,039,320	11,858,679
British India	10,672,862	9,620,710	48,484,740	20,817,400	52,287,869	19,895,145
Singapore	794,105	540,418	1,830,522	1,516,426	2,056,817	1,185,680
Ceylon	1,506,646	413,504	3,699,425	1,140,183	3,173,820	828,368
Mauritius	1,677,533	401,146	1,986,270	549,329	1,589,769	658,258
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	691,352	985,266	1,919,843	1,626,345	1,975,773	2,272,377
Gold Coast	71,253	134,885	89,288	101,503	198,806	82,186
River Gambia	28,002	75,307	37,252	101,870	41,720	28,200
Sierra Leone	153,559	130,514	64,666	220,904	54,800	158,787
Other possessions	15,140	74,521	36,304	107,306	26,450	89,444
Total of BRITISH POSSESSIONS	34,149,499	36,345,044	83,394,840	53,411,758	90,844,837	51,683,430*
Total of FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS	152,389,053	115,791,261	248,919,020	196,902,409	274,863,924	160,436,302

* The figures given in this column are the declared value of British and Irish Produce only, to the exclusion of Foreign and Colonial produce exported, the computed real value of which was £52,220,240, but its destination not defined in the returns. The gross total of exports in 1864 thus amounted to £212,656,542.

STATEMENT of RAILWAYS OPEN in the UNITED KINGDOM in the year 1863.

	Miles Open.	Capital Paid up.	No. of Passengers.	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.
		£		£	£	£
England and Wales	8,568	333,514,818	173,648,476	26,212,822	12,659,618	13,553,204
Scotland	2,013	45,959,232	19,579,936	3,424,921	1,617,204	1,807,717
Ireland	1,741	24,741,752	11,471,054	1,518,654	750,412	768,242
Total	12,322	404,215,802	204,699,466	31,156,397	15,027,234	16,129,163

QUANTITIES and COMPUTED VALUE of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM in the year 1864.

ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Value.	ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Value.
Animals—			£				£
Horned Cattle	No.	231,734	3,208,851	Rags, &c.	tons	67,817	693,393
Sheep and Lambs	"	496,243	873,905	Rice	cwts.	3,189,691	1,810,022
Bacon and Hams	cwt.	1,069,490	2,292,739	Do. in husk	qrs.	6,640	8,491
Beef	"	346,821	520,022	Resin	cwts.	853,824	559,810
Bones	tons	68,869	408,205	Saltpetre	"	343,582	554,212
Brimstone	cwts.	795,702	206,654	Do. cubic nitre	"	670,448	509,955
Bristles	lbs.	2,346,135	303,041	Clover Seeds	"	226,278	615,910
Butter	cwts.	1,054,617	5,652,704	Flax and Linseed	qrs.	1,434,973	3,947,221
Caoutchouc	"	71,027	502,645	Rape	"	235,578	685,221
Cheese	"	834,844	2,176,248	Raw Silk	lbs.	5,655,401	6,336,903
Clocks and Watches	"	—	507,513	Thrown Silk	"	73,160	123,231
Cochineal	cwts.	24,232	416,021	Silk Manufactures—			
Cocoa	lbs.	7,920,712	219,855	Of Europe, Broad Stuffs	"	1,812,588	4,493,507
Coffee, from British possessions	"	90,108,367	3,024,186	Ribbons	"	798,132	1,839,809
Coffee, from Foreign countries	"	19,261,846	581,966	Of India	pieces	86,800	69,332
Total of Coffee	"	109,370,213	3,606,152	Silver Ore	tons	5,482	251,568
Copper Ore	tons	93,304	2,054,674	Skins—			
Copper	cwts.	498,780	2,206,525	Sheep, undressed	No.	2,436,287	184,061
Wheat	"	23,196,714	10,674,654	Do. dressed	"	1,503,338	71,169
Barley	"	4,921,362	1,624,291	Lamb, undressed	"	1,383,569	61,959
Oats	"	5,562,959	1,827,990	Do. dressed	"	56,359	4,417
Maize	"	6,235,933	1,977,955	Seal	"	342,833	56,570
Other kinds	"	—	941,130	Goat, undressed	"	607,195	71,645
Wheat Flour	cwts.	4,512,391	2,832,200	Do. dressed	"	1,854,251	163,990
Other kinds	"	—	2,941	Spices—			
Total of Corn	"	—	19,881,161	Cassia Lignea	lbs.	885,936	34,096
Raw Cotton	cwts.	7,975,935	78,203,729	Cinnamon	"	645,514	62,108
Dying or Tanning Stuffs—				Cloves	"	1,328,446	22,972
Cutch and Gambier	tons	14,406	359,873	Nutmegs	"	809,095	48,884
Indigo	cwts.	76,214	2,248,214	Pepper	"	18,237,547	237,779
Madder	"	94,295	197,436	Spirits—			
Madder Root	"	201,871	406,745	Rum	galls.	5,499,894	489,172
Shumac	tons	12,292	168,592	Brandy	"	4,907,770	1,505,332
Valonia	"	92,073	328,570	Other Spirits	"	1,328,766	230,495
Eggs	No.	335,298,240	835,028	Raw Sugar, from Brit. possessions, cwts.		5,187,997	7,073,581
Fish	cwts.	416,894	396,394	Do. from Foreign countries	"	5,579,541	7,330,569
Flax	"	1,842,947	5,323,053	Total of Raw Sugar	"	10,767,538	14,404,150
Currants	"	764,492	719,680	Refined Sugar	"	945,063	1,668,768
Raisins	"	307,642	477,812	Molasses	"	579,513	380,085
Oranges and Lemons	bush.	1,276,643	683,552	Tallow	"	1,014,566	2,077,736
Glass	cwts.	327,135	547,499	Tea	lbs.	124,359,243	9,438,700
Guano	tons	131,358	1,457,088	Teeth (Elephants', &c.)	cwts.	11,497	361,384
Gutta Percha	cwts.	53,636	275,000	Timber, not sawn or split—			
Goats' Hair or Wool	lbs.	4,737,330	650,191	Of Foreign countries	loads	786,027	2,569,535
Do. Manufactures	"	—	244,283	Of British possessions	"	694,371	2,350,350
Hemp	cwts.	953,086	1,609,820	Total	"	1,480,398	4,949,035
Do. Jute	"	2,024,537	2,192,498	Timber, sawn or split—			
Hides	"	1,012,311	3,152,547	Of Foreign countries	"	1,205,045	3,695,742
Hops	tons	98,656	549,833	Of British possessions	"	781,035	2,014,599
Bar Iron	tons	53,918	625,288	Total	"	1,986,080	5,710,341
Lard	cwts.	217,275	490,425	Staves	"	62,804	588,076
Lead	tons	30,616	611,273	Mahogany	tons	41,013	386,104
Gloves	pairs	10,099,266	1,094,032	Tin	cwts.	98,098	497,328
Fish Oil	tuns	14,701	853,991	Tobacco, manufactured	lbs.	6,522,408	798,285
Palm Oil	cwts.	666,582	1,121,370	Do. unmanufactured	"	60,092,768	2,650,009
Cocoa-nut Oil	"	375,208	716,175	Wine	galls.	15,451,622	5,002,884
Olive Oil	tuns	16,705	958,397	Wool	lbs.	206,473,045	15,503,483
Seed Oil	"	11,769	502,548	Woolen Rags	"	10,037	494,611
Turpentine	cwts.	104,359	862,645	Woolen Manufactures	"	—	1,669,347
Oilcake	tons	105,570	829,969	Yeast	cwts.	115,304	231,748
Pork	cwts.	228,015	528,935	All other Articles	"	—	27,001,207
Potatoes	"	742,384	142,986				

AMOUNTS received, paid, and held by ORDINARY and POST OFFICE SAVINGS-BANKS in the years 1862-64.

		England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
		£	£	£	£	£
Savings-Banks.	1862 (Received	6,591,275	158,945	886,568	499,842	8,136,630
	Paid	8,532,642	222,021	821,231	619,735	10,195,629
	Capital	34,808,335	983,532	2,077,209	2,088,180	40,567,256
	1863 (Received	6,621,651	172,157	957,146	497,748	8,248,702
	Paid	7,327,086	175,538	836,319	567,690	8,906,642
	Capital	34,989,517	1,013,335	2,877,332	2,071,821	40,951,505
1864	(Received	6,580,322	177,969	953,133	463,550	8,174,679
	Paid	8,837,626	233,228	1,003,803	617,172	10,781,829*
	Capital	33,645,714	984,285	2,813,203	1,971,703	39,417,995
Post Office Savings-Banks.	1863 (Received	—	2,500,421	86,649	117,663	2,704,733
	Paid	—	938,951	95,800	51,357	1,026,207
	Capital	—	3,131,535	99,350	145,934	3,376,828
	1864 (Received	—	3,242,088	89,219	121,044	3,452,351
	Paid	—	1,655,730	64,831	85,494	1,836,055
	Capital	—	4,687,893	123,747	181,484	4,993,124

* Including £754,368 transferred to Post Office Savings-Banks.

QUANTITIES and DECLARED REAL VALUE of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM in the year 1864.

ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Value.	ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Value.
			£				£
Alkali-Soda	cwts.	2,195,578	917,262	Copper—Ingots, &c.	cwts.	120,042	588,355
Fire-arms (small)	No.	260,986	344,476	Do. Bars, Rods, &c.	"	406,185	2,119,434
Do. of other kinds	"	—	221,103	Do. Mixed (or Yellow Metal)	"	185,746	801,158
Gunpowder	lbs.	15,466,844	462,208	Do. other sorts	"	27,651	169,280
Bacon and Hams	cwts.	67,512	250,681	Brass	"	42,228	232,864
Bags	doz.	943,950	749,454	Lead	tons	34,792	761,673
Beef and Pork	cwts.	27,476	58,213	Do. Ore, Red and White, and Litharge	"	6,504	165,623
Beer and Ale	brls.	490,488	1,823,162	Tin	cwts.	90,050	483,098
Books	cwts.	83,017	465,752	Do. Plates	"	1,003,569	1,264,100
Butter	lbs.	67,537	327,536	Zinc	"	103,691	111,676
Candles, Stearine	lbs.	3,775,127	142,399	Seed Oil	galls.	8,396,696	1,255,961
Carriages	No.	4,805	500,890	Paper	cwts.	167,805	550,092
Cement	cwts.	2,396,987	296,701	Pickles and Sauces	"	—	373,376
Cheese	"	86,518	147,676	Salt	tons	596,036	281,443
Coal, &c.	tons	8,900,420	4,161,338	Silk, Thrown	lbs.	468,591	558,419
Cordage and Twine	cwts.	163,246	432,768	Do. Twist and Yarn	"	522,953	296,071
Wheat	"	55,397	29,530	Do. Piece Goods	"	2,796,124	588,650
Flour	"	16,185	13,013	Do. Handkerchiefs and Shawls	"	215,376	813,793
Corn of other kinds	"	—	244,673	Do. Ribbons	"	101,033	120,153
Cotton Yarn	lbs.	75,738,845	9,096,209	Do. of other kinds	"	—	487,508
Calico, Plain	yds.	1,101,087,051	26,823,536	Soap	cwts.	182,399	231,314
Do. Printed	"	467,840,548	17,062,651	Spirits (British)	galls.	4,199,804	503,357
Do. of other kinds	"	—	1,873,893	Sugar (refined)	cwts.	119,534	201,877
Stockings	doz. prs.	611,623	—	Wool	lbs.	7,850,516	695,302
Seewing Cotton	lbs.	4,509,589	—	Do. Yarn	"	31,922,855	5,422,162
Herrings	brls.	396,963	501,954	Do. Cloths	yds.	29,786,888	4,546,054
Glass—Flint	cwts.	108,159	331,285	Do. Flannels, &c.	"	18,142,717	1,504,552
Do. Window	"	60,473	74,653	Do. Worsted Stuffs	"	187,566,716	10,801,854
Do. Bottles	"	571,912	287,163	Do. Carpets, &c.	"	5,988,633	872,598
Do. Plate	"	—	64,426	Do. of other sorts	"	—	841,020
Hats	dozs.	254,477	461,790	Agricultural Implements	"	—	179,947
Horses	No.	4,657	230,321	Apparel	"	—	2,583,653
Leather	cwts.	37,647	377,534	Cement	"	—	296,701
Do. Boots and Shoes	"	4,844,659	1,482,631	Drugs and Chemicals	"	—	904,193
Do. other sorts	"	1,060,279	198,975	Earthenware	"	—	1,422,130
Do. Saddlery and Harness	"	—	345,419	Fish (except Herrings)	"	—	249,285
Linen Yarn	lbs.	40,510,967	3,010,109	Furniture, &c.	"	—	258,227
Do. Cloth (white)	yds.	190,229,070	6,700,348	Haberdashery and Millinery	"	—	4,786,899
Do. do. (printed, &c.)	"	12,790,652	503,861	Hardware and Cutlery	"	—	4,159,107
Do. Sailcloth	"	6,839,992	387,326	Machinery	"	—	3,227,848
Do. Thread	lbs.	4,030,365	567,010	Steam Engines	"	—	1,626,342
Iron—Pig	tons	465,951	1,411,513	Painters' Colours	"	—	496,395
Do. Bar, &c.	"	277,672	2,559,009	Plate, Jewellery, and Watches	"	—	426,498
Do. Railroad	"	432,331	3,260,781	Provisions	"	—	377,639
Do. Wire	"	18,296	396,757	Stationery	"	—	354,664
Do. Cast	"	66,895	656,085	Telegraphic Wire	"	—	128,325
Do. Hoops, Sheets, & Boiler Plates	"	123,132	1,780,355	Other articles	"	—	6,917,400
Do. Wrought	"	107,222	2,237,038				
Do. Old	"	6,599	31,253				
Do. Steel	"	26,532	881,503				
				Total		160,436,302	

QUANTITIES and VALUE of COAL and METALS PRODUCED in the UNITED KINGDOM in 1863.

	Quantity.	Value.
Coal	tons	86,292,215
Pig Iron	"	4,510,040
Fine Copper	"	14,247
Lead	"	68,220
Tin	"	10,006
Zinc	"	3,835
Silver, from Lead	oz.	634,004
Gold	"	552
Other Metals	"	—
Total		£37,364,435

It was estimated that in the year 1863 there were the following number of mines at work, and of persons employed in them:—

	No of Mines.	Persons Employed.
Coal Mines	3000	250,000
Iron do.	?	27,000
Copper do.	167	22,000
Tin do.	148	14,500
Lead do.	390	21,500
Zinc and others	—	1,000
Total	—	336,000

BRITSHANY, a tn. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, circle Khotin, 30 m. S.S.E. Kamenetz; with two churches, and a pop. of 4417.

BROAD RIVER, U. States, rising at the foot of the Blue Ridge, in the W. of N. Carolina, enters S. Carolina, and flowing S. through a fertile country, covered with fields of maize and cotton, unites with the Saluda in forming the Congaree at Columbia.

BROCKPORT, a vil. U. States, New York, Monroe co., on the Erie canal, and on the Rochester and Lockport railway, 20 m. W. Rochester. It contains several churches, an academy, and several mills and factories. Pop. 2143.

BRONNITZ [add.], a tn. Russia, gov. and 22 m. S.S.E. Moscow, cap. circle of same name, on the Moskva and the Lake of Bieloija. It has three churches, a school for the circle, two benevolent endowments, cotton-mills, soap-works, and manufactures of cloth and candles. Within the circle lies the village of Gshelsk, where articles of ordinary earthenware are made to the number of several millions of pieces annually. Pop. 2357.

BROOKLINE, a township, U. States, Massachusetts, 5 m. S. W. Boston, which contains six churches and a number of schools. It may be considered a suburb of Boston, as it is mainly occupied by the country seats of many of its wealthier citizens. Pop. 3472.

BROOKLYN [add.], a tn. U. States, New York, near the W. extremity of Long Island, opposite to New York, from which it is separated by the East River, and at the terminus of the Long Island railway. Its extreme length from N. to S. is 7½ m., and its extreme breadth 5 m.; but, owing to the irregularity of its outline, the average breadth does not exceed 3½ m. Except a comparatively small portion, it stands at a considerable height above the water, and presents great advantages as a residence, being open on all sides to the sea and land breezes; and is laid out in wide regular streets, well shaded with trees, but nowhere so crowded with them as to obstruct a free circulation of air. At the W. extremity in particular, facing the river, where the ground is so high as to have received the name of the Heights, magnificent views of New York and its shipping are obtained. Proximity and its many other advantages have made Brooklyn the favourite residence of the merchants of New York, who are rapidly

conveyed to and fro by a number of steamers constantly plying. The number of churches, now amounting to about 130, gives to the place one of its most striking features, while several of the edifices rank among its greatest architectural ornaments. Among others may be mentioned the church of the Pilgrims, a beautiful structure of gray stone, with a tall tower and spire forming a landmark to mariners; and Grace church, the church of the Restoration, the church of the Holy Trinity, and the Unitarian church, all built of brown stone in the Gothic style. The other principal buildings and institutions are the city hall, an edifice of white marble, with a portico of Ionic columns, and a dome the apex of which is 153 ft. high; the lyceum, a fine granite building, with a spacious lecture-room; the atheneum, the collegiate and polytechnic institute for boys, the Packer collegiate institute for girls; the city, college, and marine hospitals, the city and R. Catholic orphan asylums, the eye and ear infirmary, and many other benevolent institutions. The other leading objects of interest are the Atlantic dock, constructed by a chartered company with a capital of £200,000, and having a basin of rather more than 40 acres; the navy yard, inclosing an area of 45 ac. by a high brick wall, and containing a naval lyceum, with a large collection of curiosities and valuable geological and mineralogical cabinets; two immense ship houses, and the largest dry dock in the country, and several beautifully laid out cemeteries. The manufactures are very important; among the leading articles are beer, spirits, and liquors, iron, copper, brass and bronze castings, gold and silver refineries, silver and plated ware, tin and sheet iron, dressed flax, paper, ropes and cordage, clocks, plate and common glass, refined sugar and syrup, leather, camphine, chemicals, oil-cloth, linseed and other oil, steam-engines, cabinet ware, cut stone, porcelain, tobacco, and cigars. Ship building and repairing are also carried on to a considerable extent. The total value of real and personal property amounted, according to the city comptroller's report, in 1857, to £19,795,205. Pop. in 1810, 4402; in 1820, 7175; 1830, 15,396; 1840, 36,233; 1850, 96,838; 1860 (including the towns of Williamsburg and Bushwick incorporated with it), 266,661.

BROUGHTON BAY, or **COREA GULF**, Chinese empire, Sea of Japan, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Corea, is 93 m. wide between Capes Duroc on the S. and Petit Thouars on the N., and extends westward for 55 m. Its shores are winding and mostly low, and are generally well wooded, with occasional waste places and rocky cliffs. Inland ranges of lofty mountains rise both on the N. and S. In the latter direction, about 15 m. off, the Belavenz Mountains attain the heights of 6092 and 5884 ft.; and in the former, Mount Hienfung, situated about 24 m. in the interior, is seen towering to the height of 8113 feet. Within the bay are a number of small islands, and at its head the two harbours of Yang-hing and Port Lazaref. The latter, in particular, which is formed on the W. side of Nakkino or Bosquet Peninsula, which shelters it from the E., affords excellent anchorage, having a mud bottom with a depth of 7 to 10 fathoms. It is 2 m. wide at its entrance, and trends N. for about 6 m. On the left bank of a river, which falls into it on the N.W., there is a large village, apparently the port of a considerable town in the interior.

BROWNSVILLE, three places, U. States:—1. A tn. Tennessee, cap. co. Haywood, 55 m. N.E. Memphis, on the Memphis and Trenton railway. It stands in the midst of maize and cotton plantations, possesses a superior female academy, and carries on an active trade. Pop. 1000.—2. A tn. formerly called Fort Brown, Texas, cap. co. Cameron, 1. bank Rio Grande, opposite to Matamoros, and about 40 m. above the mouth of the river in the Gulf of Mexico. It contains three churches and a custom-house, and has rapidly risen to be one of the largest and most important towns in the state, carrying on a very extensive trade. It made some figure in the war between Mexico and the U. States, and has since been the starting-point of several filibustering expeditions into the Mexican territory. Pop. 5000.—3. A tn. Pennsylvania, Fayette co., r. bank Monangahela, 40 m. S. Pittsburg. Steamboats ply from Pittsburg up the river, over which is a handsome bridge. An abundance of bituminous coal in the vicinity has given rise to manufactures of iron, glass, cotton, and paper. Pop. 4500.

BRUCK (Str.) [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Styria, cap. circle of same name, on the South railway, at the confluence of the Murz with the Mur, 25 m. N.N.W. Grätz. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and of three suburbs, and has two churches, one of them with the tomb of the Iron- duke Ernest, a superior and a common school, a townhouse, town hospital, theatre, and barracks. Above the town stand the ruins of the feudal castle of Landskron. Pop. 3000.

BRUGINE, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 8 m. S. by E. Padua, with a palace built by Palladio, and possessing paintings by Paul Veronese, an old English garden, and manufactures of cotton. Pop. 2922.

BRUMER, a group of islets, Coral Sea, off the S.E. coast of Papua or New Guinea; lat. 10° 35' S.; lon. 150° 30' E. It consists of six small islands of basaltic formation. The westernmost and largest is only 2½ m. long, by ¼ to ¾ m. broad, and rises to a steep ridge, terminating in a peak 665 ft. high. Though thus precipitous, it is covered with vegetation—the effect not only of natural fertility, but of careful cultivation, as extensive plots of ground are seen along the slopes of the hills. The chief products of the island are yams, bananas, cocoa-nuts, and breadfruit, which are bartered for iron hoop, &c. The inhabitants have catamarans and canoes, the latter fitted with single outriders and mat sails; and seem to reside chiefly in two populous villages, the houses of which have sharp gables, and are built upon piles. Notwithstanding their progress in civilization, the natives are inclined to treachery.

BRUMOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 16 m. N.E. Hradisch, in a pleasing valley; with a parish church, a castle, and glass-works. On a hill in the immediate vicinity are the ruins of the old castle of Brumow, which is said to have been built as early as A.D. 830. Pop. 1600, many of whom are employed in rearing cattle.

BRÜNDEL, a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontiers, Croatia, dist. Ogulin, in a valley of same name, 38 m. S.S.W. Karlstadt. It has an elegant parish church, a castle commanding a magnificent view, a school, and a large magazine. Pop. 2480.

BRUNI [add.], an island off the S.E. coast of Tasmania, between Storm Bay on the E. and Entrecasteaux Channel on the W., and immediately S. of the estuary of the Derwent. It is about 27 m. long, and of singularly irregular shape, being cut up by numerous indentations, and divided into two distinct portions—a N. and a S.—only connected by a very narrow isthmus. The surface is unequally elevated, the higher parts presenting remarkable geological features. Fluted Cape in particular, and the part of the coast joined to it southward, has the appearance of an abrupt cut, composed of immense basaltic columns. The vigorous vegetation everywhere visible proves the fertility of the soil. On Cape Bruni, the S.W. extremity of the island, is a lighthouse with a revolving light 340 ft. above the level of high water, and visible in clear weather at the distance of upwards of 21 m.

BRUNSWICK, two places, U. States:—1. A vil. Maine, r. bank Androscoggin, at the head of tide-water, and on the Kennebec and Portland railway, 30 m. N. Portland. It possesses six churches, Bowdoin college, and a number of excellent schools, a cotton factory, a machine-shop, numerous saw-mills, and important building-yards. Much of the wealth of the place is invested in shipping. Pop. about 4500.—2. A tn. and port of entry, Georgia, cap. co. Glynn, pleasantly situated on a height above Turtle River, 80 m. S.S.W. Savannah. It is the terminus of a branch railway from Waresboro; and its harbour, at once spacious and secure, with 13 ft. of water on the bar at low tide, furnishes considerable facilities for trade.

BRZYSKA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Rzeszow, 9 m. from Lezaisk. In the vicinity are seven earthen mounds, which, according to tradition, contain the bones of an army of Tartars who perished here. Pop. 1550.

BUCHA, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 32 m. E.N.E. Eger, cap. dist. of same name; with a parish church, a town hospital, a ruined castle, three mills, and a mineral spring. Pop. 1400.

BUCIN, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and 17 m. N.W. Poshega, cap. dist. of same name, in a romantic valley. It has a baronial castle with large gardens, and a mineral spring. Pop. 1270.

BUCKEA, a river, India, which rises in Nepal, on one of the lower ranges of the Himalayas, in lat. 27° 6' N.; lon. 85° 40' E.; flows first S. into the British territory, after forming part of the boundary between the two states, then S.E. through dist. Tirhoot, and joins the Bhagmuttee on its r. bank, in lat. 26°, lon. 85° 56', after a course of about 105 m.

BUCSUM, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 23 m. N.W. Karlsburg, in a mountainous district, with 3796 inhabitants, mostly miners.

BUCYRUS, a tn. U. States, Ohio, cap. Crawford co., on Sandusky River, and Indiana and Ohio railway, 62 m. N. Columbus. The adjacent country is level and fertile, and contains several mineral springs. A fine specimen of the mastodon was found in 1838 embedded in a marsh near the town. There are several mills in the place. Pop. 2500.

BUDAKESZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 4 m. E. Pesth. The inhabitants live by raising wheat, fruit, and wine, and rearing cattle. In the vicinity, in a high valley inclosed by forests, are the ruins of an ancient monastery. Pop. 2783.

BUDAON, a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provinces, Rohilcund. The district, between lat. 27° 38' and 28° 29' N.; lon. 78° 21' and 79° 35' E., is bounded N. by Moradabad; N.E. Bareilly; S.E. Shahjehanpore; S. Furruckabad and Mynpoorie; and W. Allyghur and Boolundshuhur; area, 2368 sq. m. The surface, low, flat, and generally fertile, is watered in the S.W. throughout its whole length by the Ganges, in the E. by the Ramganga, and in the intervening space by the Yarwuffadar, or Sote, and the Muhawa. Part of the district is still wild and uncultivated, and wolves are very numerous. Pop. 825,712.—The town, cap. of the above dist., on an affluent of the Ganges, 30 m. S.S.W. Bareilly, became the head-quarters of a body of mutineers during the sepoy mutiny, and was in consequence wrested from them on the 19th of April, 1858, after a defeat which cost them four guns and five hundred men. On the 30th of same month, a second defeat was inflicted on them in the same locality. Pop. 21,369.

BUDA-ORS, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 4 m. S.E. Pesth. The inhabitants are almost all employed in cultivating the vine. On a hill in the vicinity numerous rocky caverns have been converted into wine-cellars. Pop. 2855.

BUDFALVA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Marmaros, about 17 m. S. Szigeth, in the midst of extensive forests; with 1600 inhabitants, who are employed in felling and sawing timber and in making charcoal.

BUDIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 10 m. S. Leitmeritz, on the Eger; with a deanery church, a town-house, a castle, an hospital, and a brewery. Pop. 1200.

BUDUA, a tn. Austrian empire, Dalmatia, circle and 10 m. S. by E. Cattaro. Though a small place it is surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle, and has a R. Catholic and a non-united Greek church. Pop. 900.

BUDZANOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 10 m. N. Czortkow, cap. dist. of same name, on the Sereth; with a fine castle, an institute of the Sisters of Mercy, an infirmary, an orphan asylum, and an extensive trade in corn. Pop. 4189.

BUENO, a river, Chili, prov. Valdivia, which, issuing from Lake Ranco, flows W. in a very serpentine course for about 30 m.; is then augmented first by the Pilmayquen coming W.N.W. from Lake Puyehue, and next by the Rahue from Lake Llanquihue, and still continuing to flow nearly due W. falls into the Pacific. It is navigable at all seasons from the junction of the Rahue, a distance of about 20 m.

BUENOS AYRES [add.] The disturbed state of the Argentine republic, caused by the internal dissensions and conflicts of the members of it, has greatly obstructed its prosperity. Buenos Ayres has suffered especially, having recently more than once been subjected to invasion and siege. The exports from the port of Buenos Ayres in 1860 were:—

454,903 salted ox hides, valued at 25s. each,	..	£567,878
1,217,771 dry	20s. "	1,217,771
285,099 salted horse hides,	" 8s. "	114,059
60,048 dry	" 5s. "	15,012
11,593 pipes of tallow,	" £25 per pipe,	231,860
8,757 boxes	" £16 per box,	140,012
48,766 bales of wool,	" £25 per bale,	1,210,150
3,046	" horse hair,	152,300
8,951	" sheep skins,	268,530
499,788 quintals of jerked beef,	10s. per quintal,	249,894

£4,176,466

The militia and national guard of the province number 19,867 men, besides the quota of the federal army. The public debt of the province upon British loans is £2,285,000. The estimated population of the city and province is as follows:—

Nationalities.	City.	Province.
Argentines	75,000	130,000
Spaniards	10,000	15,000
English and Irish	5,000	20,000
French	15,000	15,000
Italians	20,000	10,000
Americans	2,000	1,000
Germans	2,500	1,000
Portuguese	1,500	1,000
Montevideans and others	9,000	7,000
Indians	—	20,000
Total	140,000	220,000

Since 1856 from 6000 to 8000 immigrants have annually entered the province; about 12,000 Irish have acquired settlements.

BUENVENTURA, a river and tn. S. America, New Granada. The river, rising in the W. slope of the W. Andes, flows N.N.W. and falls into the Bay of Choco, in lat. (Basan Point) 3° 49' 27" N.; lon. 77° 10' 50" W. It is a broad deep stream, and is navigable for 10 m. above its mouth by vessels drawing 24 ft.—The town, situated on the l. bank of the river, at the point where, as already stated, it is navigable for vessels of large burden, possesses great natural advantages as a port, and promises to become an important emporium for the state of New Granada, as all the W. foreign traffic of Bogota, the capital, must pass through it, there being no other practicable communication with the Pacific. The great drawback is the want of good roads, and hence the town is as yet a comparatively poor place, consisting of mean houses inhabited chiefly by negroes and mulattoes. It is however the residence of a governor, is defended by a battery; possesses a custom-house, and carries on a considerable trade, exporting rum, sugar, and tobacco, and importing salt, garlic, straw hats, and hammocks. The climate is considered unhealthy. Pop. 1000.

BUFFALO [add.], a tn. U. States, New York, cap. co. Erie, at the E. extremity of Lake Erie, where the Niagara issues from it, and on the New York Central, and various other lines of railway; lat 42° 53' N.; lon. 78° 55' W. It consists principally of wide and straight streets, which cross at right angles, but partly also of others, which meet the main street obliquely, and prevent monotony of aspect. The whole site is a plain, with a gentle descent towards the lake, and well covered with houses, except in a few localities, where open spaces or squares have been left for ornament and ventilation. The climate is said to be more equable than that of any other place within the States of the same latitude, and this, combined with an admirable system of sewerage, has proved so conducive to health that the yearly mortality is only 2 per cent. The principal public buildings are a large and handsome edifice, erected by the general government, and containing a courthouse, custom-house, and post-office; 4 excellent market-houses, and 57 churches, among which particular notice is due to the Episcopal churches of St. John and St. Paul, the former built in a kind of transition style from the early English to the Gothic, the latter remarkable for its picturesque appearance and the variety of its outlines, and to the R. Catholic cathedral, an imposing structure of decorated Gothic, flanked on its E. front with two towers, and adorned with a window of stained glass from Munich. The other buildings and institutions of note are Buffalo university, occupying a fine building, but as yet confined entirely to the medical department; a liberally endowed and flourishing female academy, a young men's literary association, with a library of above 9000 vols.; an orphan asylum; a general hospital, and a fine cemetery, situated in the suburbs, and covering about 76 acres. Manufactures are numerous, and produce annually to an amount exceeding £2,000,000; but the only one of much importance is ship-building. For it there are seven yards, from which, in 1857, there were launched 18,256 tons of shipping. The trade, greatly favoured by the harbour, which, by means of breakwaters, has been rendered safe and capacious, and by the

various railways, is largely developed. The chief articles are flour and grain. Pop. (1860), 81,129.

The imports by lake in the year 1861, were of wheat, 26,585,723 bush.; corn, 20,872,860 bush.; flour, 1,909,557 barrels; oats, 1,703,188 bush.; lumber, 49,075,393 ft.; and of staves the number was 23,707,120, besides considerable quantities of articles of minor importance. Adding to the foregoing the amount received by railway, it was estimated that the total, reducing the flour to bushels, was about 62,000,000 bush. The storage capacity of the port was estimated at 3,500,000 bush. in 1861; and new stores were erected in 1862, furnishing still greater accommodation.

The lake shipping at the port in 1861 is stated to have been as follows:—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
American.....	1134	1,107,327	1123	1,100,637
Foreign.....	631	53,140	602	49,952
Coasting.....	5201	1,826,253	5175	1,825,935
	6966	2,986,720	6900	2,976,524

BUGAS-BOCSARD, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 17 m. N.E. Karlsburg; with a fine castle, a salt spring, and a trade in wine and fruit. P. 1530.

BUGHAZ, a defile, N. Arabia, Hejaz, about 50 m. S.W. Medina, where the Egyptians under Tussum Bey were totally defeated by the Harbi Bedouin and the Wahabees in 1811.

BUGOMAN, a tn. Central Africa, nominally belonging to Bagirmi, but virtually independent; 60 m. W. Masena, l. bank Shari, which is here about 500 yards wide, and has a low sandy bank, which it overflows during the rains so as to inundate a large extent of country. Though rather in a state of decay, the town, on approaching it, has a pleasing appearance, produced by the variety of trees by which it is adorned. Its market presents a busy scene, to which additional interest is given by the number of boats crossing the ferry. When the sultan of Bagirmi stopped Dr. Barth on his journey to Masena, he ordered him to wait at Bugoman; but when the doctor sent a messenger to the governor to intimate his approach, that functionary showed how little he valued the sultan's authority by peremptorily refusing to admit him.

BUI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. N. by E. Kostroma, cap. circle of same name, on the Kostroma, where it receives the Weksa. It has four churches, a circle and a parish school, and three benevolent institutions. Pop. 2073.

BUJAK, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Neograd, 19 m. N.W. Balassa Gyarmath; with the ruins of an old castle seated on a wooded hill, and a trade in excellent wine. Pop. 1850.

BUKOWINA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle New Sandec, about 40 m. S. by W. Cracow, in an alpine district, at the height of 3600 ft. above the sea. To the S. of it is a wild and romantic district, containing one valley with seven lakes, another with five lakes, and a waterfall which plunges over a precipice between perpendicular walls of granite, and a third containing the great Fish Lake, the largest of all and the source of the Bialka. From the borders of this lake rises the Kriwan, the loftiest summit of Mount Tatra. Pop. 1050.

BUKTERIMA, a river, Siberia, one of the affluents of the Irtish. It is the W. commencement of a line of demarcation, by which, in accordance with a treaty concluded between Russia and China in 1728, the frontiers of the two countries were defined. This line, which had its E. termination in the Sea of Okhotsk, was 3000 m. long.

BULKUN, a river, Amoor-land, an affluent of the Amoor, which it joins on its l. bank above the confluence of the Kumara. Its course is upon the whole S.E. On arriving at the Bulkun from the W., the country watered by the Amoor assumes a more pleasing character. The plains become wider, the meadows are covered with a nourishing grass, and trees of poplar, ash, and wild apple occur, with shrub of red-berried elder, sand-willows, &c.

BULLER, or **KAWATIRI**, a river, one of the largest in New Zealand; has its sources in Lakes Rotuaro and Rotuiti, in the N. of Middle Island, or Munster, 40 m. S.W. Nelson; flows W.S.W. through an extensive gap in the mountains which bound it on either side, and, augmented by several smaller streams, reaches the ocean on the W. coast 7½ m. E.

of Cape Foulwind. It varies in width from a quarter to a third of a mile; but, being subject to very heavy freshes from the mountain torrents, and rising with great rapidity, frequently between rocky gorges and cliffs so perpendicular as to be in places inaccessible, and having, moreover, a shallow bar at its entrance, it is not likely ever to possess importance as a navigable stream.

BULL RUN, a stream, U. States, Virginia, crossed by the railway from Alexandria to Manassas, and flowing through a range of hills and ravines, between high and wooded banks, into the Occoquan River, 14 m. from its mouth. It is memorable as the scene of the first great encounter of the civil war, on July 21, 1861, between the Federal and Confederate armies, in which the former, after maintaining their ground for some time, were seized with a sudden panic, which impelled them to retreat in the most disorderly and precipitate manner towards Washington.

BULRAMPOOR, a tn. India, Oude, near the frontiers of Nepal, 89 m. N.E. Lucknow. It stands on a beautiful plain on the Raptée, and is a place of considerable size, consisting of mud houses covered with thatch. Being situated on one of the most frequented routes from Lucknow to Nepal, it is visited in spring and summer by great numbers of traders from the mountains and the low country, who meet here to exchange their products.

BULSAR [add.], a tn. India, presid. Bombay, dist. Surat, at the mouth of a small stream of same name in the Gulf of Cambay, and on the Bombay and Baroda railway, 169 m. N. Bombay. Though ill-situated on rugged ground close to insalubrious swamps, and possessed only of a harbour across the mouth of which there is a rocky bank with not more than 6 ft. at low water, it is a thriving place, with manufactures of cloths, and a considerable trade in salt, grain, and sugar. Pop. 7000.

BULUBGURH, **BALLANGARRH**, or **FURREEDABAD**, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, cap. jaghire of same name, 29 m. S. by E. Delhi, in a pleasing and well-cultivated district. Though small, and crowded into narrow streets, it is not ill built, is inclosed by a deep ditch and a high brick wall with mud bastions, and contains many good houses and several temples. The rajah's palace is a neat edifice, arranged around a small court, with a marble fountain in its centre and an open arched hall. The jaghire, of which this town is the capital, extends 26 m. along the r. bank of the Jumna, and has an estimated pop. of 57,000. The rajah revolted in the mutiny of 1857, but was speedily captured, and the insurrectionary movement suppressed.

BULUM-BULU, a plateau or steppe, S.W. Africa, Kimbani country, territory Bihé, consisting of a long and comparatively narrow tract bounding or forming an outlying portion of Bihé on the S. and W., and stretching for a long distance N., near the r. bank and almost parallel to the course of the Kutalu. Its whole length is estimated at 160 m., and its height above sea-level not less than 6000 ft. Several rivers, great and small, have their sources upon it. It is covered with long grass, but over the whole not a single tree or prominent object of any kind meets the eye. The surface, however, being undulating, has a number of small depressions, in which springs of water are found, and it appears not wholly destitute of human habitations. Storms of hail, in stones as large as a hazel-nut, sometimes occur. Ladislaus Magyar encountered one of them, which in a few minutes covered the whole steppe as far as the eye could reach with a mantle of white.

BUMM, or **BAM**, a tn. Persia, prov. and 100 m. S.E. Kerman, on the Tehrud; lat. 29° 8' N.; lon. 58° 15' E. It is an ancient place, and said to have been once as large as Kerman. It now consists of a small square fort, crowning a lofty mound and rock, and a number of houses clustering round its foot. The fort appears to have been built with care, and has a small garrison with a few guns. The town is little better than a ruin, and the inhabitants, estimated at about 400 families, live almost entirely outside the walls, in houses scattered among gardens and groves of palm, pomegranate, and other trees. Though the trade is trifling, the products of the British loom were observed among the articles exposed for sale in the shops.

BUNAE, or **BHINAY**, a tn. and fort, India, dist. and 30 m. S.S.E. Ajmere, cap. pergunnah of same name; lat.

26° 8' N.; lon. 74° 47' E. The town stands at the foot of an isolated steep craggy hill, covered with cactus, and is a good-sized place, with two very elegant little temples. —The fort crowns the summit of the hill, and is the residence of the rajah, who belongs to the Rahtore tribe of Rajpoots. The pergunnah contains 93 villages and 27,340 inhabitants.

BUNARHISSAR, a tn. European Turkey, 85 m. W.N.W. Constantinople, on a stream of same name, supposed to be the ancient Tearus; contains 120 Turkish, 120 Greek, and 130 Bulgarian houses. Its ancient importance is still indicated by scattered fragments of ancient walls, three ruined towers, and the remains of a Byzantine castle, which was taken and destroyed by sultan Murad I. in 1371.

BUNASS, two rivers, India:—1, *E. Bunass*, which rises on the S.E. frontier of Bundelcund, flows N.W., and after a course of 70 m. joins the Sone in lat. 24° 14' N.; lon. 81° 33' E., near Rampoor.—2, *W. Bunass*, which rises in the Aravulli Mountains, in Rajpootana, on the confines of Joodpoor and Mewar, flows S.W. into Gujerat, and after a course of 180 m., dividing into several small and intricate channels, is lost in the Rann of Cutch.

BUNDER DELIM, a small seaport on the Persian Gulf, 85 m. N.N.W. Bushire. Though now only a miserable fishing village, it was once the site of a Dutch factory, which is still pointed out, and a place of considerable trade.

BUNDER KHIL, a tn. Persia, Khuzistan, 38 m. N.E. Bosrah. It is walled, but derives its chief importance from its admirable military position, at the junction of the Karun and Abzul, or Dizful, commanding both rivers.

BUNDER REIG, a small seaport in the Persian Gulf, at the mouth of Khisht, 30 m. N.N.W. Bushire. It was once the stronghold of the celebrated pirate Meer Mahura, who was the terror of the gulf. When the place was taken he retired to Karaki, from which he was driven out by the British fleet. The fortifications of Bunder Reig being razed, it lost most of its importance, though it continues to be the residence of the principal Arab chief on the coast.

BUNDI, a tn. W. Africa, Bornou, cap. prov. of same name, 115 m. W. Birni. It is a place of tolerable size, surrounded not only with an earthen wall and ditch, but with a dense thorny fence. The town, as well as the whole province, exhibits many symptoms of decay, produced mainly by misgovernment. There is no market of any importance, though the inhabitants, who belong to the Manga nation, the chief element of the Kanuri, amount to about 8000.

BUNE, the name of two nearly contiguous towns, W. Africa, Bornou, prov. Muniyo, 135 m. W.N.W. Birni:—1, *Old Bune*, which is built in a recess among the rocky cliffs of a mountain at a height of about 1130 ft. It had been nearly destroyed by a conflagration, but some progress had been made in rebuilding it at the time of Dr. Barth's visit. Its prosperity has been seriously affected by the foundation of—2, *New Bune*, which has in a great measure eclipsed its predecessor, and carried off its trade.

BUNGANAPILLY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 64 m. N.W. Cuddapah, and about 200 m. N.W. Madras. It stands on a plain, near the entrance of a broad defile, and is intersected by different branches of a small stream called the Zurairo. It is defended by a fort, surrounded by a loopholed wall flanked with round bastions, but presents an antiquated and ruinous appearance. The only edifice of any consequence is the palace of the nabob, who holds Bunganapilly in jaghire. The diamond-mines, which have given it celebrity, are situated about half a mile from the town, near a low range of hills.

BUNIC, a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontiers, Croatia, dist. Ottochatz, 58 m. S. Karlstadt; with a Greek non-united parish church, and the ruins of a strong castle, built by the Turks in 1555. There is a remarkable cavern in the vicinity. Pop. 1720.

BUNKA, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa states, prov. and about 45 m. W. Katsena, is surrounded by a half-natural, half-artificial stockade of dense forest, and a clay wall 12 ft. in height. It consists of the town proper and a suburb; and the inhabitants are industrious and sociable. Gray monkeys abound in the neighbourhood. Pop. about 5000.

BUNTAWAL, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Canara, r. bank Nettrawully, which descends from the W. Ghauts,

and falls into the sea at Mangalore, 17 m. below the town. It consists of about 1000 scattered houses, and is an active entrepôt for the trade between Canara and Mysore. One of its staples is coffee. The town was nearly destroyed by Tipoo Sultan during the Mysore wars in the eighteenth century.

BURAZJUN, a tn. Persia, 25 m. N.E. Bushire. It is a large place, the cap. of a dist., and has a fort with walls and towers of mud. In the vicinity date-palms are very numerous.

BURDEKIN [add.], a river, N.E. Australia, Queensland, which, rising about lat. 18° S.; lon. 144° W., flows S.S.E. along the W. slope of a lofty range, running nearly parallel to the coast, and on reaching Mount Mc'Connell near the point where it receives the Sutton and the Beylund, forces its way through the granite of the range, and turning N.E., pours its waters into the bays of Upstart, Bowling Green, and Cleveland, about lat. 19° 30' S., forming a delta which extends over 60 m. With its affluents it waters a large extent of country, much of which is well adapted for settlement, and it was hoped that it might prove navigable from the coast, and thus afford ample facility for reaching the interior. It was ascertained, however, by careful exploration in 1860, that of the numerous branches into which the Burdekin divides in forming its delta, there is not one fit for navigation.

BURDWAN [add.], a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal. The district, between lat. 22° 52' and 23° 40' N.; lon. 87° 21' and 88° 23' E., is bounded N. by Beerbhoom; N.E. and E. Nuddea; S. Hoogly and Midnapore; and W. Bancoorah; length, N.E. to S.W., about 70 m.; breadth, 60 m.; area, 2224 sq. m. The surface, with the exception of some slight jungly eminences in the W., is flat, little elevated above the sea, and watered by numerous streams, of which the most important are the Bhagutee, the Hoogly, formed by it and the Jellinghee, the Hadjee, and the Damoodah. All these streams are navigable, but the district is provided with additional means of conveyance by the East Indian railway. Burdwan owes much of its importance to its mineral field, which is rich in both coal and iron, and has for some time been worked to a considerable extent. The whole district, except a few spots, is well cultivated, and raises good crops of rice, sugar, potatoes, indigo, oilseeds, tobacco, and cotton. Pop. 1,854,152.—The town, cap. of the above dist., situated 67 m. (by rail) N.N.W. Calcutta, on the l. bank of the Damoodah, and on the East Indian railway, consists of a town and suburbs, both composed for the most part of mud huts, covered with thatch, and intermingled with a number of good houses. The only building of any pretensions is the residence of the titular rajah, placed in the midst of extensive gardens, but presenting the appearance, not so much of one regular and symmetrical structure, as of a conglomeration of buildings of various sizes and colours. One of the greatest ornaments of the place is an artificial lake covering about thirty acres, surrounded by a causeway formed of the earth thrown out in digging it, and giving access through an ornamented porch to the numerous bathers who descend into its waters. There are here two English schools, one established by government, and the other belonging to the Church Missionary Society. Pop. about 54,000.

BUREJA, or **BURIYA**, or **NUMAN-BIRA**, a river, Siberia, Manchooria, which, rising about lat. 52° N.; lon. 134° E., in a mountain range which furnishes the sources of several rivers, flows tortuously S.W., and joins l. bank Amoor, considerably below the Zeyor, about lat. 49° 30' N.; lon. 129° 40' E. The tract between these rivers is said to resemble the middle zone of European Russia, and to be capable of sustaining a large population. The valley of the Bureja is very picturesque, and in its upper part is much frequented by hunters for its excellent sables.

BURGBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 19 m. N.E. HERNANNSTADT; with a Protestant, a R. Catholic, and a non-united Greek church. Pop. 1900.

BURICA, a territory, Isthmus of Panama, prov. Chiriqui, between lat. 8° and 9° N., and lon. 82° 50' and 83° 10' W. It extends from the coasts of the Pacific to the summit of the N. Cordillera, and has an estimated area of 800,000 acres. It has three ports on the Guanavano coast, an extensive region of cocoa-nut trees, 21 to 25 m. long, and an unusual abundance of other valuable products, including dyewoods.

It is understood also to be rich in auriferous and other minerals, though this is rather conjectured than ascertained. The railway across the isthmus has necessarily made a most important addition to its facilities for trade.

BURKE CHANNEL, inlet, British Columbia, 80 m. N. Vancouver Island. It runs inland for 50 m. and then divides into three arms, Dean's Canal, which trends nearly N. for 25 m., and North and South Bentinck Arms, from which a good available route is projected over a generally level country to the Caribou gold-fields.

BURLINGTON [add.], three places, U. States.—1, A tn. and port of entry, Vermont, cap. co. Chittenden, on a bay in Lake Champlain. It stands amidst beautiful scenery, occupying a slope which rises gradually from the lake, and commands one of the finest views in New England; is the largest place in the state, contains many spacious streets and avenues, planted with trees, and lined by elegant mansions; and possesses eight churches, a university with seven professors and ninety-eight students, numerous other schools, a courthouse and jail, a custom-house, and a marine hospital. The harbour, the best on the lake, is protected by a breakwater 900 ft. long, and additional means of transport in all directions are furnished by the Vermont, Central, and Canada, and by the Rutland and Burlington railways. Most of the shipping on Lake Champlain is owned by the inhabitants, who amount to about 8000.—2, A tn. and port of entry, New Jersey, on the Delaware, at the junction of the Assiunk Creek, 20 m. N.E. Philadelphia. It is one of the few places in the United States which has retrograded rather than advanced. Its decline may be traced to the rise of Philadelphia, which has carried off the greater part of its trade. The principal public buildings are nine churches, of which those belonging to the Episcopalians are well endowed, a college and a hall, both Episcopal, and attended by a large number of students, an ancient library, possessed of many rare and valuable works, and a large number of schools, partly supported by the liberality of an early settler. Pop. about 5000.—3, A tn. Iowa, cap. co. Des Moines, r. bank Mississippi, and on the Chicago and Burlington, the Peoria and Burlington, and the Burlington and Missouri River railways. It possesses eleven churches, a university occupying a conspicuous site, and said to be flourishing, and various other schools, several of them of a superior description. The extensive coal-fields in the vicinity afford great facilities for manufactures, which accordingly are numerous and important, including starch and soap factories, iron-foundries, breweries, pork-packing houses, and oil, flour, and saw mills. Pop. (1858), 16,000.

BURMAH, **BURISH**, a prov. British India, lying along the E. shore of Bay of Bengal, from the mouth of the Naf estuary, in about lat. 20° 50' N., to the Pak-chan River, in about 10° 50'. It possesses a direct line of sea-coast of not less than 900 m.; area, 90,000 sq. m. It is formed of three divisions, each of which possesses one principal seaport. Tenasserim has Moulmein; Pegu, Rangoon; and Arracan, Akyab; the first and last of which have risen entirely under British rule. Arracan, the N. division of the province, is separated to the E. from Pegu and Upper Burmah by a range of mountains, whose greatest elevation is about 7000 ft., and running nearly parallel with the coast, gradually lowering towards the S. The N. part of the country has a large area of alluvial soil in the lower course of the river Koladyn and

its numerous affluents. The breadth of the land there, from the sea-shore to the mountains, is from 80 to 90 m., and is generally hilly, covered with forest, and difficult of access. Between the range separating Arracan from Pegu and the sea, for a length of nearly 200 m., as far as Cape Negrais, the country is a mere narrow strip of land. Pegu and Martaban lie in the valleys of the Irawaddy and Sittang Rivers; these valleys, bounded E. and W. by mountain ranges, are narrow in the upper portion, but expand at the delta of the Irawaddy into a magnificent alluvial region, penetrated by a vast number of tidal creeks, and extending over 10,000 sq. m. N. Tenasserim is bounded on the W. by the last 100 m. of the course of the great river Salween, and here the breadth of land, from the sea-shore to the central mountain range, which divides the province on the E. from Siam, is about 80 m. This space is gradually narrowed to 40 m. at the S. extremity, in lat. 11° N. There is no river of any importance S. of the Salween. The interior is a wilderness of hills, densely wooded, with long narrow valleys. The country is generally peopled by various branches of the Indo-Chinese family. The Burmese are the most advanced race; and the Arracanese are of the same race, and speak the same language, though geographically isolated. The occupation is chiefly agriculture, which is rude in kind, but the fertility of the soil is very great; there is only one grain crop in the year and one cereal: rice is cultivated almost exclusively. On the hills the people clear a fresh patch of forest by burning the timber on the ground, and change their villages as the soil becomes exhausted. Usually they have plenty of food and clothes, and occupy houses of bamboo raised on platforms above the ground. The remote hill tribes are in a savage state, except in the district of Toungoo, in which education and Christianity have wrought an entire change. At the principal seaports Europeans and foreign Asiatics have settled in considerable numbers, and opened a trade for the timber, rice, petroleum, and other products of the country. The people generally, since the British occupation, have acquired a good deal of personal property; the small landed proprietors are independent and prosperous, and the labourers obtain wages sufficient for their comfortable subsistence.

In 1852, a war broke out between Great Britain and the Burmese empire, occasioned by the refusal of the government of the latter to give satisfaction for various insults and oppressions exercised against the British merchants at Rangoon. General Godwin having been thereupon sent with an army to the mouth of the Irawaddy, commenced hostilities by the siege and capture of the town of Martaban, on 5th April, and although our troops sustained afterwards a repulse at Rangoon, the expeditions against Prome and Pegu were more successful, resulting in the capture of both these places, and the consequent annexation of the province of Pegu to British India. The king of Ava shortly afterwards agreed to make the concessions demanded, and in June, 1853, the war was formally terminated by a proclamation of the Indian governor-general.

The maritime provinces, comprising the ancient kingdoms of Pegu and Arracan, with the long line of sea-coast known as Tenasserim, were united under one local administration under British rule, and called British Burmah, on January 31, 1862. Arracan and Tenasserim were acquired by treaty after the war of 1825-6. The following table gives the leading statistics of the province for the year 1861-2:—

DIVISIONS.	Area, sq. m.	Pop.	Acres cultivated.	Land Revenue.	Capitation Tax.	Customs, &c.	Fisheries, Opium, and Miscel.	Total Revenue.
Pegu	34,290	1,150,189	907,561	£139,885	£119,204	£156,875	£171,107	£587,021
Tenasserim	88,000	371,402	301,415	52,536	22,050	13,637	108,168	196,391
Arracan	17,780	376,306	390,132	75,299	32,048	35,996	38,003	179,346
Total	90,070	1,897,897	1,608,108	£265,670	£173,302	£206,508	£317,278	£962,758

In the same year (1861-2) 771 vessels, of which 539 were British and 108 American, entered the ports of British Burmah, and 735 vessels (508 British and 113 American) cleared from them; the respective tonnage being 401,499 and 387,617; in addition to which 508 native craft entered and 628 cleared, the tonnage being 36,684 and 33,830 respectively. The imports, still of the same year, amounted to £500 145 in

merchandise, and £33,645 in treasure; of the former £388,957 was from the United Kingdom; the exports were of the value of £1,422,275 in merchandise, of which £1,178,637 went to the United Kingdom; the principal articles of export being cotton, £12,093; drugs, £22,083; rice, £908,782; oils, £22,130; and timber and woods, £417,610.

The ports of British Burmah had the following amount of

foreign commerce in the year 1862:—Moulmein, imports, £54,626; exports, £437,908; Rangoon, imports, £464,643; exports, £533,723; Akyab, imports, £3212; exports, £347,722.

BURNAH, a river, India, which rising about 13 m. E. Allahabad, flows first N.E. for about 25 m., then S.E., forming for 50 m. the boundary between districts Mirzapore and Jounpore, and continuing the same direction for other 25 m., through dist. Benares, joins the Ganges on its l. bank in lat. 25° 18' N.; lon. 83° 7' E. During the rains it is navigable by large boats.

BUROONDA, a vil. India, Rajpootana, state and 59 m. N.E. Joodpoor. It is situated in an open grassy plain, forming a pleasing contrast to the general aridity of the surrounding country, and is supplied with good water from a tank and four wells. Pop. 1645.

BURKAMPOOR, or **BERHAMPORE**, a tn. Hindoostan, presid. Madras, dist. Ganjam, 335 m. S.S.W. Calcutta. It consists of a town and a military cantonment. The town has narrow dirty streets, mean houses, mostly of mud, with a few of brick; bazaars well supplied both with necessaries and luxuries, and manufactures of silk and cotton goods, and of large quantities of sugar and sugar-candy. The cantonment is situated on a rocky ledge, in the midst of a large cultivated plain studded with numerous tanks, but not watered by any perennial stream. Pop. of tn., exclusive of cantonment, about 20,000.

BURKARD, inlet, British Columbia, Western N. America, 14 m. N. entrance Fraser River. Coal has been found on its shores; and in the winter, when the Fraser is sometimes frozen up, the only access to the interior of Columbia is by this inlet and Port Moody, to which steamers have to bring their passengers, mails, and cargoes, which are then transported by a good road to the cap., New Westminster, distant 5 m.

BUR-SIN, a kingdom, W. Africa, lying to the N. of the river Gambia; lat. 14° 5' N.; lon. 16° 40' W. The chief town is Joal, 26 m. S. Goree. The men are tall, muscular, warlike in appearance and manner; the women above the ordinary stature, full, well-made, with small high features, and sparkling eyes. The exports are gum, corn, rice, lime, cattle, hides, and ivory.

BURWA SAGOR, a tn. India, Bundelcund, 83 m. S.E. Gwalior. It lies at the base of a lofty rocky ridge, overlooked by a picturesque old fort, which crowns one of the summits, and possesses a bazaar. To the E. of it is a fine sheet of water, abounding with excellent fish, and formed by damming up the lower gorge of a valley with a masonry embankment, 1 m. long and 60 ft. broad.

BU-SAADÄ, **BOU-SADA**, or **BOUCADA** [add.], a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, Constantine, on the central plateau in the basin of the Hodna, at the height of about 2000 ft. above the sea, 160 m. S.W. Constantine; lat. 35° 10' N.; lon. 4° 14' E. It was taken by the French in November, 1849, and immediately converted by them into an important military station. Before the capture it was the centre of a considerable trade, and the principal entrepôt for the products of the surrounding district. It has been somewhat improved by the settlement of a number of European merchants, and by the houses which they have erected for their residence. The town however presents almost as much of the Arab type as ever. It is surrounded by beautiful and productive gardens, and divided into eight quarters, consisting of houses built mostly of earth. The principal buildings are five mosques, one of which is a very handsome structure. The inhabitants, about 3600, are very industrious, and employ themselves partly in manufactures, as armourers, dyers, and weavers, or in trade, in which the principal articles are the products of the Tell and of Soudan, including wool and silk. The importance of the latter article may be inferred from the fact that the town contains forty silk factories.

BUSCO, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Walachia, cap. circle and on a river of same name, 60 m. N.E. Bucharest, on the road leading from it to Jassy. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction and the see of a bishop, and has an ecclesiastical seminary, a normal school, and important weekly markets. Pop. 8200.

BU-SEMGRUN, a tn. N. Africa, Algerian Sahara, on a rivulet of same name, 190 m. S. by E. Oran. Though only a small place containing about a hundred houses, it is

surrounded by a wall with three gates. The springs in the neighbourhood furnishing the means of irrigation, the surrounding district is remarkable for its fertility, and gives full employment to the greater part of the inhabitants, the remainder working at the ordinary handicrafts. In the large gardens of the environs from 3000 to 4000 date-palms are growing.

BUSSAHIR [add.], a hill state, N. India, between lat. 30° 56' and 32° 8'; lon. 77° 34' and 78° 52'; is bounded, N. by the British dist. Spiti; E. Chinese Tartary; S. Gurwhal; and S.W. and W. several adjacent hill states; length, N.E. to S.W., about 95 m.; breadth, 55 m.; area, 3000 sq. m. It is one of the loftiest and most mountainous tracts in the world, being nearly in the line of the principal axis of the Himalaya. Its lowest elevations, as determined by the points at which the Sutlej and Pabar quit it in their descent, are respectively 3087 and 4932 ft. above the sea, and its highest summits rise from 19,000 ft. upwards to the culminating point of 21,178. At least five peaks exceed 19,000 ft. Nearly the whole drainage is received by the Sutlej and the Pabar, part of it directly, and part by numerous affluents and mountain torrents. Copper is found near Ropay, in the Darbung valley. The vegetable productions vary, from the inter-tropical character which they present on the banks of the Sutlej, in the lowest part of its course within the state, where bamboos and some tropical fruits thrive, to that of expiring vegetation on the borders of perpetual snow. The deodar, which is one of the most magnificent of the Himalayan pines, and promises to become acclimatized in our own country, is found at elevations varying from 6400 to 12,000 ft. The vine (of which 6000 acres were under cultivation in 1860) ripens its fruit as high as 8000 ft. Where it fails the currant and raspberry commence. Apricots thrive and yield abundance of fruit at 11,000 ft., wheat and barley are cultivated at 13,000, and vegetation is not entirely extinct at 17,000. In the less elevated regions upland rice is the standard crop. Potatoes, first introduced by Gerard, are now so extensively grown as to form an important article of export to the lower country. Of some articles two crops are matured in a single year, and the interval between them is so short that the reaper and the sower are often seen at work together in the same field. The inhabitants, according to one account, bear a bad name, and are said to be vindictive, treacherous, and addicted to all the worst vices. According to others, they are a fine athletic race, hospitable, trustworthy, honest, and truthful, the higher classes being of Caucasian descent. In several districts, manufactures, including woollen textile fabrics, are carried to considerable perfection, and traders traverse the country with their goods, and do extensive business at the public fairs. The state is governed by a rajah of Rajpoot extraction, as a tributary of the British government. His annual revenue, paid principally in kind, and consisting of agricultural produce, metals, blankets, and other coarse manufactures, is estimated at £150,000. The amount of tribute is only £1500. Estimated pop. 150,000.

BUSTEE, a tn. India, W. Provinces, dist. and 43 m. W. Goruckpore, is inclosed by a ditch and a bamboo hedge, and has a mud fort and a well-supplied bazaar. It is however a poor place, about half a mile square, consisting of about 500 huts huddled together in narrow lanes.

BUTE, an inlet, British Columbia, E. side Gulf of Georgia. It is long and narrow, stretching to the N.E., and from the head of it a company have undertaken to construct a route of 241 m., of which 83 m. are by lake and river, to Alexandria, on the upper Fraser River, for the Caribou gold-fields.

BUTSCHKOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 15 m. W. Prague; has a castle, finely situated on a commanding height, a chapel, a brewery, and a distillery. Pop. 2600.

BUTTYEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 34 m. N.E. Arad, cap. dist. of same name; with an infirmary, a court of justice, and a mill. Pop. 3149.

BUTUAN, a tn. Philippine Isles, cap. dist. and near a bay of same name, on the N. coast of the isl. of Mindanao, about lat. 8° 45' N.; lon. 125° 12' E. It stands about 4 m. above the mouth of a branch of the river which proceeds from Lake Sapongan, and is here navigable for vessels of 100 tons burden. The only important product of the vicinity is the sago-palm. It contains, with its dist., a pop. of 9804.

BUYUK ALADIN, a vil. European Turkey, Bulgaria, 6 m. W. Varna. The battle between Alexander and the Triballians was fought in its vicinity.

BYAN-KENO, a vil. Russian empire, Trans-Baikal prov., on the Shilka, below Nerzhinsk. It is a large place, containing two churches, the one of wood, and the other of brick, and is inhabited partly by Cossacks and partly by convicts.

BYETURNEE, a river, India, which rises near Lohadugga, in Orissa, in lat. 23° 29' N.; lon. 84° 55' E., flows very circuitously, first S.S.W., and then S.S.E., through Cuttaek, and falls into the Bay of Bengal, after a course of about 275 m., during the last ten of which it takes the name of the Dhumra. It is held in great veneration by the Hindoos, especially at its source.

BYGHOOLOO, or **BIAGUL**, a river, India, which rises in dist. Pilleebheet, in Rohileund, flows S. for about 130 m., and joins the W. Ramgunga on its l. bank. It is much used for irrigation.

BYRON, an isl. British America, Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 10 m. from the N. cape of the Magdalen group. It is rather more than 4 m. long and 1 m. broad, and is formed of alternating and nearly horizontal strata of red sandstone, red ochreous clay, and shelly gray sandstone. These rocks form perpendicular or overhanging cliffs all round the shores, and being soft and friable, are broken in holes and caverns, and fast giving way to the action of the waves. A large upland tract is covered with good native grass, but a great part of the surface is wooded with dwarf spruce. The isl. is uninhabited.

C.

CABANGO, a tn. S.W. Africa, on the W. frontiers of the country of Londa or Balonda; lat. 9° 31' S.; lon. 20° 31' E. It is situated on the Chibombo, is the residence of a native chief subordinate to Matiamvo, and consists of about 200 huts and a dozen square houses, constructed of poles interwoven with grass. The latter are occupied by half-caste Portuguese, agents of the Cassange traders. Provisions are here very abundant and cheap.

CAÇAPAVA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Sul, beautifully situated on a mountain about 2500 ft. above the sea, 130 m. W.S.W. Alegre; lat. 30° 30' S.; lon. 53° 30' W. It consists of several well-formed streets, with some substantial and even elegant houses; but derives its chief claim to notice from having been at one time selected as an important military station and the site of a citadel. This selection was afterwards abandoned, but in the meantime the works had been commenced, and the consequence is that the greater part of the place is occupied by unfinished buildings, evidently intended to be of a magnificent description, on which, from the progress made in their erection, a very large sum must have been expended. Among these unfinished buildings, which have very much the appearance of ruins, the most conspicuous are the church, the barracks, the house of correction, and large portions of an octagonal citadel. P. 700.

CACARANA, a river, La Plata, which, rising in the prov. and the Sierra of Cordova, at first pursues an E. course, under the name of Tercero. On receiving the Quarto, which doubles its volume, and entering the prov. of Entre-Rios, it becomes the Caracana, which thereafter has a circuitous course for 120 m., and joins r. bank Parana. Its fall, at the rate of 2½ ft. to the mile, is too great to admit of its successful navigation, either in its natural state or by the appliance of artificial means.

CACOUNGA, a tn. British America, Canada E., co. Temiscouata, beautifully situated on a height above r. bank St. Lawrence, 100 m. N.E. Quebec. It possesses a R. Catholic chapel, and having a fine beach for bathing has become a very fashionable watering-place; steamers ply regularly in summer between it and Montreal and Quebec. Pop. about 1000.

CADEREYTA-XIMENES, two tns. Mexico:—1, Nuevo-Leon, in a fertile district, 33 m. E. Monterey; lat. 25° 44' N.; lon. 99° 48' W. It is a well-built handsome town, with about 2000 inhabitants, most of whom are engaged in agriculture.—2, A tn. state and 22 m. E. Queretaro, in the valley of San Juan, and at the foot of the Sierra Gorda. It is a well-built place, which long owed its prosperity to the richness of its mines, but now depends on agriculture and grazing. Pop. 4000.

CADING, a tn. China, prov. Kiangsoo, on the Soochow branch of the Yang-tze-kiang, about 35 m. from Shanghai. It is an ancient city, surrounded by walls, and situated in the midst of an undulating and very fertile plain, on which indigo is grown to a very large extent. Among the manufactures is paper, made from the bamboo, by saturating it with lime and water, and then converting it into pulp. So

abundant and cheap is this paper, that a coarse description is made for the sole purpose of being mixed with the mortar used by bricklayers.

CAHAWBA, a RIVER, U. States, which rises in co. Jefferson, Alabama, flows through a valuable coal-field, and joins the Alabama at the village of its own name. It is navigable for about 100 m.—A VILLAGE, Alabama, at the confluence of the Cahawba with Alabama River. It contains several churches, and is the shipping point for the cotton produced in the district.

CAICOS [add.], a group of isls. West Indies, situated among the eastern portion of the Bahamas, on a large shallow sand-bank of same name, which stretches 58 m. from E. to W., and nearly the same distance from N. to S. The principal islands, proceeding from E. to W. in an irregular curve, are East Caicos, Grand Caicos, North Caicos, Providenciales, and West Caicos. They are wooded and tolerably fertile, and at one time produced cotton, but at present the inhabitants, who are few in number, and mostly fishermen and wreckers, employ the land merely for the rearing of stock and the cultivation of vegetable produce.

CAIRO, a tn. U. States, Illinois, Alexander co., on a low point at the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi, 170 m. S. by E. Springfield. The site, though commercially advantageous, was so injudiciously chosen, that it became necessary to protect it from inundation by means of an embankment 50 ft. wide and 10 ft. high. Even this proved insufficient, and during a remarkable flood in the summer of 1858 nearly the whole town was swept away. Previous to this catastrophe Cairo consisted of about 470 houses, and possessed five churches, two bank agencies, eight hotels, an iron-foundry, two railway depôts, and three mills.

CAISA, a small tn. S. America, Bolivia, prov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Potosi, in a mountain recess. It consists of mud houses, and has a public square, a church, and a superior post-house.

CALAIS [add.], a tn. U. States, Maine, on the St. Croix, at the E. extremity of the state, opposite to St. Stephen, in British America, the river here forming part of the boundary between the two countries. It contains eight churches, an academy, a high-school, and sixteen school-houses; and besides possessing an iron-foundry, a dry dock, a building-yard, and a large establishment for calcining and grinding plaster-of-Paris, is largely engaged in the lumber trade, which employs no fewer than sixty-three mills and forty lath and shingle machines. In 1857 the export of sawed lumber amounted to 65,000,000 ft., of which about 30,000,000 went to foreign ports, chiefly Great Britain and the West Indies, while the remainder was carried coastwise as far S. as the Potomae. The other exports of that year were 68,000,000 laths, 17,000,000 shingles, 2,000,000 pickets, 90,000 clapboards, 8000 sugar boxes, 4000 hackmatack ship-knees, and 1400 cords of wood and bark. Pop. 6119.

CALAMA, a tn. S. America, Bolivia, prov. Atacama, 45 m. E. Cobija, on a stream of same name, at the height of

7800 ft. above the sea. It possesses a number of good houses and a handsome church, and is the entrepôt for the goods sent from Cobija to the mining districts of Potosi. The inhabitants, about 600, are mostly merchants and carriers.

CALAMARCA, a tn. S. America, Bolivia, prov. and 30 m. S. La Paz. It consists chiefly of mud hovels, which, clustering round the church, strikingly contrast with its imposing dimensions and white-washed façade. The post is a large building forming three sides of a square.

CALAVINO, a tn. Austrian empire, circle and about 8 m. S.W. Trent; with a beautiful parish church built of red sandstone, and 1500 inhabitants.

CALBUCO, a tn. S. America, Chili, dist. Araucania, on the N.W. shore of the Gulf of Anud, and at the base of the volcano Purarrague, 140 m. S.S.E. of Valdivia; lat. 41° 50' S.; lon. 73° 18' W. It contains a mixed population of Spaniards, creoles, and Indians, and possesses two convents and a parish church.

CALCUTTA [add.], a city, India. The sanitary condition of Calcutta, especially of the northern districts occupied exclusively by the natives, has long been very unsatisfactory, and a subject of much anxiety. Some idea of it may be formed from the facts, that the streets are all bordered with large open drains or ditches, in which almost all the filth and nightsoil of the city stagnates and putrefies, and that more than 5000 human corpses have annually been thrown from Calcutta into the river, 1500 corpses having been so cast into it from the government hospitals alone. The latter practice was summarily suppressed by the government in the beginning of 1864; and by a new act, in 1863, for reforming the municipal administration of the city, the corporation are empowered to deal effectively with the whole sanitary question, by the removal of the excessive pollutions, the construction of an efficient system of drainage and sewerage, and the provision of an adequate supply of water for the use of the inhabitants. The dead level of the site of the city presents great difficulties in the way of effectual drainage, which, however, are surmountable by the means of pumping stations and high-level works which have been for some time in progress of construction.

In the year 1861-2 (ending April 30), before the passing of the new municipal act, the total income of the municipal department was £67,602, out of which £18,000 were devoted to the construction of new drainage, and £3000 to water supply. In 1864, the first year of the new system, this outlay was increased 50 per cent.

Many improvements have been carried out in other ways; a square has been made between the theatre and Circular Roads, and thrown open to the public; the botanic gardens also have been better arranged, and the extensive library connected with it increased.

The commerce of the port has largely increased, the tonnage of vessels in 1861-2 being nearly double of that in 1850-1, as the following table shows:—

In October, 1864, dreadful devastation of shipping on the river, and of lives and property on shore, was caused by an almost unprecedented hurricane. Nearly 200 vessels, with their crews, were destroyed, and the shore along the city was everywhere strewn with wrecks and debris of every kind.

The value of the commerce, in respect of the imports, suffered a diminution in the year 1861-2, owing to the derangement of the cotton trade by the American civil war, and consequent falling off in the export of cotton manufactures from England to Calcutta, the chief export of India for those goods. The imports and exports for the three years 1860-2, ending respectively on April 30, were as follows:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Imports.....	£20,240,943.....	£15,024,075.....	£14,294,987
Exports.....	12,125,807.....	12,577,760.....	12,704,931

The net revenue derived from customs in the year 1861-2 amounted to £2,697,237. In April, 1862, the duties on cotton manufactures, tobacco, and malt liquors were largely reduced. The extension of railway communication between Calcutta and the interior of the country has had great influence upon its commercial activity and importance, which, however, is likely to be somewhat affected by the construction of a short line of 28 m. from it S.E. to the river Mutlah; on which a new port has been lately established, with the name of Port Canning. The new port, situated at the junction of the three rivers which united form the Mutlah, about 50 m. distant from the sea, and easy of approach, the channels being clear and permanent, and not obstructed by shifting sands as those of the Hoogly, is anticipated to absorb the bulk of the produce of the eastern district and the Sunderbunds, and to become the entrepôt of the Mauritius, Bourbon, Colombo, and other grain trades, as well probably as the trade in salt. The cost of shipping is calculated to be less than at Calcutta, with which the railway will supply cheap and rapid communication.

The population of the city is estimated to reach nearly 500,000, covering an area of about 8 sq. m. Emigration has gone on to some extent, the numbers in 1862 amounting to 22,600, who sailed from Calcutta in 60 ships. Of them, 6936 went to the Mauritius, 5333 to Réunion Island, 4366 to British Guiana, the remainder to Jamaica and other islands of the W. Indies.

CALDERA, a tn. and port, Chili, prov. Atacama, 50 m. (by rail) N.W. Copiapo; lat. 27° 2' S.; lon. 70° 52' W. It stands upon a tolerably well-sheltered bay, the bottom of which is low and sandy, but hills rise a little inland, and the ranges become higher as they recede from the coast. The town is of very recent formation, the only inhabitants in 1850 being "the myriads of fleas that lived in the sand, and the flies which infested the air." Without a blade of vegetation, without water, a desert of sand through which here and there black rocks protrude, the site was unpromising enough; but the necessity for an outlet for the ores and

minerals in the neighbourhood of Copiapo, and the energy of one or two persons, led to the establishment of the port, the construction of a line of railway to Copiapo, with an extension to Sabellon and Chancillo, and a proposed branch to Tres-Puntas N.E. of Copiapo, and to the organization of a line of steamers. The treasures of copper thus brought within reach, and the unexpected richness of the mines of Tres-Puntas, have caused Caldera to rise and flourish with most extraordinary rapidity. The town is well laid out, and has some large and handsome houses and buildings, though of course others are not of this character. A fine mole has been run out from some rocks at the S.E. angle of the bay into deep water, and the rail is continued to the pier-head. The privation of water is the great drawback, and has to be provided for by distillation, which is even used to supply the locomotives and other engines; but this may be remedied, as it is proposed to convey water from the upper country through pipes.

SHIPPING in the PORT of CALCUTTA.

	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	1850-1.		1861-2.		1850-1.		1861-2.	
	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.
British	587	258,224	496	398,691	578	255,129	522	404,412
American	48	23,210	145	127,293	47	23,872	137	115,860
Arabian	25	11,436	18	9,795	23	10,600	10	4,920
Belgian	—	—	1	356	—	—	1	386
Bremen	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	621
Danish	3	1,158	1	272	3	1,001	2	457
Dutch	3	1,313	1	265	4	1,498	—	—
French	59	20,230	125	58,569	63	24,825	126	60,048
Hamburgian	3	1,170	2	611	1	388	4	1,188
Hanoverian	—	—	1	146	—	—	1	148
Norwegian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prussian	—	—	1	894	—	—	2	1,885
Russian	—	—	2	1,680	1	356	2	1,494
Sardinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	294
Spanish	1	405	—	—	1	800	—	—
Swedish	5	1,028	3	1,053	5	1,682	2	921
Turkish	—	—	1	377	—	—	2	754
Steamer	33	23,118	89	76,357	38	22,794	88	65,839
Native	266	15,210	93	12,089	266	15,210	97	12,225
Total	1033	356,502	979	688,448	1030	358,155	998	672,049

The number of vessels entering the port in 1859 was 248, of 96,846 tons; in 1860, 379, of 150,365 tons; in 1861, 391, of 185,175 tons; and in 1862, 399, of 142,655 tons. Of vessels cleared from the port the number was in 1859, 223, of 84,737 tons; in 1860, 377, of 151,941 tons; in 1861, 395, of 192,012 tons; and in 1862, 402, of 144,138 tons.

CALDIERO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 8 m. E. Verona, on the railway to Venice. It occupies the S. slope of a mountain ridge; and has two parish churches, and thermal springs, which were known to the Romans. The environs were the scenes of bloody conflicts between the French and Austrians, on the 12th November, 1796, and the 29th, 30th, and 31st October, 1805.

CALDWELL, a vil. U. States, New York, in a beautiful district at the S. end of Lake George, 58 m. N. Albany. It is much visited by tourists for its picturesque scenery, and contains the ruins of Forts William and Henry, which figure much in the French and revolutionary wars. P. 1064.

CALEDONIA, 1, A tn. British America, Canada W., co. Haldimand, on the Great River and the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway, 47 m. S.W. Toronto. It possesses three churches—a Church of England, a Free, and a United Presbyterian; and carries on a large trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 1300.—2, A tn. U. States, New York, on the Genesee; with iron mines, and saline and sulphureous springs. Pop. 2013.—3, A lake and river, N.W. America, on the British and U. States frontier. From the lake in a S.W. direction flows the river of same name. It ultimately forms two branches, one of which falls into Admiralty Inlet, and the other into the Gulf of Georgia.

CALICUT [add.], a tn. India, presid. and 330 m. S.W. Madras, dist. Malabar, on a flat of the Malabar coast, little raised above the sea. It consists of a principal street, about three-fourths of a mile long, and several small cross streets leading from it. The houses are built chiefly of laterite, and are partly covered with tiles, partly thatched with cocconut leaves. Of the four quarters into which the town is divided, that to the S. is densely peopled by Moplas, and contains numerous mosques; and that to the N.W. or Portuguese part contains a R. Catholic church, and a large jail capable of receiving 600 prisoners. The principal European residents dwell in houses facing the sea; the custom-house is in the same locality. The other principal buildings are two hospitals, the cutcherry, and the Talli Devassam, a celebrated Hindoo temple. Calicut has no proper harbour, and very little trade; but possesses historical interest as the first spot in India on which Vasco de Gama landed in 1498, and subsequently as the scene of many struggles between the Portuguese and the natives. Pop. about 15,000.

CALIFORNIA [add.], one of the U. States. The resources of this rich and productive country continue to be developed at a rapid rate, and appear still to be far from reaching their limits. The gold mines naturally hold the first place in importance, and the quantity of the precious metal shows generally an annual increase. The application of machinery, and improved methods of mining, enable those engaged in the work to turn to good account vast deposits which would otherwise have remained unproductive. Thus in Nevada, Amador, Mariposa counties, and elsewhere, mills have been erected which crush the quartz rock at a trifling expense—12s. or 14s. per ton; so that rock yielding not more than 23s. to 40s. or 60s. of gold per ton can be worked to advantage, which in former years was considered almost valueless. The consequence is, that an almost inexhaustible source of profit is opened to industry. In other places, where gold was found near the surface of the soil, and after a time appeared to be exhausted, new veins of ore have been discovered at a greater depth, and thus by successive sinkings fresh supplies have been obtained. The shafts are now in many instances of considerable depth, in one case 1000 ft. The quantity of gold and silver received at San Francisco from the interior of the state, and from Nevada state, during the year 1864, amounted to £9,092,100; and in the same period arrived £1,260,475, the produce of Oregon state and the territories of Washington and Idaho, and £350,000 from

British Columbia. The exports of treasure during the five years, 1860-64, were as follows:—

Destination.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	£	£	£	£	£
England	534,600	812,350	2,590,030	5,693,450	6,887,800
New York	7,132,300	6,525,600	5,233,805	2,077,865	2,463,225
China	674,900	708,200	632,150	841,275	1,577,775
Panama	60,100	70,000	86,900	500,660	75,750
Other Countries	57,600	19,200	64,460	115,535	137,400
Total	8,459,500	8,135,350	8,512,345	9,228,785	11,141,450

Copper mining also has been carried on in various parts of the state; the ore is found in deposits, and about 15,000 tons of it were shipped in 1864, containing from 15 to 20 per cent. of copper. Within the last three or four years several quicksilver mines have been discovered, but the 'New Almaden' is the only one as yet producing any great quantity of metal; from that mine over 40,000 flasks (75 lbs. each) were extracted in 1864, of which 36,927 flasks were exported, one-half of them to China. Coal mining has also been put in active operation at Mount Diablo. There are indications of petroleum springs in several parts of the state; but it has yet to be ascertained if the oil can be obtained in sufficient quantity to be remunerative.

A new branch of profitable industry has been discovered in the suitability of the soil and climate of the state to the cultivation of the grape vine. The growth of the vine was formerly confined to the county of Los Angeles, 350 m. S. of San Francisco, but is now carried on all over the state. By a perhaps too sanguine estimate, it is calculated that the state contains twice as much land adapted to the culture of the vine as there is in France, and that the produce will exceed that of the latter in both quality and relative quantity. In 1862 official returns report that there were 10,592,688 vines growing in vineyards, and that the number was increasing annually and very largely. It is said that there were made in 1864 between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 gallons of wine, and from 150,000 to 200,000 gallons of brandy; but probably this is beyond the reality. The produce is all absorbed by local consumption.

Agriculture generally is receiving more attention in both the mining and other districts, and in some of them farming and stock-raising are already equal in importance to the mining interest. This attention to the cultivation of the soil; the vast improvement everywhere in the style of building in the towns and villages throughout the mining districts, and the ameliorated condition of the miners and their families generally, show how much of the capital raised in the state, that used to be sent for the support of relatives in distant countries, is now retained and invested on the spot. The value of the cereal productions exported in 1864 was not large, the produce of the land being mostly required for home use; but it comprised, of wheat, £156,700; barley, £11,700; beans, £13,900; oats, £9450; and flour, £106,050. The season, however, had been very unfavourable to the crops. Of wool about 8,000,000 lbs were grown in 1864, being about 400,000 lbs. more than in 1863; but the drought of the previous winter had destroyed vast numbers of sheep as well as of cattle.

In the year 1864 the following ships arrived from various countries:—

Nationality.	Vessels.	Tons.
Atlantic Ports of the Union	116	120,064
Pacific Ports of the Union	1523	283,389
Great Britain	44	86,505
Australia	35	17,769
Calcutta	2	900
New Zealand	1	659
Vancouver Island	61	54,746
Falkland Islands	2	1,309
China	36	23,110
France	18	7,453
Hamburgh	9	4,104
Japan	7	2,098
Manilla	12	6,558
Java	1	350
Siam	1	294
Spain	2	677
Brazil	10	3,532

Ships arrived from various countries in 1864—Continued.

Nationality.	Vessels.	Tons.
Chili	10	4,943
Peru	6	1,529
Ecuador	1	131
Mexico	45	24,301
Cuba	2	1,011
Sandwich Islands	37	12,912
Georgian Islands	15	2,694
Central America	12	7,023
Russian America	10	4,486
Russian Asia	3	518
Whaling	32	10,650
New Granada	43	15,329

In the same year the departures were as follows:—

Nationality.	Vessels.	Tons.
Atlantic Ports of the Union	19	21,967
Pacific Ports of the Union	1625	382,046
Great Britain	16	15,102
New Zealand	8	8,145
Australia	19	6,950
East Indies	4	3,856
Vancouver Island	99	71,583
New Granada	42	16,189
Hamburgh	2	1,206
China	69	44,806
Japan	3	647
Manilla	9	6,780
Java	1	350
Chili	27	12,328
Peru	58	58,195
Mexico	56	31,155
Sandwich Islands	48	18,495
Georgian Islands	11	1,940
Central America	10	10,145
Russian America	8	3,998
Russian Asia	2	407
Whaling	30	9,573

A large part of the imports are received through the eastern ports of the Union, and consequently a correct statement of them cannot be arrived at. Of manufactured goods of linen, wool, cotton, &c., very small quantities have been received since the introduction of the Morrill tariff in 1861, which amounted almost to a prohibition of them; the demand for such goods is now met to a great extent by home productions. The import of lumber is very considerable. It amounted at San Francisco in 1864 to 117,915,000 ft. of boards; of laths, 15,379,400 ft.; shingles, 12,343,450 ft.; piles, 515,196 lineal ft.; maple, 300 tons; and cedar logs, 245 tons. Of coffee, 9,626,176 lbs., and 1,477,723 lbs. of tea from China and Japan, were imported in the same year, as well as 5909 tons of rice, 12,240 tons of sugar, and about 2,000,000 lbs. of tobacco.

The value and destination of the exports, exclusive of treasure previously specified, was in the same year as follows:—

To Eastern Ports of the Union	£1,033,250
Great Britain	191,170
Australia	125,950
Vancouver Island and British Columbia	302,150
Mexico	443,125
Peru	29,500
China	274,820
Sandwich Islands	131,900
Japan	9,900
Other Countries	102,500
Total	£2,644,265

The length of railway existing in California is as yet not great. A few short lines have been, and are being constructed, chiefly in the Sacramento district; but new lines, and extensions of present ones, are in contemplation, and when effected, will aid greatly in developing the resources of the country. Telegraphic communication also is rapidly being opened in various directions; one line, already partially constructed, being continued to Vancouver Island and British Columbia, under an arrangement between the governments.

The population of the state of California, according to the census of 1860, was 379,994, being an increase of 310 per cent. upon that in 1850; comprised in it were 34,919 Chinese, and 17,562 Indians. It has since continued to increase, the net accession of emigrants alone amounting in 1864 to about 10,000.

CALINGAPATAM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 94 m. S.W. Ganjam, S. bank Vomshudara. Under Mahometan rule it was a place of great size and importance, and possessed many mosques, of which the remains are still seen. After a long decline it is again rising into importance in consequence of its harbour, which, with the exception of Coringa, affords the best anchorage on the coast during the S.E. monsoon. Its principal exports are rice, gingely seeds, wheat, grain, hides, timber, and bees'-wax.

CALLAO [add.], a tn. and port, Peru. A railway has been opened between Callao and Lima the capital, a distance of 7 m., much to the benefit and convenience of both places. The commerce of the port has steadily increased, the number of vessels and their tonnage entered and cleared in the three years 1861-3 having been as follows:—

	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.
Entered.....	1006	469,165	1231	701,880	1364	782,291
Cleared.....	1002	462,202	1188	678,350	1321	762,940

The value of the imports in the year 1862 amounted to £3,600,000, and of the exports to £4,560,000.

CALPEE, CALPI, or KALPY [add.], a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, cap. pergunnah of same name, r. bank Jumna, which has here a width of a mile and a half in the rainy, and only half a mile in the dry season, 140 m. W.N.W. Allahabad. It is situated among rugged ravines, and is meanly built, consisting for the most part of mud-houses, with a few of a better description, constructed of kunkur or calcareous conglomerate. It is defended by a fort situated on an isolated height between the town and the river, but so imperfectly constructed as to be incapable of resisting a serious



GHAT AT CALPEE.—From Bacon's First Impressions of India.

attack. It has manufactures of paper and refined sugar, the latter said to be the finest in the world, but too high-priced to be in general demand. During the sepoy mutiny Calpee became a principal rendezvous of the revolted Gwalior contingent, which, however, was signally defeated, first by Sir Colin Campbell in the vicinity of Cawnpore, on which it had previously made an unsuccessful attack, and afterwards at Calpee itself by Sir Hugh Rose, on the 26th May, 1858. Pop. 21,182.

CALTAGIRONE, a tn. Sicily, in a mountainous dist. in the S.W. of prov. Catania, 86 m. S.W. Messina. It is the

most important town in the interior of the island, but stands, in a manner, completely isolated, as there is no good road by which it can communicate with any town on the coast. Several roads in tolerable condition lead from its gates, but after a short distance become lost in swamps, or rise so steeply, that pack-mules only can be used upon them. The only manufacture for which the place has acquired any celebrity is terra cotta, which is moulded with much taste into articles of antique form, similar to those found in Pompeii. These articles, made chiefly here and in Catania, command an extensive sale. Pop. 28,000.

CALTURA [add.], a tn. on the S.W. coast of Ceylon, a little above the mouth of the Kalu-ganga, which is navigable by boats up to Ratnapoora, 24 m. S.S.W. Colombo. A fort built on a green eminence once defended the entrance to the river, but it has been dismantled, and now forms the residence of one of the civil officers. The only other buildings deserving of notice are a handsome Wesleyan church and school. The extensive cocoa-nut groves around the town make it one of the principal places for the distillation of arrack. From the climate and quality of the soil it was at one time expected that the sugar-cane might be successfully cultivated as a remunerative crop. The attempt has accordingly been made, but without the anticipated result. The Lake of Bolgodde, only a few miles inland, is frequented by prodigious numbers of wild-fowl, which roost and breed in the luxuriant forests by which its banks are encircled.

CALVADOS, a long group of high islands belonging to the Louisiade Archipelago, to the S.E. of New Guinea. It extends about 45 m. from Real E. to Flat Island, the central hill of which is in lat. $11^{\circ} 9' 30''$ S.; lon. $153^{\circ} 5' E.$ All the islands are well wooded, and of beautiful appearance, large groves of cocoa-nut trees occupying the low lands about the bays, while the hills above are covered with rich vegetation. The inhabitants are numerous, and appear to be careful cultivators, raising large quantities of yam and cocoa-nuts, together with Indian corn, ginger, and sugar-cane. Some of their canoes are of large size.

CAMBAY [add.], a dist. and tn. India, Gujerat:—The district, bounded N. by Kaira, W. by the Saburmuttee, S. by the Gulf of Cambay, and E. by the Mhye, has an area of 500 sq. m., and a revenue of about £30,000.—The town, on the N. shore of the estuary of the Mhye, occupies an uneven site on an eminence of inconsiderable elevation, and is surrounded by a brick wall, loopholed for musketry, and flanked by fifty-two irregular towers in bad repair. The whole place tells, by the number of uninhabited houses, and mouldering mosques and palaces, of a greatness which once existed, but has now passed away. The principal buildings are the nabob's palace, a large but tasteless structure; the principal mosque, a handsome building, which, originally a Hindoo temple, was converted to its present use when the Mahometans conquered Gujerat; a Jain temple, with a curious crypt, and a number of large and often beautiful mausoleums in the form of circular or octagonal temples. One of these tells of a frightful dearth, during which an eminent Mogul, whose remains it incloses, perished from starvation, after he had in vain offered a measure of pearls for one of grain. Cambay was long celebrated for its manufactures of chintz, silk, and gold stuffs, and had so large a trade that Tieffenthaler, in 1751, counted seventy vessels at anchor in front of it. Its subsequent decay is attributed partly to the oppressive exactions of its rulers, and partly to increased difficulty of access to its harbour. The only species of manufacture which now gives it any celebrity is the working of carnelians, agates, and onyxes into a variety of ornaments. The stones are found about 80 m. to the S.E. among the Rajpeepla Hills, on the banks of the Nerbudda. Pop. 37,000

CAMBODIA [add.], cap. of the ancient kingdom of same name, now mostly incorporated with Siam, stood near the N. extremity of King's Lake or Tale Sab, about lat. $13^{\circ} 45' N.$; lon. $104^{\circ} 20' E.$ The only trace of it now remaining is the Nokoia temple, which was spared when the city was taken by the Cochinchinese about A.D. 200, and is still too perfect to be called a ruin. It stands solitary in the midst of jungle, and is entered across a magnificent stone causeway a third of a mile long, leading through an ornamental entrance. The building is composed of three quadrangles, the outer one inclosing the others, which rise successively above it. The

outer and lowest quadrangle is 200 yards square, and has a broad verandah, with a double row of square ornamented pillars running all round, with large and elaborately ornamented entrances at the corners and centres. The whole is built of a hard gray sandstone, without wood, cement, or iron, and is covered within and without with carefully executed bas-reliefs of Buddhist idols. It is still visited as a shrine by the Cambodians, and several priests reside outside the walls.

CAMDEN [add.], four places, U. States:—1 A tn. New Jersey, cap. co. same name, on a plain, l. bank Delaware, opposite to Philadelphia, and on several lines of railway. It is laid out in regular streets, which cross each other at right angles, and possesses many fine buildings, ten churches, two literary associations, a courthouse, and jail. The chief industrial establishments are iron-foundries, glass-works, chemical works, several mills and building-yards. The communication with Philadelphia is kept up by means of five ferries. Pop. (1860) 13,580.—2, A tn. S. Carolina, cap. dist. Kershaw, in a fertile district on the Waterec, which is here crossed by a bridge, 110 m. N.N.W. Charleston. Having ample means of communication both by railway and by the river, which is navigable by steam-boats, it carries on a large trade, of which the principal exports are cotton and turpentine. Pop. 1621.—3, A vil. Alabama, cap. co. Wilcox, on a healthy and somewhat elevated site overlooking the Alabama River, 100 m. N.E. Mobile. It is a flourishing place, with an academy, two female seminaries, and an active trade. Pop. 800.—4, A tn. Arkansas, cap. co. Washita, on the slope of a range of hills above r. bank Washita, and at the head of navigation for large steamers, 90 m. S.S.E. Little Rock. It is a handsome place, in the planning and building of which considerable taste has been displayed. Pop. 2219.

CAMEROONS, or **CAMAROONS** [Portug. *Camaraõs*, shrimps], [add.], mountain, Western Africa, Bight of Biafra. The base of the mountain occupies an estimated area of 380 sq. m., about one-third larger than Madeira or the Isle of Man. It is bounded on the N. by the Rumbi Mountains, on the S. by the Atlantic, on the E. by a creek flowing into the Bimbia River, and on the W. by a branch of the Rio del Re or Rumbi River. It thus forms a parallelogram within lat. $4^{\circ} 20'$ and $3^{\circ} 57' N.$; and lon. $9^{\circ} 1'$ and $9^{\circ} 25' E.$ The mountain is of volcanic formation, and the upper region of it presents numerous extinct craters, often rising into elevated peaks. The summit—about 13 m. N. from Victoria, the settlement on Ambas Bay—is a cone crowned with two distinct peaks, the higher, named Albert Mountain, rising to the height of 13,129 ft. above sea-level, and the other, the Victoria Mountain, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. due S., is about 435 ft. lower. The Albert Crater is a "bowl" about 1000 ft. in circumference, and 150 ft. in greatest depth; its form is that of an inverted cone, with a slope varying to 45° ; the colours are red, white, and yellow, where stone occupies the surface, a deep blue shows the slides of scorix, and the bottom is black. Its outlet is to the south. It appears to be a more modern formation than Victoria Crater, which, though exposed to the furious N.E. wind, has an abundant growth of cryptogams, while the Albert is almost bare. The other principal elevations, mostly with craters at their summits, are Mounts Isabel and Helen, lying 4 to 5 m. S.W. of the great peak, the latter reaching the height of 9223 ft.; and several lofty peaks on the W. side, which have not hitherto been examined. Little Cameroons, upon the S.S.W. part of the mountain, and within 5 m. of the sea, is another of considerable magnitude, standing alone, and rising to a point. The volcanic character of the mountain is everywhere apparent; in some places the surface is studded with small craters, as many as 31 having been counted within a radius of 2 m., at a spot 6 m. S.W. of the summit, at the height of about 7000 ft. The craters are of two distinct formations. Those under the elevation of 6000 or 7000 ft. are monticules, covered with dense forest; those above that altitude are smooth, grassy, regular, and uniform. As may be supposed, the surface is everywhere largely covered with streams and beds of lava and scoriceous deposits. Some of the craters have the appearance of having been eruptive at no distant epoch, while others must have been long extinct. According to native accounts, about the year 1838 'fire came out of the ground;' but the only existing indication of volcanic activity observed by Captain Burton

in January, 1862, was on the northern counter-slope of the Albert Crater, where the 'surface is a convexity striated with alternate bands of bright green moss, white lime, and sulphurous marl, red and yellow. It was soft and yielding to the tread, and regular lines of smoke-jets and puffs rose in rings and curls from the stripes, smelling strongly of sulphur, and by the genial warmth attracting many small birds' to the vicinity.

Up to the altitude of 7000 or 8000 ft. the surface of the mountain is clothed with forest. In its lower part the vegetation consists of palms, cocoa, bamboo, and a variety of other trees of tropical growth. The soil stretching from the shore to 1500 ft. above sea-level is a rich yellow loam, admirably fitted for growing sugar-cane, tobacco, and cacao. At the height of 4500 feet the blackberry is seen, and the salvia, heath, and various flowering shrubs. There are also large tracts of fern, succeeded by forest growth to the level, as has been said, of 7000 or 8000 ft.; vegetation then becomes scanty. The mountain is sparsely occupied by natives, who have a few villages on its southern slope, the highest being that of Mapanya, 2650 ft. above the sea, and nearly 8 in. by the road N.N.W. from Victoria, the settlement on Ambas Bay. The climate naturally varies according to elevation from the tropical heat and fever-haunts at its base; to the temperate and healthful region of its middle altitude, and the cold and perhaps perpetual frost of its summit. Upon Albert Mountain the highest temperature registered in January, 1862, was 55°, and the lowest 27°; at 7500 ft. the temperature varied from 45° or 50°, to 70° or 75° at the same period, and was sensibly affected by the apparently constant N.E. wind, often blowing with great violence. The temperate regions of the mountain, above the range of fever, appear well adapted as a sanatorium, and a resort for Europeans from the unhealthy stations on the west coast of Africa; such a retreat in the malarious and hot seasons has long been felt to be a great desideratum.

CAMLAPOOR, a vil. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 32 m. N.W. Bellary. It is defended by a fort with a ditch and glacis; but the greater number of the houses, which in all amount to about 2000, are outside its walls. The ancient but ruined town of Beejanngur is in the immediate vicinity, and the descendants of the rajahs used to live at Camlapoor till 1820, when they removed to the other side of the Toombudra. Some iron is brought from the neighbouring hills and smelted here.

CANADA [add] The subject of the union of the North American provinces under one general government, which had been under consideration for some years, was brought more prominently forward in 1864, and in October of that year a meeting of delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, was held, at which a scheme was drawn up and subsequently submitted to the English government, whose approval it conditionally received. Great advantages are anticipated from the consolidation of the provinces, in regard both to their internal economy and to their external interests. The resolutions adopted at the conference of delegates proposed that there should be a federal union under the crown of Great Britain, based upon the model of the British constitution; that the general government should be exercised by the sovereign or a duly authorized representative of the sovereign, and a parliament composed of a legislative council and a house of commons. The members of the legislative council are to be nominated for life, under certain restrictions, by the crown, the numbers being fixed and in proportionate representation of the several provinces. The house of commons is to consist of members elected upon the basis of population, as determined by every decennial census; the number, until after the census of 1871, to be 194, in the following distribution:—

Upper Canada,	82
Lower Canada,	65
Nova Scotia,	19
New Brunswick,	15
Newfoundland,	8
Prince Edward Island,	5

The house of commons is to be elected for not more than five years, and the parliament is to hold a session once a year at the least. The two houses conjointly are to enact, amend, or repeal laws, 'for the peace, welfare, and good government of the federated provinces, saving the sovereignty

of England.' Subordinate to the supreme government, each province is to have a lieutenant-governor and local legislature, constructed in such manner as the present legislature of the province shall provide; the provincial government to have authority in the regulation of certain local branches of administration, and within defined limits. Provision is made for the admission into the union, upon equitable terms, of the North West Territory, British Columbia, and Vancouver Island. This scheme of confederation has commended itself very generally to the approbation of statesmen, and representatives of the provinces came to England in the spring of 1865 to confer with the queen's government upon the subject, and it appears to be anticipated that it will be put into execution with no greater delay than is necessary for carefully maturing it.

Of late years the Canadas have progressed rapidly in material prosperity and importance, as the following statistics prove. The area and population in 1852 and 1861 respectively were:—

	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1852.	Pop. in 1861.
Upper Canada,	141,000	952,004	1,306,091
Lower Canada,	205,860	890,261	1,111,566
Total,	346,860	1,842,265	2,507,657

The estimated population at the beginning of 1864 was 2,783,079.

The sections of the population in respect of religion were in 1861 as follows:—

Denominations.	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.
Church of England,	311,565	63,487
„ „ Rome,	255,141	943,253
Presbyterians,	303,384	48,735
Methodists,	341,572	30,660
Baptists,	61,559	7,751
Lutherans,	24,299	857
Independents,	9,357	4,927
Quakers,	7,383	121
Unitarians,	634	652
Jews,	614	572
'No religion,'	17,373	2,477
Minor Sects and 'Other } Creeds not classed, ' }	60,210	14,074
Total,	1,396,091	1,111,566

In 1859 the number of schools in Upper and Lower Canada respectively was 4,047 and 3,199; total, 7,246; and of scholars 307,346 and 168,148; total, 475,494.

The net revenue of the province amounted in 1862 to £2,235,841, and the expenditure to £2,389,185; the public debt in 1860, incurred chiefly for public works, being £12,144,264, bearing an annual interest of £656,608.

The trade of Canada has been increasing with great rapidity. In 1848 the total exports of home produce amounted to rather above £2,250,000. The following figures show the value of the exports of domestic produce in recent years, and of the goods entered for home consumption:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1860	£6,926,378	£6,885,324
1861	7,322,839	8,609,364
1862	6,719,225	9,720,126
1863	8,366,306	9,192,898

In the last-named year timber of various kinds figures for £2,280,297; wool for £200,208, and agricultural produce for £2,685,630.

CANAJOHARIE, a vil. U. States, New York, on the Mohawk River and the Erie canal, 55 m. W.N.W. Albany. It contains a number of churches, a bank, and an academy. Stone-quarries are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 4134.

CANAR, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, dist. Assuay, on an elevated and healthy site, 50 m. S.E. Guayaquil. It consists of well-formed streets, with many handsome houses, and carries on a considerable trade in wheat and other agricultural produce of the surrounding district. In the vicinity are some interesting ruins of the times of the Incas.

CANARAC, a tn. presid. Bengal, territory and 45 m. S.S.E. Cuttack, on the N.W. shore of the Bay of Bengal. About 5 m. to the S.W. are the remains of a celebrated temple of the sun, called by the natives Chunder Suraj Birinji Narayan, and by the British the Black Pagoda. Part of the great tower, still standing, is 120 ft. high, and the walls, which are in some parts 20 ft. thick, are covered over with mythological sculptures.

CANE, a river, India, which rises in the S. W. of Bundelcund, near the frontiers of the Saugor and Nerbudda district, at the height of 1700 ft. above the sea, flows circuitously N.N.E., partly along the base of the Bundari range, receiving the Putna, Sonar, Meerhauser, and several other affluents, and joins r. bank Jumna about 50 m. W. of Allahabad. Though it has a course of 230 m., it is so much encumbered by rocks and broken by cataracts, some of which are said to have a fall of 300 ft., that it is nowhere navigable. It abounds in fine fish; and beautiful pebbles, in great request for ornaments, are found in its bed.

CANFIELD, a vil. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. Mahoning, 65 m. S.E. Cleveland. It is neatly built among trees, and in a rich undulating country, which abounds in coal and iron-ore. Pop. 1091.

CANGOZIMA [add.], tn. and seaport, Japan. (See KAGOSIMA.)

CANNAH, KANA, or CALMINA [add.], a tn. W. Africa, Dahomey, 53 m. N. Whydah, on the N. edge of a valley, in a picturesque and cultivated district. It was of old a settlement of the Oyos, to whom the Dahomans were for a long time tributary. But in the early part of this century the Dahoman king, Gezo, expelled the Oyos, and Cannah became a sort of country residence of his court. The town, which covers about 3 m. of ground, is a straggling place of huts and thatch dwellings, inclosed in 'compounds' of mud-wall or palm-leaf, and detached. It stands 271 ft. above the sea. The climate is hot, humid, and unwholesome; the sea-breeze relieves the temperature in the day, but the nights are extremely oppressive, and during the rains fevers are rife. In the S.W. is an old palace of the Dahoman kings, in poor and patched condition. A sacrifice of human beings was established here by the late king Gezo, which precedes the 'customs,' or similar sacrifices, at Abomey the capital. That held in May, 1863, is thus described: 'Near the palace wall were eleven platforms on poles 40 ft. high. On each of these was the dead body of a man in an erect position, clothed in the native style, and having in his hand a calabash or similar vessel, filled with oil, grain, or some other produce. One was represented leading a sheep, also dead.' The victims are made to personate in dress and avocation Oyos, a pastoral and agricultural people, to whom the Dahomans were formerly tributary. Pop. 4000.—(Burton's *Mission to Dahomey*.)

CANNELTON, a tn. U. States, Indiana, Perry co., on the Ohio, 70 m. (by river) E. Evansville. Cannel coal, 4 or 5 ft. thick, is worked in its vicinity, and forms one of the main sources of its prosperity. It possesses a large cotton factory, which can produce 40,000 yards of sheeting weekly. Many of its private buildings are elegant, and its public edifices include several churches. Pop. 2155.

CANNING, PORT. See CALCUTTA in *Suppl.*

CANSO, or WILMOT, a vil. British America, near the E. extremity of Nova Scotia, on a fine harbour formed by Piscatiqui, and St. George isls. on the E., and the mainland and Durell Isl. on the W.; lat. 45° 23' N.; lon. 61° W. It is a long, straggling place, consisting of an ancient and a modern portion, the former standing on hills of red sand, clay, and large boulders, and containing the church, which, seated on a ridge 100 ft. high, is a most conspicuous object at sea; and the latter, which contains two chapels, built farther westward along a narrow channel called the Tickle. The harbour was much visited by the French fishermen and fur-traders as early as the sixteenth century, and was the scene of frequent contests between the French and British, till the supremacy of the latter was established. The position of the harbour at the S. entrance of the Bay of Chedabucto, through which numbers of vessels are continually passing to or from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, gives it an importance which it would not otherwise possess. Pop. about 600.

CANTERBURY [add.], a settlement, New Zealand, Middle Island or New Munster, E. coast, Port Cooper dist. Banks' Peninsula, is a level dist. from the coast to the base of the mountain ridge, whose highest peaks are usually crowned with snow, and reach an elevation of 6000 to 8000 ft. Mount Cook, the loftiest, is 13,200 ft. above the sea-level. It is watered by numerous rivers, which have been named after the distinguished individuals who interested themselves in the formation of the colony—Farquhar, Ashby, Eyre, Courtenay, Hawkins, Selwyn, Cholmondeley, Wynne, and

Ashburton. A large lagoon or lake, W. of Banks' Peninsula, called Waihora by the natives, has been named Lake Ellesmere. The most commodious harbour is Port Cooper. A charter having been granted by the crown, the colony has been settled under a regular government. The chief places in the prov. are Christchurch, the capital, and seat of a bishopric, on the river Avon; and Lyttleton, the post town, on Port Victoria, 8 m. from Christchurch. The breadth of the prov., from E. to W., is about 180 m.; and its length, from N.E. to S.W., about 250 m.; area, 21,875 sq. m., or 14,000,000 ac. The soil is well adapted for agricultural pursuits, and the climate is exceedingly healthy.

The revenue of the prov. of Canterbury, as of that of New Zealand in general, is principally 'territorial,' being derived from the sale of crown-lands, pasture licenses, and assessments. The ordinary revenue, in 1862, from customs, &c., amounted to £71,058, and the territorial to £223,514; total, £294,572. In 1861, the pop. was 16,040, of whom 8939 were males and 7101 females; the natives numbering, in 1858, 349 males and 289 females. For 1864 the census gives the pop. of the prov. at 32,253 souls, of whom 18,932 were males and 13,321 females; so that it has more than doubled in three years. The number of immigrants arriving in the prov. in each of the years 1860–2, was 1889, 996, and 2973 respectively; in the same years respectively 289, 226, and 205 persons left it. The total number of acres of land fenced in 1864 was 342,416, of which there were in wheat 13,328 ac.; in oats, 14,672 ac.; in barley, 2432 ac.; in maize, 107 ac.; in potatoes, 1572 ac.; in gardens and orchards, 220 ac.; in artificial grasses, 31,670 ac.; and other crops, 2564 ac. The stock returns of the prov. give 10,868 horses, 62 mules and asses, 45,263 cattle, 1,567,320 sheep, 769 goats, 10,228 pigs, and 73,745 poultry.

CANTON [add.] [name derived from the Portuguese manner of spelling the prov. *Quangtung, Kantao, or Cantong*]. From various drawbacks, the result of war, famine, rebellion, and tempest, to which this city has been subjected during the last twenty years, the population and commerce have not increased as in other cities in China open to foreign trade. In 1863, when affairs were in a state of comparative quietude, the population was estimated at 1,172,000, divided as follows:—

Boat population, resident	278,000
Within the old city wall	296,000
Within and without the new city wall	234,000
Western suburb	185,000
Eastern suburb	67,000
Southern suburb (Honam)	112,000

1,172,000

Though there are no bridges across the Choo-Kiang, yet there are numerous ferries, with crowds of san-pans plying continually day and night, that serve the purpose for traffic. In August, 1862, the boat population, as well as others, suffered severely from an unusually terrific hurricane or typhoon, when it was calculated by the Chinese authorities that not less than 60,000 people were drowned or killed by falling houses, during its continuance of fourteen hours. The actual known loss was ascertained to be 52,350, as a dollar was paid for every body found and buried. During the period that Commissioner Yeh held supreme power at Canton (1855–56), upwards of 70,000 real and suspected rebels were decapitated, about one-third of them being Cantonese. These calamities, together with the famine that succeeded the war with the British and French allied forces (1856–57), and the considerable reduction in foreign trade after that event, have seriously checked the increase of population during the past ten years.

Amongst this large native community there has been at no period any great number of foreign residents; but these are greatly diminished since the formation of the colony of Hong-Kong, and the opening of new ports in the northern provinces, whither commerce has induced them to remove. In 1864, according to the Hong list, including Whampoa, the foreigners of all nations and occupations numbered only 135:—

Consuls and Assistants	14
Merchants and Assistants	35
Customs Officials	44
Dock Employés	19
Missionaries and others	23

135

Of this number 72 were British, 36 American, and other nationalities, 27. In 1846 there were 357 foreign residents, exclusive of the families belonging to several of them. Up to 1856 this foreign population resided at the factories chiefly built by the East India Company, which at the bombardment and capture of Canton, at the close of that year, were burned and razed to the ground by the Chinese; and after peace was proclaimed, the merchants had to rent native tenements on the Honam side, while the consular and other officials were scattered over Canton city and western suburbs. This was exceedingly inconvenient and detrimental to trade, and therefore Lord Elgin obtained a concession from the Chinese authorities of the Sha-meen forts, which had been destroyed, and which were situated at a salubrious point of the west suburb, on the river's bank, where the water almost insulated the site. The area allowed for the foreign settlement has been filled up and levelled, giving an extent of 24 acres. On the river boundary it is protected by a granite wall, and there is sufficient depth of water for a vessel of 1000 tons to lie alongside; on the landward side it is separated from the Chinese dwellings by a canal having stone embankments, across which are three substantial bridges of hewn stone. Good roads are constructed along the margin of the concession, and that part facing the river is planted with trees and shrubs, forming a delightful promenade. Streets have been laid out, and the land parcelled into building lots, which realized £46,500 by auction in August, 1861; since when building has progressed but slowly. The British, American, and French consulates, however, and the chief mercantile firms in China, have erected spacious hongs and dwellings; and the residents have formed themselves into a committee for municipal purposes. Connected with this change of site and destruction of property at the old factories, there was a claim made against the Chinese government for the loss each resident sustained, which was to be paid out of the indemnity money. On the part of the British it amounted to £700,000, while the American and French claims were about a third of that sum.

Foreign vessels bound for the port of Canton generally bring up at Macao Roads, or Victoria harbour, Hong-Kong; there being an authorized body of Chinese pilots at hand to take them to either anchorage. From the strong eddies and intricate navigation in the estuary and inner waters of the Canton River (which is only one of several outlets of the Great West River and its affluents), it is necessary to take a second pilot as far as the Bocca Tigris, which is considered the limits of the port, and distant 45 m. from the city; thence a third pilot assists to the anchorage at Whampoa, which is the actual foreign port of Canton, although 12 m. distant from the Sha-meen settlement. By the treaty of Tientsin (1858) there are local consular regulations for the shipping, enforced by a resident British vice-consul and an American consular agent. From the rise of the tide, and nature of the ground here, it has been found most advantageous to construct docks for repairing ships, of which there were ten in January, 1864—two of stone, one wood, and seven earthwork—from 145 ft. to 550 ft. long; two being pumped dry by steam-engines. From these facilities of dock accommodation, a number of ships entered inwards and outwards have no traffic at this port, so that the shipping returns are in excess of the commercial tonnage.

SHIPPING in the PORT of CANTON in the years 1863-64.

Nationality.	1863.				1864.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	96	57,425	95	56,885	99	50,762	100	49,979
River Steamers and Lorchas	167	22,262	167	22,262	12	8,352	12	8,352
American	27	19,575	28	19,968	9	7,783	9	7,783
River Steamers	480	172,268	480	172,268	617	250,954	617	250,954
Sundry Nations	97	20,000	97	28,735	110	34,898	117	37,130
Total	867	300,520	867	300,118	847	352,749	855	354,198

The trade of Canton has been known for three centuries throughout the civilized world, and the city continued the chief foreign emporium in China until 1850, when Shanghai

began to surpass it. In 1842 the northern ports were opened; in 1851 Chinese emigration to Australia and California was removed to Hong-Kong; in 1854 a serious insurrection, which destroyed the manufactories of Fatshan, happened; in 1856 the foreign factories were burned, and the river blockaded; and in 1857 the city was captured by the British and French: 'these misfortunes, joined to the previous drawbacks, completed the commercial decadence of the port.' Since then the opening of other ports for foreign trade has diminished the relative importance of Canton, and will continue to interfere with its prosperity. According to the latest consular returns, the following is the estimated value of the export and import trade:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Total Exports	£4,060,746	£3,862,039	£2,361,424
Total Imports	2,412,515	2,281,364	2,033,539

The import trade of Canton has suffered from the levy of additional imposts to meet the immense expenses caused to the Chinese government by the Taeping rebellion, as well as from a mercantile revolution that is taking place. The Chinese merchants, appreciating by degrees the value of foreign trade, are getting it more and more into their own hands, and now go to Hong-Kong to purchase what they require, importing the merchandise in native vessels to the various places on the coast. The consequence is, that the trade of Canton shows a great falling off in both cotton and woollen manufactures, and also in opium, the value of which in dollars (4s. 9½d.) in 1864 was 1,322,866, against 2,290,234 in 1863—a decrease of 967,368 dollars. In the export trade of Canton there has likewise been a falling off, affecting almost all the articles of export, as the following table shows:—

	1863.	1864.
Tea	5,662,268 dols.	3,344,678 dols.
Silk	2,766,567 "	1,571,670 "
Cotton	25,339 "	22,088 "
Chinese produce	7,628,888 "	4,875,275 "

The decrease in tea is attributed to its having been forwarded during the year 1864 to the Portuguese port of Macao, where it can be shipped duty free, and to the ports of Foo-chow and Hankow absorbing all that used to come down before they were opened.

From the spirit of commercial enterprise which is spreading among the native merchants, and possessing as they do considerable advantages over foreigners in buying and selling, it is probable they will gradually absorb both the import and export trade, as well as the extensive coast-carrying traffic.

Formerly the whole of the foreign trade was carried on in sailing ships, which received and discharged their cargoes through native junks at Whampoa. Since the establishment of the colony of Hong-Kong, there has sprung up quite a flotilla of river steamers, chiefly of American build, which ply daily between Canton, Hong-Kong, and Macao, and convey the greater part of the produce and merchandise, for native and foreign consumption. The traveller now visiting the far East can find in these steamers speed and accommodation equal, if not superior, to the best river boats in Europe. From Canton to Hong-Kong the distance is 96 m., which is ordinarily performed in 6½ hours. A large native passenger traffic is done, frequently carrying 500 to 600 at a trip.

Events of vital importance to the prosperity of this ancient

city, as well as to British and foreign relations with the empire at large, have occurred in the annals of Canton within the period of the last ten years. On the 8th October, 1856, a small vessel named the *Arrow*, having a Chinese crew, but owned by an English firm at Hong-Kong, and commanded by an Englishman, was seized upon some pretext by the native authorities; twelve of the crew were bound

and carried away, and the British flag was hauled down. Rear-admiral Sir Michael Seymour demanded satisfaction for the outrage and insult, but was refused by the notorious anti-

foreign mandarin Yeh, then at Canton as a special commissioner from the court of Peking. This was deemed a *casus belli*, and hostilities commenced on the 24th, by the capture of the river forts at Canton, and the entrance of a large force into the city, by blowing one of the gates to pieces. On the 12th November the fleet reduced the Bogue forts, 200 guns, and the Annunghoy forts, 210 guns, having complete command of the river. The expedition was then reinforced by two brigades of infantry and artillery, and a large contingent of French sailors and marines, beside their fleet under Rear-admiral de Genouilly. The combined forces made a grand attack on the 28th and 29th December, bombarding the city and carrying it by storm, while the stubborn Commissioner Yeh was taken prisoner, and afterwards deported to Calcutta, where he died. Meanwhile the allies held military possession of the city, without interfering with the peaceable inhabitants, who became excessively friendly towards their conquerors.

300 m., of which about 120 are navigable by steam-boats. It is the only river which has its course wholly within the state, and carries its waters directly to the ocean.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, a vil. U. States, Missouri, r. bank Mississippi, in a well-timbered and fertile county of same name, about 100 m. S.S.E. St. Louis. It is the seat of St. Vincent's college, and has a good landing on the river.

CAPE ISLAND, a vil. U. States, New Jersey, on the small island of same name, at the S. extremity of the state, 95 m. S. Trenton. It is one of the most fashionable watering-places in the States; and in summer, having daily steam communication with Philadelphia, is crowded with its citizens, for whose accommodation several hotels have been erected. Pop. 600.

CAPE NORTH, British America, forming the N.E. extremity of Cape Breton Island, is a bold and rocky headland, which rises abruptly from the sea to the height of 1100 ft., and is composed of slate in nearly vertical strata. Frequent and heavy squalls prevail in its vicinity. About 8 m. E. of it, the N.W. extremity of the island is formed by Cape St. Lawrence, composed also of slate rock, and so steep that except on its W. side there is no landing even for boats. About a mile S.E. a remarkable sugar-loaf peak, called Bear Hill, rises from the shore to the height of 750 ft. Still further E. towards North Cape is St. Lawrence Bay, which is 4½ m. wide and 1½ m. deep, and within half a mile of the shore affords an anchorage of 9 or 10 fathoms, with a bad bottom of rock or loose sand.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE [add.], a British colony, S. Africa. In consequence of the anomalous position of the territory of British Kaffraria, which is administered by a lieutenant-governor subject to the direction of the governor of the Cape Colony, the inhabitants of it have agitated a demand for separate legislative powers of their own. It has, therefore, been proposed, and is contemplated by the home government, to annex the territory to that of the Cape of Good Hope, and give the inhabitants a share of representation in the Cape parliament. The Cape Colony will thus be increased by the accession of a population of 81,353, consisting of 6705 Europeans and 74,648 natives, amongst whom are 3418 native and European landholders, occupying 739,819 acres, of which 314,806 acres had been surveyed in 1861. The total revenue for the public service of British Kaffraria in 1861 amounted to £24,718, and the expenditure to £37,491; the deficiency having to be supplied by grants from the imperial treasury.

Finance.—Unfortunately the financial position of the Cape Colony itself appears to be somewhat similar, the revenue falling short of the expenditure, and requiring to be supplemented by loans; by which means a public debt has been created, first appearing at £80,000 in 1859, and then at £715,050 in 1863. The year 1862, however, had been a disastrous one for the colony, excessive drought and the ravages of insects having wrought serious damages to crops, cattle, vines, and almost every branch of colonial industry.

The state of the public revenue and expenditure in the years 1860–1862, is apparent from the following figures:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Revenue,	£742,771	£748,866	£716,489
Expenditure,	729,690	763,237	683,792

The apparent excess of revenue over expenditure in 1862 is accounted for by the fact that certain loans are reckoned under the head of revenue; the net amount being in reality £67,000 less than in 1861.

Commerce.—The condition of the foreign trade of the colony will be understood from the following table of shipping entered and cleared in 1860–62:—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1860	1014	329,934	1042	355,358
1861	976	322,057	951	306,451
1862	1044	363,537	1053	369,183



The place was occupied as a material guarantee for the payment of an indemnity of £666,000, in equal proportions to the British and French. For nearly four years the allies held supreme jurisdiction over the city, which at length was evacuated by them on the 21st October, 1861, and possession handed over to the viceroy of Quang-tung.—(Par. Blue-books; Williams' Chinese Commercial Guide; MS. Notes.)

CANTON, a tn. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. Stark, beautifully situated on the Nimishillen Creek, and on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railway, 75 m. N.W. Pittsburg. It stands in the finest wheat district of the state, and possesses an academy, gun-barrel factories, woollen factories, and iron-foundries. Bituminous coal and limestone are found in the vicinity. Pop. 4041.

CAORLE, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Venice, at the mouth of the Livenza in the Adriatic. It has a small fort and a fishery, and was once the seat of the patriarchy of Venice. Pop. 2152.

CAPE FEAR, a river, U. States, which is formed by the union of the Haw and Deep at Hlwood, co. Chatham, N. Carolina, flows tortuously S.E., and enters the Atlantic by two channels—one on each side of Smith's Island. Its whole length, including one of its head branches, is about

Of this shipping in 1862, 786 vessels (*entered*), measuring 237,277 tons, and 802 vessels (*cleared*), of 247,227 tons, were British. In the three years 1860-2, six vessels, of 460 tons in the aggregate, were built in the colony.

The value of the imports and exports in each of the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, was as follows:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Imports,	£2,605,305	£2,785,853	£2,275,833
Exports,	1,972,700	1,957,686	2,224,446

The principal articles imported and exported, and the value of them, are exhibited in these tables:—

Principal Articles of Import.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£	£	£
Apparel,	134,280	138,740	117,753
Beer,	48,575	57,634	40,612
Cabinet and Uphol. Wares,	34,484	39,467	27,033
Coal,	16,570	25,383	20,473
Coffee,	161,632	145,082	170,280
Cotton Manufactures,	303,713	263,393	187,661
Haberdashery, &c.,	238,467	252,297	191,230
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,	168,020	149,622	102,285
Iron,	24,807	17,435	16,506
Leather, Manufactured,	79,277	93,139	71,791
Linen Manufactures,	24,484	18,652	9,937
Oilmen's Stores,	52,825	51,814	51,976
Rice,	44,064	54,901	63,695
Saddlery and Harness,	36,033	30,739	15,914
Raw Sugar,	131,458	139,654	120,223
Tea,	15,518	42,928	36,632
Tobacco, Manufactured,	9,692	6,405	7,501
Deals,	75,038	86,368	9,393
Woolen Manufactures,	113,961	108,574	71,212

Principal Articles of Export.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£	£	£
Copper Ore,	61,442	93,565	103,214
Ostrich Feathers,	24,142	42,488	72,834
Hides,	13,135	17,622	17,367
Ivory,	14,731	24,813	10,773
Goat Skins,	32,477	45,925	53,677
Sheep Skins,	51,407	65,929	69,495
Wine,	39,991	31,453	46,054
Wool,	1,460,784	1,283,136	1,504,661

Population.—According to the last return, in the year 1856, the population and area of the colony stood thus:—

Population.				
White.	Coloured.	Aliens.	Various (Malays, &c.)	Area sq. m.
102,156	129,167	10,584	25,189	104,931
Making a total population of 267,096.				

CAPE VINCENT, a vil. and port of entry, U. States, New York, on the St. Lawrence, and on the Rome and Watertown railway, 160 m. N.W. Albany. It possesses a steam-boat landing, and a ship-yard. Pop. 3585.

CAPO DI PONTE, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Belluno, r. bank Piave. It possesses a splendid bridge, which is thrown across the river at a point where its stream is confined between rocky precipices. Pop. 3350.

CAP ST. IGNAZE, a tn. Canada East, co. Montmagny, r. bank St. Lawrence, 42 m. N.E. Quebec, on the railway to Trois-Pistoles. It possesses ship-building yards, and has an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. about 2800.

CARABALLOS (THE CORDILLERA OF), a mountain range, Philippine Isles, which stretches from N. to S. over the Island of Luzon, over 6° of lat., with a breadth which where greatest is about 45 m. Its culminating point, of which, however, the height is not stated, is in lat. 16° 7' N.; lon. 120° 50' E. From this point, as a common nucleus, it proceeds in three branches—two of them N., terminating respectively in Capes Engano and Pato; and the other S., terminating in the volcano of Bulusan.

CARACOLLO, a tn. S. America, Bolivia, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Oruro, near an affluent of the Desaguadero. It covers a large space, is of pleasing appearance, consists of houses of one story, but commodious, and has a spacious plaza or square, with a number of shops and a church.

CARAGA, a prov. Philippine Isles, forming the large projection in the N.E. of the island of Mindanao. Inland it is bounded by prov. Misamis, and the territory of the native sultan of Mindanao. On all other sides it is washed by the sea. Area about 7000 geo. sq. m. On its coast are several bays and indentations, affording tolerable anchorage. The

interior, comparatively unknown, is covered with mountains, apparently volcanic. Dense forests, containing much fine teak timber, clothe their sides and summit, but, owing to the impossibility of transport, possess no commercial value. Cultivation is confined to mere patches, and most of the rice consumed is obtained from Luzon and Zebu. The favourite employment is gold-washing, which is said to be more productive here than in any other part of the Philippines. The bulk of the population is Bisaya; but there are several wild tribes of unknown origin. Pop., exclusive of wild tribes, 31,963.

CARBONDALE, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, in a valley near the head of the Lackawanna, and on a railway which connects it with Honesdale, 140 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Its prosperity, which has grown very rapidly, is owing to its coal-field, the beds of which are said to be extremely rich, and to be 20 ft. thick. Pop. 5575.

CARDENAS, a tn. and bay on the N. coast of Cuba, 43 m. E. Matanzas; lat. 23° 12' N.; lon. 81° 5' W. It has a small shallow harbour, where the American filibuster, General Lopez, landed on the 17th May, 1850, and compelled the garrison of the fort to surrender; but was soon checked in his advance into the interior, and with difficulty accomplished his escape from the island. Pop. about 1200.

CARLETON, a vil. and township, British America, Canada East, co. Bonaventure, on the N. shore of a shallow lagoon in Chaleur Bay. It possesses a church, a school, and an excellent and capacious roadstead, safe in all winds. Immediately in rear of the village, Mount Carleton rises to the height of 1800 ft. Pop. of township, 1000.

CARLISLE, or **NEW CARLISLE**, a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. co. Bonaventure, dist. Gaspé, on the N. shore of Chaleur Bay. It contains two churches, a court-house, and jail, and is actively engaged in the fisheries; possessing in Paspebiac Bay, situated to the E. of it, an excellent roadstead, and the principal fishing establishment in Chaleur Bay. Pop. 500.

CARLOPAGO, a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontiers, cap. dist. of same name, on the Strait of Morlaca, in the Adriatic, 65 m. S.S.E. Fiume; with a fine old parish church, a Capuchin monastery, a German trivial school, a free haven, and a large trade. Pop. 660.

CARLOS, (SAN), or **ANCUD**, a tn. and port, Chili. (See *ANCUD in Supp.*)

CARLOS (SAN), a tn. Chili, prov. Nuble, cap. dep. of same name, on the Nabotava Creek, 200 m. S. by W. Valparaiso; lat. 36° S.; lon. 72° 1' W. It contains about 300 houses, regularly arranged in a plaza, and in longitudinal and transversal streets, and has a church, a public and two private schools, and an alameda. The dep. was once celebrated for its gold-mines. Pop. 4250.

CARMEN, or **PUEBLA CARMEN**, a tn. S. America, r. bank Parana, on the S. frontiers of Paraguay; lat. 27° 12' 30' S.; lon. 56° 14' 21' W. It is a new place, built after government had thought proper to abandon the old and important settlement of Ytapua or Encarnacion, situated 12 m. farther up the river. The inhabitants, about 1000, carry on a considerable trade with the neighbouring districts.

CARRIACOU, an isl. West Indies, Windward Islands, the largest of the Grenadine group, 16 m. N.E. Grenada, is of irregular form, about 21 m. in circuit. Its S. and W. sides are so encumbered with shoals and small islets that none but small vessels can approach them with safety; but on the N. shore are two commodious anchorages. The island is inhabited.

CARRIZAL, a tn. Mexico, state and 126 m. N. Chihuahua, near the Carmen; lat. 30° 28' N.; lon. 106° 42' W. Being originally established as a presidio or military station, it is still surrounded by a wall, and provided with a small garrison. These however have failed to protect it from the incursions of the Indians, from whom it has repeatedly suffered severely. Though still well peopled, it possesses little importance, and is remarkable chiefly for the beauty of its site. A little to the S.W. of Carrizal are found the extensive ruins of an old Indian town, to which the name of Casas Grandes, or Casas de los Aztecas, has been given.

CARROLLTON, two vils. U. States:—1. A vil. Louisiana, l. bank Mississippi, 7 m. above New Orleans, with which it is connected by a railroad. It is the residence of many

persons who are engaged in business in New Orleans, and has pleasure-gardens which are much frequented by visitors. Pop. 1756.—2. A vil. Illinois, cap. Greene co., on the railway from Alton to Springfield, 70 m. S.W. the latter. In a fertile and populous district, and with coal and timber in its vicinity, it has several manufactories; and possesses four or five churches, and a free school. Pop. 2752.

CASA BLANCA, a tn. Chili, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Valparaiso, cap. dep. of same name, in the midst of a narrow valley, 790 feet above sea-level. It is built chiefly along both sides of the highroad to Santiago; has a considerable number of shops, supplied chiefly with such articles as are required by the constant stream of cartmen and muleteers moving to and from the port, and contains 2000 inhabitants, who find profitable employment in raising fruits and vegetables, and rearing poultry for Valparaiso.

CASALEONE, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 22 m. S.S.E. Verona, on an unhealthy site; with a good church and numerous villas. Pop. 2400.

CASCADE COVE, New Zealand, on the S. side of Dusky Bay, near the S.W. extremity of Middle Island or Munster, has at its entrance a width of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. with a depth of 26 fathoms; and stretches $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in a S.S.W. direction. Within the entrance a sandy point projecting from the S. shore narrows the navigable space, but farther up the width increases, and gives good anchorage in 12 to 15 fathoms. A considerable stream at the head of the Cove forms the cascade from which it has derived its name.

CASCAPEDIAC, a river and bay, Canada East, dist. Gaspé.—The river, issuing from a lake in a mountainous district, flows circuitously S.E. for above 60 m., and falls into the bay of its name on the N. shore, not far from the head of Chaleur Bay. Though a considerable stream it can only be entered by boats in consequence of extensive shoals of sand and mud.—The bay, which lies between Black Point and Tracadigash Point on the W., is 13 m. wide, and 5 or 6 m. deep, and is much visited by timber ships. Immediately to the E. is the village of Richmond, rendered conspicuous by its church; while its W. shores are well settled, mostly by French Canadians and Acadians. Black Point, its E. extremity, is a bold and rocky promontory, rising 400 ft. above the sea.

CASSANGE, a tn. S.W. Africa, interesting as the farthest inland station of the Portuguese; lat. $9^{\circ} 37' 30''$ S.; lon. $17^{\circ} 49'$ E. It stands in a deep valley, about 40 m. W. of the Quango or Coango, and 310 m. nearly E.S.E. Loanda. It consists of about 40 or 50 houses belonging to Portuguese traders, all built of wattle and daub, and surrounded by plantations of maize, manioc, &c. Behind are kitchen gardens, in which grow the common European vegetables, potatoes, pease, cabbages, onions, &c. All the traders are officers in the militia, and many of them have become rich by sending out *pombeiros*, or native traders, with large quantities of goods to trade with on their account. The Portuguese government, fearing that cases of collision might thus occur and compel them to interfere, have prohibited their subjects from crossing the frontier; but the prohibition is little more than a dead letter, and the traders seem inclined to spread along the banks of the Quango. In addition to the traders there is a considerable coloured population in Cassange.

CASSERGODE, or **KASSERGODE**, a vil. India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Canara, 100 m. N.N.W. Calicut. It is scattered over a large area in the rear of a backwater, and contains an industrious and thriving population of Hindoos and Mahometans, who carry on an extensive trade in cocoanuts and rice, which constitute their principal produce.

CASTELMUSCHIO, a tn. Austrian empire, circle Istria, on the N. extremity of the island of Veglia, in the Bay of Quarnero; with an old castle, a charitable endowment, and a good harbour. Pop. 1400.

CASTLETON, a vil. U. States, Vermont, on a river of same name, and at the intersection of the Rutland and Washington, and the Saratoga and Castleton railways. It possesses a medical college in connection with that of Middleburgh. Pop. 2852.

CASTRIES, a bay, Russian empire, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Tartary, to the S. of Mania Strait; lat. $51^{\circ} 28'$ N.; lon. $141^{\circ} 49'$ E. The entrance, in the middle of which lies Danger Rock, is between Castries Point on the N., and Quoin Point or Klostercamp on the S. Although the greater part

of it is open to easterly winds, which throw in a heavy sea, there is good shelter behind some islands within it, particularly Observatory Island, where the depth is 3 fathoms. On Quoin Point stands a lighthouse, 250 ft. above the sea, showing a fixed light visible 18 m. The isthmus separating Castries Bay from the Amoor is only 40 m. across, and the distance between it and Lake Kyzi is not more than 15 m. It has hence been proposed to make this bay the great maritime outlet for the produce of the Russian territories on the Amoor. With this view the town of Sofyevok has been founded on the river, and a good road made to connect it with the bay. A railway also has been projected, and several magnificent works, which time may probably mature. The great drawback to Castries Bay as a port is its being frozen from the middle of November to April. The shores of the bay are surrounded by hills, which terminate in bold cliffs of trachyte and basalt. The loftiest of the hills, Mount Arbod, has an elevation of 1100 ft., and forms a good landmark. At the mouth of the Nally, a rivulet which enters the bay, the Russians have erected the port of Alexandrovski, defended by several batteries; and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther inland have established the military colony of Castries, consisting of a church, an hospital, and about 60 log-houses, inhabited by about 150 soldiers and their families.

CASTRO, a seaport tn. Chili, on the eastern shore of the island of Chiloe; lat. $42^{\circ} 28'$ S.; lon. $73^{\circ} 50'$ W. It stands on a steep hill, near the bottom of an island-locked bay, and consists of about 250 wooden houses, forming two or three streets. Of the two churches, one, built by the Jesuits, is becoming ruinous; the other, in the middle of the plaza, has a picturesque and venerable appearance. A model and two primary schools are supported by government. Under the Spaniards, the annual ships from Peru landed their treasures at Castro.

CATACAMAS, an Indian tn. Central America, Honduras, on a stream of same name, near its confluence with the Guayape, 10 m. W. Jutijalpa. It is regularly governed as a municipality, with an Indian at its head; consists of dwellings, most of them roofed with tiles, and many of them substantially built; possesses a handsome church, and contains about 2000 orderly and industrious inhabitants, all professedly Christian.

CATAMARCA [add.], a prov. La Plata, bounded N. by Salta, E. Tucuman and Santiago, S. Cordova and La Rioja, and W. La Rioja and Chili; area about 60,000 sq. m. The surface is very mountainous in all directions except the S., where it stretches out into a large plain of very indifferent fertility. The loftiest and best-known of the mountains is the Sierra de Aconquija, which stretches from S. to N. towards the frontiers of Salta, and attains in its culminating point near its S. extremity a height of more than 16,000 ft. Here Aconquija becomes linked with two other ranges—the Sierra del Alto, which stretches S.S.E., and is prolonged by the Sierra de Ancaste, and the Sierra de Ambato, which stretches S.S.W. into prov. Rioja, and is connected by other chains with the Cordillera of the Andes. The Santa Maria, flowing N. to its junction with the Huachipas, is the only river of the least consequence, but every valley having its stream or mountain torrent, the whole province is well watered. The only lake is the Laguna Blanca, which lies at the foot of Cerro Azul, in the bottom of one of four large valleys formed by the Sierra de Aconquija. It is very shallow, and though covering a large area during the rains, becomes almost dry in the hot season. The soil is tolerably fertile, producing large crops of maize and wheat, and rearing large numbers of live-stock, especially goats. The vine is also cultivated, and yields wine and spirits which bear a high name in the surrounding countries. The principal exports are beasts of burden, sent into Bolivia and Peru; horned cattle, which find a ready market at Copiapo in Chili; and hides and goat-skins, raw or tanned, sent in great numbers to Buenos Ayres. Other articles are wheat, capsicums, anise-seed, tobacco, wine, spirits, and dried figs. The principal mineral is iron, but gold, silver, and lead are also found. The political division of the prov. is into eight departments—El Rectoral, or dep. of Catamarca, the capital, pop. about 20,000; Piedra Blanca, pop. 10,000; Ancaste, pop. 16,000; Alto, pop. about 12,000; Fuerte de Andalgalá, pop. 140,000; Santa Maria, pop. 8000; Belen, pop. 7600; and Tingasta,

pop. 8900. Pop. of province about 80,000, chiefly of Indian extraction, with a considerable mixture of Spaniards.

CATAMARCA [add.], a tn. La Plata, cap. of above prov., on the W. side of Valle Viejo, at the foot of the mountains of Ambato, 170 m. W.N.W. Santiago; lat. 27° 40' S.; lon. 67° W. It extends over a large space, and consists of wide regular streets, with commodious whitewashed houses, presenting a pleasing contrast to the dark green of the orange gardens with which they are surrounded. The principal industrial establishments are flour-mills. There is also a considerable manufacture of woollen and silk hats. A little E. of the town excellent clay is found, and employed to some extent in making roofing tiles. The surrounding district, though both sandy and stony, is well cultivated, and in addition to ordinary crops of maize, wheat, and beans, yields excellent cotton to such an extent as to furnish a considerable export to Cordoba. Fruit also, particularly apples and water-melons, abound. Pop. 5150.

CATHARINES (Str.), a tn. Canada West, situated on the Welland canal, in the township of Grantham and co. of Lincoln, 12 m. from Niagara Falls, is beautifully situated on a plateau above the valley watered by the canal, and in the heart of a fertile and agreeable country. Its medicinal waters are held in high esteem, and during the summer months it becomes a favourite resort of travellers in search of health or pleasure. The manufacture of machinery and agricultural implements is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. in 1858, about 6500.

CATORCE [add.], a tn. Mexico, state and 120 m. N. by W. San Luis Potosi, on a steep mountain, at the height of above 8500 ft. above the sea. It is very irregularly built, the streets, following the original inequalities of the ground, are in many places totally unfit for carriages, while the houses are so unevenly placed, as to be sometimes of three stories on one side and of only a single story on the other. The buildings for smelting silver ore and other purposes are at some distance S. of the town, and the mines lie scattered over the neighbouring mountains. Large fortunes were made up to the time of the revolution, but immediately thereafter, in consequence of the withdrawal of capital and the continued unsettled state of the country, the returns were soon reduced to a fourth of what they had previously been.

CAUGHNAWAGA, or SAULT ST. LOUIS, a town, British America, Canada East, co. Laprairie, r. bank St. Lawrence, 9 m. S.W. Montreal. It is entirely occupied by Indians of the Iroquois tribe, and governed by a council of seven Indian chiefs. Pop. about 1200.

CAUQUENNES, a tn. Chili, cap. prov. Maule, on a slope between a river of same name and Tutuben Creek, 200 m. S. Valparaiso. It consists of seven streets running N. and S., and six others intersecting them at right angles; and has a plaza, a public promenade, two churches, and seven schools. Pop. 3500.

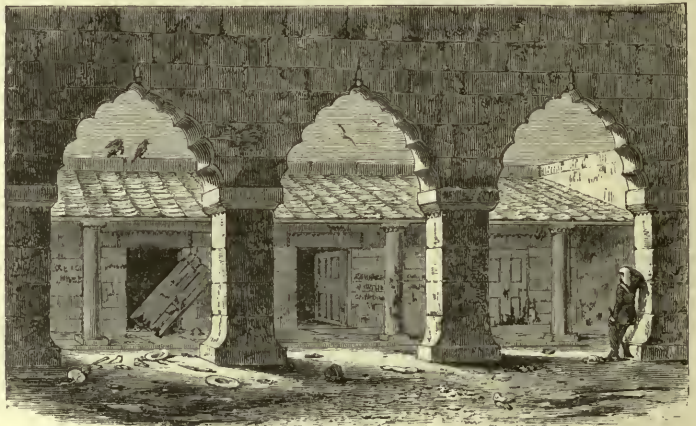
CAVACO, KAVAKO, or MARIMBOMBA, a river, S.W. Africa, which forms the limit of the town of Benguela on the N., rises in the mountains of Ganda, flows N.N.W. through the scorching tract of Makango, and having entered the plain and formed a number of small lakes called Bimba, is lost in the sand. During the greater part of the year it exists merely as a sand-river, which becomes visible only when the sand covering it is dug through. There are many rivers of the same kind in Africa; but there is this peculiarity in the Cavaco, that its water is perfectly sweet, while the water obtained by digging into others has usually a mineral saline taste.

CAVAZZO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 26 m. N. Udine, r. bank Tagliamento; with a parish church and a sulphur spring. Pop. 2077.

CAWNPORE [add.], a dist. India, N.W. Provinces, Doab, between lat. 25° 53' and 27° N.; lon. 79° 34' and

80° 37' E.; is bounded N.W. by Etawah and Furruckabad; S.W. the Jumna; S.E. Futtehpore; and N.E. the Ganges; length, N. to S., 75 m.; breadth, 65 m.; area, 2337 sq. m. It is traversed by the Grand Trunk road and the portion of the East Indian railway between Allahabad and Agra. Lying between the Jumna and the Ganges, it forms a vast alluvial tract, raised from 60 to 120 ft. above these streams in the dry season, remarkably fertile, and for the most part cultivated like a garden, but with a surface so little diversified as to be monotonous in the extreme. The principal alimentary crops are wheat, barley, pulse, oil-seeds, potatoes, sugar-cane, and maize. The two last are particularly luxuriant, growing to the height of 8 or 10 ft., and so closely as to exclude the light of the sun. The principal commercial crops are tobacco, opium, safflower, indigo, and cotton. Almost the only exception to the general fertility of the district occurs in the vicinity of the cantonment of Cawnpore, where the soil is sandy, and during the season, when stifling hot winds blow, is carried aloft in clouds of dust, sometimes producing an almost midnight darkness. The means of education, though still very deficient, are more ample than those possessed by most districts of India. In 1848 the number of schools classed under the heads of Persian, Arabic, Hindee, Sanscrit, and English, was 540, with an attendance of 4700 pupils. Pop. 1,174,156.

CAWNPORE [add.], a tn. cap. of above dist., 120 m. N.W. Allahabad, on the E. Indian railway. The town, on the r. bank of the Ganges, was fatally distinguished in the Indian mutiny of 1857. In June the native regiments stationed here mutinied, and placed themselves under the Rajah of Bithoor, the notorious Nana Sahib. General Wheeler, with a small body of English troops, hastily intrenched himself, but was compelled by famine and loss of men to surrender, stipu-



THE 'SLAUGHTER HOUSE,' CAWNPORE, in which the Massacre took place.—From Green's Sketches in India during the Mutiny.

lating that he and his party should be allowed to leave the place uninjured. But after the troops, with the women and children, had been embarked in boats on the Ganges, they were treacherously fired upon; many were killed, and the remainder conveyed back to the city, where the men were massacred, and the women and children placed in confinement. On the approach of General Havelock the Nana ordered these helpless prisoners to be slaughtered, and their bodies to be thrown into a well (July 15th). On the following day the victorious progress of Havelock forced the rajah to retreat, and the British soldiery inflicted a terrible retribution on the sanguinary sepoys. For some time after these events Cawnpore was little better than a heap of ruins, but having been partly rebuilt it is beginning to resume its previous appearance. A church perpetuates the record of the Cawnpore massacre, and memorial gardens inclose the cemetery, the well, and other sites of the melancholy catastrophe. The approach to the gardens is exceedingly barren and uncultivated, but on entering the gates everything looks fertile and green. The gardens are beautifully laid out, and are irrigated by miniature canals conveying water to them

a distance of 15 m., so that their verdure is kept up even during the dry season. Close by the site of the bungalow or house in which the women and children were murdered is the well, over which an octagon building of beautiful architecture has been erected, entered by steps and a bronze gateway. In the interior is a kind of tomb, also octagonal, of carved stone, with an inscription round the base, and surmounted by a figure of Mercy in white marble. There is no roof to the building, the idea of a well being preserved as much as possible.

CAYENNE [add.], an isl., river, and tn. S. America, French Guiana:—The ISLAND, formed by the rivers Oyac and Cayenne, and a branch which unites them, so as to separate it entirely from the mainland, is situated on the N.E. coast of Guiana, and consists of an alluvial tract slightly raised above the level of the sea, and even somewhat depressed toward the centre, where it becomes swampy and very unhealthy; the N. parts, however, are mountainous, and the N.E. shore is formed of sandy bays, separated by bold rocky heights, which decline towards the S. and W. It is of an irregularly square form, and has a circuit of about 35 m. The soil is generally fertile, and produces in abundance maize, manioc, vanilla, sugar, rice, tobacco, indigo, pepper, cloves, cacao, and cotton.—The RIVER, rising in a mountainous district, flows N.E., and after contributing to form the island, by passing along its N. side, falls into the Atlantic. Its whole course is about 40 m.—The TOWN, which ranks as the capital of French Guiana, stands at the mouth of the river, on the N.W. extremity of the island. It consists of about 500 houses, constructed mostly of wood, and whitewashed or painted, so as to have rather a cheerful appearance. The older portion is very irregular in its form, but the more modern portion has spacious straight streets, generally well paved and clean, and lined with houses, of which a few are handsome. Between the two portions is the Place d'Armes, a large open space, planted with orange trees. The harbour, which is defended by a fort, is shallow, but otherwise commodious, and the roadstead immediately beyond it is the best on the coast. In 1826 the value of the imports was £56,000, and of exports £164,000. Cayenne, which had long been used as a penal settlement, has recently acquired additional notoriety from the number of political persons who have been banished to it, on the summary charge of disaffection to the existing French government. In 1857 the different penal colonies on the island contained 4000 persons who had been transported. Exclusive of them, the pop. of the town of Cayenne is about 6000.

CAYMAN [add.], the name of three islands, W. Indies, nearly equidistant from Jamaica on the S.E., and Cuba on the N.:—1, *Grand Cayman* is 17 m. long from E. to W., and varies in breadth from 4 m. at its E. to 7 m. at its W. extremity. It is low and sandy in the S.W., but both its N.W. and S.E. ends form rounded bluff cliffs, about 40 ft. high. It is almost everywhere thickly wooded. Owing to a reef, which skirts it on all sides but the W., great caution must be used in approaching it. In several places, however, on the S. side there are openings in the reef, in which the small vessels of the island find shelter. The only anchorage for large vessels is under the W. extremity. The inhabitants amounted in 1855 to 1978, partly occupying a village along the shore of a shallow lagoon on the N. shore, but settled chiefly at Bodden Town on the S. Turtle abounds on the island, and forms its principal article of trade.—2, *Little Cayman* is 9 m. long, by about 1 m. broad, and from 45 to 55 ft. high. Its S. coast, which is sandy, is skirted by a reef.—3, *Cayman Brac* is 10 m. long from E.N.E. to W.S.W., by 1 m. broad, well wooded, and, though low and sandy at its W. end, rises in the E. in a bold rocky cliff 100 ft. high. Its inhabitants, amounting only to two or three families, are chiefly employed in catching turtle.

CAYUGA, a lake, U. States, in the W. of the central portion of New York, is a long and narrow expanse, with a length of about 38 m., and an average width of not more than 2 m. It is shallow towards the N., but deepens towards the S., and is said to be in some places unfathomable. Its surplus water passes by an outlet into Seneca River. The shallow part only becomes frozen.

CAZENGO, a dist. S.W. Africa, Portuguese settlements, prov. Angola, on the Lucalla, 100 m. E.S.E. Loanda, famous

for the abundance and excellence of its coffee. On the sides of the several lofty mountains which cover the larger part of the district, coffee plantations exist. As these were not formed by the present Portuguese settlers, and there is no record of their original formation, some have maintained that the coffee plant is here indigenous. The fact, however, seems to be that the missionaries, to whom the country is much indebted, brought some of the fine old Mocha seed to Angola, and that to the plants thus propagated the excellence of its coffee is due.

CAZENOVIA, a vil. U. States, New York, on a small lake of same name, 120 m. E. Albany. It is the seat of an educational institute, called the Oneida Conference Seminary, which is attended by 300 to 500 pupils. Pop. 4495.

CEDAR LAKE, British America, lying with Lake Winnipeg on the E., and Lake Winnipegosis on the S., is properly only an expansion of the Saskatchewan, which enters it on the N.W., and issues from it on the N.E. It is nearly 30 m. long, and, where widest, 25 m. broad, and with its coast-line embraces an area of about 312 sq. m. Its height above Lake Winnipeg is upwards of 68 ft., and above the sea upwards of 688 ft. Its only feeder besides the Saskatchewan is a branch from Moose Lake, which enters it from the N. Its depth of water is sufficient for the largest craft, except on the N.W., where the quantity of alluvium brought down by the Saskatchewan is rapidly filling it up. Its N. coast is deeply indented, and forms the edge of a low flat, which extends far back into the country. At some points, and on many of the islands which dot its surface, horizontal beds of limestone are seen. Both the mainland and the islands are well wooded with balsam spruce, birch, poplar, tamarack, Banksian pine, and cedar, the last growing on its shores, particularly the N.W., and from its being somewhat rare in other parts of the country, giving it its name. The Saskatchewan, on issuing from the lake, is divided by an island into two branches. At the commencement of the S., and far narrower branch, the Indians have a fishing station, where white fish and sturgeon are caught in abundance. Cedar Lake is separated from Winnipegosis by a low isthmus, about 4 m. long, which, as the Hudson's Bay Company at one time sent their supplies to the Swan River district across it, bears the name of the Mossy Portage.

CENTREVILLE, a vil. U. States, Virginia, Fairfax co., 27 m. W. Washington, contains one church and a few stores, but is memorable for the series of battles fought in its vicinity on the last days of August, 1862, in which the Federal army, under General Pope, suffered heavy loss and a severe repulse.

CEREKWE (NEW, LOWER, and UPPER), three places, Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Tabor:—1, *New Cerekwe*, 63 m. S.E. Prague; with a parish church, two mills, and 1100 inhabitants.—2, *Lower Cerekwe*, 26 m. E.S.E. Tabor; with a parish church, two mills, and 1100 inhabitants.—3, *Upper Cerekwe*, 22 m. E.N.E. Tabor, on the Iglau; with a parish church, a castle, a townhouse, a brewery, and saw and other mills. Pop. 1800.

CERHOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 24 m. S.W. Prague; has a parish church, a townhouse, and a brewery, and contains 1300 inhabitants.

CERVIGNANO, a tn. Austrian empire, dist. Görz, on the frontiers of Venetia; with several public offices, and some trade. Pop. 1700.

CESIO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. Belluno, 6 m. N.N.E. Feltre; with a valuable mine of quicksilver. Pop. about 3400.

CEWKOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Zolkiew, about 52 m. N.W. Lemberg; with manufactures of turpentine and pitch. Pop. 1830.

CEYLON [add.] The commercial activity of the island has advanced to a considerable extent of late years, but from the nature of the climate, which, though not generally unhealthy, is not suitable for Europeans, the commerce must necessarily be dependent in a great degree upon native energy. Coffee has become of rapidly increasing importance as an article of foreign trade, and the aggregate of exports has gradually, but not uniformly, risen in amount. The value of the imports, however, exhibits a steady annual growth for many years. The pearl-fishery on the Aripo banks was revived, after a long interval of suspension, in 1855, but

appears since to have declined, the total value of 'precious stones' exported in 1862 having been only £1427.

The general condition of the island may be gathered from the following statistical statements. The total value of the imports and exports, including specie and bullion, in each of the years 1861-63 was:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Imports	£3,663,749	£4,243,140	£5,443,807
Exports.....	2,706,207	2,494,120	3,587,234

The principal articles of import and export, and the value of them, in the same three years, were as follows:—

Principal Articles Imported.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Coal and Coke	£63,092	£39,490	£127,720
Cotton Manufactures	590,890	551,939	851,102
Cutlery and Hardware	19,723	17,385	66,547
Curry Stuffs	37,065	37,024	59,617
Fish	61,383	61,042	60,905
Paddy	65,871	90,378	119,742
Rice	836,219	1,265,581	1,324,746
Haberdashery, &c.	30,101	40,303	66,263
Specie and Bullion	1,871,290	1,510,418	1,842,974

Principal Articles Exported.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Areca-nuts	£52,168	£41,529	£51,304
Cinnamon	42,261	43,776	36,702
Coffee (Plantation)	1,397,248	1,292,312	1,809,186
Do. (Native)	265,626	254,149	317,034
Cotton Manufactures	161,281	167,554	399,368
Do. Wool	25,587	36,100	89,963
Cocoa-nut Oil	104,042	143,216	189,232
Specie and Bullion	421,921	238,153	408,050
Arrack	26,786	8,501	7,499
Tobacco	23,903	19,180	22,144

The portion of the above imports which went from the United Kingdom in the year 1862 was:—Of coal, £87,864; cotton manufactures, £471,257; cutlery, &c., £26,494; and haberdashery, £29,328; and among other articles so imported were—malt liquors, £21,206; oilmen's stores, £10,311; spirits, £24,713; sugar, £11,514; and wine (French and Spanish), £22,752. Of the exports from Ceylon there came to the United Kingdom in 1862:—Cinnamon, £42,100; coffee (plantation), £1,237,447; coffee (native), £205,846; cotton wool, £35,690; cocoa-nut oil, £128,762; specie and bullion, £286,153; tobacco, £14,366; and among other articles exported to the United Kingdom were—coir (rope and yarn), £20,049; gunnies and twine, £16,140; and plumbago, £110,83.

The amount of shipping frequenting the ports of the island has likewise increased, the tonnage entered in 1860 being 382,550; in 1861, 419,413; and in 1862, 447,481; the tonnage cleared was 407,699, 417,808, and 441,511 in the same years respectively. The number of vessels and their tonnage in the several ports in the year 1862 are given thus:—

Ports.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Colombo	1,124	164,132	1,113	161,666
Negombo	52	2,345	56	2,310
Calpentyn	40	1,069	32	951
Pantura	10	464	7	272
Calura	13	714	20	1,077
Barberyn	31	1,567	28	1,394
Galle	322	196,160	310	192,768
Ballepitty	12	634	6	296
Dodandowe	6	294	6	320
Belligam	3	145	5	436
Gandurah	1	411	6	523
Hambantotte	1	51	1	63
Jaffna	347	14,531	349	15,126
Point Pedro	216	13,671	199	11,731
Kangasantore	—	—	70	2,391
Manaar	249	19,969	275	21,374
Tullernamaar	50	2,134	—	—
Trincomalee	46	6,534	60	6,626
Batticaloa	17	1,450	26	1,429
Passalo	210	17,244	195	17,131
Vangalle	28	3,792	27	3,627
Total	2,788	447,481	2,791	441,511

Of the vessels entered 304, of 233,392 tons, were British, and 2407, of 180,379 tons, were colonial. Of those cleared, 299, of 228,903 tons, were British, and 2423, of 181,187 tons, were colonial.

Agriculture.—The ensuing table exhibits the extent of agriculture in the various provinces of the island, together with the nature of the crops cultivated, and the produce of them, in the year 1862:—

	CENTRAL.		NORTHERN.		EASTERN.		SOUTHERN.		NORTH-WESTERN.		WESTERN.	
	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.	Acres.	Produce.
Paddy	76,105	Bush, 1,188,244	71,691	Bush, 819,182	49,339	Bush, 481,855	79,227	Bush, 820,730	47,202	Bush, 644,817	194,514	Bush, 1,059,306
Fine Grain	9,436	140,434	21,647	175,022	1,500	9,395	25,417	94,027	15,779	210,768	31,057	102,629
Pepper	117,866	cwts. 996,552	—	—	—	—	1,645	7,664	18,802	110,916	85,868	177,504
Mustard	—	—	—	—	7	48	90	331	20	160	437	1,096
Indian Corn	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	44	94	1,247	180	693
Peas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	330	2,137	4,072
Gingeley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296	4,072
Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	577
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	1,332
Cocoa-nut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	2,278
Henip	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,921	97,633
Gardens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uncultivated Lands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	204,729	—	204,729	—	52,349	—	157,757	—	82,538	—	290,353	—

The island possessed, in 1862, 5296 horses, 672,313 horned cattle, 51,517 goats, and 44,391 sheep, the great majority of the sheep and goats being kept in the northern province.

Finance.—The customs produced in 1862 an income of £236,874, being nearly one-third of the whole revenue. The total amount of the revenue and expenditure in that and the two previous years was as follows:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Revenue.....	£767,101	£751,997	£759,136
Expenditure.....	705,440	635,230	626,654

Population, &c.—The following table shows the area and population of the several provinces, according to the last return in the year 1862. It reveals the curious fact that the males are considerably in excess of the females—a state of matters the reverse of what is usually the case in old countries:—

PROVINCES.	Area Sq. m.	POPULATION.								Per Sq. m.
		White.		Coloured.		Total.		Aliens and Strangers	Total.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Western	3,820	4,180	4,680	398,953	312,929	403,133	317,609	5,070	725,812	190.00
North-Western	3,362	232	181	105,466	99,055	105,688	99,236	—	204,924	60.95
Southern	2,147	697	714	171,161	158,951	171,858	159,665	3,236	334,759	155.91
Eastern	4,753	395	403	42,132	40,424	42,577	40,827	334	83,738	17.61
Northern	5,427	437	405	202,114	215,476	202,551	215,881	630	419,062	77.21
Central	5,191	1,174	530	150,929	127,846	152,103	128,376	26,460	306,989	59.12
Total	24,700	7,105	6,913	1,070,305	954,681	1,077,910	961,594	£5,730	2,075,234	84.01
Military	—	1,024	189	2,114	1,320	3,138	1,509	—	4,647	.18
Total including military .	24,700	8,129	7,102	1,072,919	956,001	1,081,048	963,103	35,730	2,079,881	84.20

CHAK-CHAK, the chief port, fort, and town of the island of Pemba, which lies off the E. coast of Africa, N.N.E. of Zanzibar. It is situated on the W. side, where the island is narrowest. The houses, generally containing only two rooms, are square wattle dab-huts, raised on platforms of tamped clay, generally with a deep verandah in front, where poultry, fruit, and fish are exposed for sale; the principal street, lined with huts of the above description, is merely a long narrow lane. By far the most prominent and attractive object is the fort, whose white walls and tall towers rise on a wooded eminence, and stand boldly out from its dark green back-ground, commanding the harbour and the creek leading to it. Its structure, consisting in front of a loop-holed curtain of masonry, flanked with turrets, was probably suggested by the Portuguese, who long made Pemba, the 'green island' of the Arabs, one of their principal slave-depôts, and traded regularly to Chak-Chak as late as 1822.

CHALEUR BAY [add.], British America, on the W. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; has at its entrance a width of about 25 m.; a length from E. to W. of 75 m.; and a circuit, from Cape Despair round to the N. extremity of Miscou Island, of 185 m. It forms the boundary between the district of Gaspé in Canada East and New Brunswick. This magnificent bay, without rock, reef, or shoal, so swarms with fish during the summer months that it has among the natives the name of 'the sea of fish.' The scenery on its coast is very fine, the grand wave-worn cliffs near its entrance, and among them the Percé Rock, 280 feet high, through which a boat can pass, being noted and remarkable objects. Mont Percé, in the back-ground, rises to the height of 1230 ft., and forms a conspicuous landmark. The N. or Canadian shore is of moderate height, but a few miles behind it is an irregular range of hills of considerable elevation. The predominant features are red cliffs of sandstone and shale, with intervening shingle and sand beaches. The S. or New Brunswick shore is mostly composed of similar rocks, but is much lower, excepting between Bathurst and Carquette, where the red sandstone cliffs rise to the height of 200 ft. The sandstone belongs apparently to the coal-measures, and thin veins of bituminous coal are seen in many places. The chief rivers of the bay are the Ristigouche, which enters at its head with a broad estuary, forming the fine harbour of Dalhousie; and the Nipisighit, which, flowing E.N.E. through the N.E. of New Brunswick, falls into the large bay of its name at Bathurst. The navigation is by no means difficult, the fogs which prevail with S. winds on the banks of Miscou Island (on which there is a lighthouse) being of rare occurrence, and the weather within the bay being in general warmer and much finer than in the gulf outside. The bay, 110 m. from Rivière de Loup, where the Grand Trunk railway of Canada terminates, offers every advantage as a principal station for steam communication between England and Canada, the magnificent harbour at its head and at the mouth of the Ristigouche being open and accessible for at least ten months of the year. All around its shores are increasing settlements, with harbours, roadsteads, and rivers, which are much fre-

quented by vessels engaged in the lumber trade and the fisheries.

CHAMBA, a tn. Western Africa, Adamaua, finely situated on the Faro, near the S. foot of Mount Alantika, 50 m. S.S.E. Yola. It is a large place, and the residence of a powerful and warlike chief. The inhabitants are almost exclusively Fellatah.

CHAMBA, or JUMBO, a tn. N. India, near the S. frontier of Gholab Singh's Dominions, 130 m. N.E. Lahore. It occupies a beautiful and picturesque site on the Ravee, at the base of a snowy peak of the Himalaya, and consists of about 1000 houses, constructed of wood, and ranged along the sides of an open rectangular space.

CHAMBLY, a tn. Canada East, cap. co. of same name, on the Richelieu, 14 m. E. Montreal. Though it ranks as a single town, it consists of three distinct municipalities, called respectively the Basin, the Canton, and the Parish. Near the second of these, situated near the Rapids, the remains of a fort, erected by the French in 1711, may still be traced. Chamby possesses an English Episcopal, a Wesleyan, and a R. Catholic church, a R. Catholic college, a Protestant academy, a Canadian and a mechanics' institute, a deaf and dumb asylum, and a nunnery. Numerous flour and saw mills take advantage of its large supply of water-power, and an important market is held twice a week. Pop. about 1300.

CHAMPAGORE, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa States, prov. Gurma, 160 m. W. Sokoto; lat. 13° 13' N.; lon. 2° E. It is bounded on the N. by a wooded dell; and towards the S. by a small chain of hills, at the foot of which are the wells, 7 fathoms deep. The corn magazines or granaries of the inhabitants are peculiar, consisting of towers or quadrangular buildings, raised first 3 ft. clear of the ground, as a protection from the ants, and then continued with a gradual slope to the height of 15 ft., with an average diameter of about 6 ft., the only opening being a window-like aperture near the top, through which the corn is taken in and out. Every courtyard has one or more of these magazines, which consequently form more prominent objects than the low huts, of which the great part of the dwellings are composed. The only building of any pretensions is the residence of the governor, whose jurisdiction extends over a large district.

CHAMPANEER, two places, India:—The one is situated on the S. frontiers of the dist. and 30 m. S.S.E. Ajmeer, and possesses little importance. The other, in Gujrat, about 50 m. N. Baroda, consists of a tn. and fort; the former of which, once an important city, as indicated by the remains of fine houses, tanks, temples, and mosques, is now a poor straggling place in the midst of dense jungle infested by tigers and other wild animals. The fort, or rather two forts, an upper and a lower, are situated on an isolated rock of great height, and surrounded by walls inclosing an area about three-quarters of a mile long, and 660 yards broad. The upper, deemed by the natives impregnable, contains a famous Hindoo temple. The lower, which is also very difficult of access, and of great natural strength, contains some curious and very ancient Hindoo monuments. Pop. 2000.

CHAMPLAIN, a tn. Canada East, cap. co. of same name, l. bank St. Lawrence, 70 m. N.E. Quebec. It possesses a R. Catholic chapel and several tanneries, together with a large trade in flour and lumber. A lighthouse erected on a height near the bank of the river gives important aid to those navigating it. Pop. about 2000.

CHAMPOTON, or JAMPOTON, a tn. Mexico, state Yucatan, on the l. bank of a stream of same name, 12 m. N.N.E. Campeachy. It suffered much during the war with Mexico in 1840, and has lost much of the trade which it once carried on with the interior. Pop. 1600.

CHAMULA, a tn. Mexico, state Chiapas, about 6 m. N.W. S. Christoval; with 10,131 inhabitants.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, a vil. U. States, Virginia, Spottsylvania co., 60 m. N. by W. Richmond, and 10 m. W. Fredericksburg. It is memorable for the great battle which bears its name, and which was fought in its vicinity between the Federal and Confederate armies with great fury and pertinacity during the three days of May 2, 3, 4, 1863. The battle had no decisive result for either side, but during the night of May 4 the Federal army under General Hooker retired across the Rappahannock. An enormous loss in killed and wounded was suffered on both sides, the most serious casualty on the part of the Confederates being the death of their illustrious general, T. J. ('Stonewall') Jackson.

CHANDHAIREE, or CHENDAREE, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, in a hilly and jungly tract, 103 m. S. Gwalior. According to the Ayeen Akberry it contained '14,000 stone houses, 384 markets, 360 caravanserais, and 12,000 mosques,' and there are still ruins enough to attest its former extent and splendour, but Mahratta oppression and British competition have combined in destroying its prosperity. It was long famous for a fabric called *mukmoodie*, which was highly prized by wealthy natives for its lightness, pliability, and softness. The cotton yarn of which it was woven was so fine that single threads were almost invisible, and it was sold for three times its weight in silver. It seems still to be made, but costing ten times the price of the finest British muslin has a very limited sale. The fort, which figures much in the wars of the Mogul dynasty, is seated on a lofty hill, and is inclosed by a strong stone rampart, flanked with circular towers.

CHANDPOOR, several places, India:—1, A tn. N.W. Provinces, dist. Bijnour, 45 m. N.E. Delhi, stands in an open and partially cultivated country, and is a place of some importance, with an estimated pop. of 11,491.—2, A tn. Malwa territory, and 43 m. E. Bhopal.—3, A tn. Berar or Nagpore, 51 m. N.E. Nagpore.—4, A tn. N.W. Provinces, dist. Saugor and Nerbudda, 20 m. S.S.E. Saugor, at the height of 1575 ft. above the sea.—5, A tn. Scindia's Dominions, on the road from Gwalior to Saugor, 38 m. S.E. Gwalior, l. bank Sindh, which is here about 200 yards wide.

CHANDRA (THE), the second in importance of the five great rivers of the Punjab, British India, rises in the Bara Lacha Pass, lat. 32° 50' N.; lon. 77° 40' E., and flows in a south-westerly direction towards Koksar, where it attains a considerable size. At Tanda, about 25 m. below Koksar, it receives the waters of the Bhaga River, which also has its source in the Pass of Bara Lacha. From this point the united stream is called the Chandra-Bagha, or Chenab, and falls into the Indus at Ismail Khan, lat. 31° 10' N.; lon. 72° 15' E.

CHANG-CHOW [add.], a city, China, prov. Kiang-soo, near the east bank of the Imperial canal, 76 m. S.E. Nanking, and about 100 m. N.W. Shanghai. It was formerly an important commercial city, being situated between Soochow and the Yang-tze River, with numerous small canals leading from it into the Tai-ho, or Great Lake. It is adorned with several triumphal arches, and the sides of the canal leading to it are lined with hewn stone. A moat surrounds the walls, which are 25 ft. high, and pierced for guns. This city has recently become famous in the annals of the Taiping rebellion as one of the strongholds held by the insurgents for four years, and garrisoned by picked men, who gave a desperate resistance to the force of Anglo-Chinese, under the command of Major Gordon. After two assaults, which were repulsed with serious loss of officers and disciplined troops, the place was invested by 70,000 imperial soldiers; regular engineering operations were carried on up to the walls, where a breach

was made by the artillery as in European warfare, and after a sanguinary hand-to-hand conflict the city was captured on the 11th May, 1864. In it were 20,000 pressed inhabitants of the province, who were saved by wearing white turbans, while the Cantonese soldiery, 2000 strong, were put to the sword, among whom were four rebel chiefs.—(*North China Herald*; *Du Halde*.)

CHAO-CHOW, a departmental city, China, prov. Quangtung, 195 m. N.E. of Hongkong. It is the centre of an important maritime division of the province, on the frontiers of Foo-kien, up the river Han, near its embouchure, the tide flowing up to the walls. The channel leading to it is very shallow, in consequence of the waters of the river separating into several subsidiary streams before reaching the sea; so that foreign ships of large burden can sail up only at high water. There has been a large native trade carried on at this port for centuries, being the centre of a populous department, well watered and fertile, and there are nearly 4,300,000 inhabitants within a circuit of 50 miles; so that a considerable emigration of the surplus population takes place throughout the year to the Indian Archipelago, Cochinchina, Siam, and Singapore, where they constitute the most thriving portion of the Chinese populations, and are expert sailors. This city—locally called *Tiè-chiu*—was included in the treaty of Tientsin (1858) as a port open to foreign trade, although no foreign ships had proceeded up the river. However, unlike the people of the other twelve open ports, the inhabitants of Chao-chow refuse to have any direct intercourse with foreign traders, and have shown, up to the present time (1864), a decided repugnance to foreigners residing amongst them, or even entering the gates of the city. Consequently the British consul and others, together with the foreign residents, have refrained from taking up their abode there, and few visit the city. Hence the trade of this treaty port is now carried on at Swatow, where the foreigners are located, and all the foreign commerce is transacted.

The people of this city and department are noted for their independent and turbulent spirit, as well as their enterprise and industry. They rank among those who are sparing in their allegiance to the court of Peking, and seldom yield up the quota of revenue justly due to the emperor.—(*Gutzlaff's Journal*; *Williams' Com. Guide*; *MS. Notes*.)

CHAO-HING, prov. Che-kiang, China. See SHAO-SHING in *Supp.*

CHARCAS (SANTA MARIA DE LAS), a tn. Mexico, state and 80 m. N. San Luis Potosi. It was once an important mining town, and is still a handsome place, though the working of the mines has in a great measure ceased. The inhabitants now give their attention particularly to the rearing of cattle, for which the district is well adapted. P. 5000.

CHARITON, or GRAND CHARITON, a river, U. States, which, rising on the S. frontiers of Iowa, enters Missouri, flows nearly due S. towards the centre of this state, and joins the river Missouri on its l. bank, after a course of about 250 m., of which 50 are navigable. Its principal affluents are the East Chariton and the Middle Fork, the former joining it on the left, and the latter on the right bank.

CHARLES, an isl. Pacific Ocean, Galapagos group, about 600 m. W. of South America, Ecuador; lat. 1° 20' S; lon. 90° 30' W. It is 24 m. in circuit, and presents a singular appearance from the number of round-topped hills of similar shape, but different sizes, with which it is crowned. One of these hills is about 1500 ft., and another, the largest and loftiest, 1780 ft. high. Florian, the largest settlement in the Galapagos group, is situated among the high hills of this island, and has extensive plantations, on which every kind of tropical product is raised in abundance. In 1849, however, the number of settlers only amounted to 25, though the land uncleared appears to be as fertile as that which has already proved so productive.

CHARLESBOURG, a tn. Canada East, co. and 4 m. N.N.W. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, and an extensive general business and trade in lumber. Pop. about 2500.

CHARLESTON [add.], a tn. U. States, S. Carolina, cap. co. or dist. of same name, on an estuary or bay of the Atlantic, formed by the confluence of the rivers Cooper and Ashley, and at the common terminus of a number of lines of railway; lat. 32° 46' 33" N.; lon. 79° 55' 38" W. It occupies the S. extremity of a tongue of land formed by the two rivers,

and so low and flat, that the town when approached from the sea seems to rise out of the water. The surrounding country is equally flat, and some want consequently is felt of a back-ground to set off a scene which is otherwise striking and beautiful; but the area occupied is far larger than the population would, under ordinary circumstances, require. This is owing to the manner in which the place is built. A large proportion of the houses belong to the planters of the adjoining districts, who are wealthy enough to have both town and country residences. Most of the houses occupied by these residents stand among open grounds, laid out in ornamental shrubberies or gardens, and are provided with ample piazzas and verandahs. The streets, where more closely built and densely peopled, are tolerably regular, and, with few exceptions, cross at right angles. One of them, Meeting-street, a fine avenue of 60 ft. breadth, stretches nearly across the city from N. to S., contains most of the public buildings, and is the chief centre of the wholesale trade. King-street, which runs nearly parallel to Meeting-street, but is much more limited in width, is the fashionable shopping locality. Several of the cross-streets are so narrow as to be unhealthy. The principal materials used in building are wood and brick.

civil war, to be one of the best-built forts in the U. States. A third fort called Castle Pinckney, stands about a mile in front of the city, covering the crest of a mud-shoal, and facing the entrance. In respect of trade Charleston is the greatest mart of the Southern States, and has large exports of cotton, rice, tobacco, indigo, grain, bacon, tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber. In its immediate vicinity are grown the famous Sea Island cotton, and the largest rice crops within the limits of the U. States. In cotton and rice alone the exports previous to the outbreak of the war were as follows: cotton (Sea Island), 25,633 bales; do. (Upland), 391,705 bales; clean rice, 128,340 tierces. The tonnage of the port exceeded 43,000 tons. Some ship-building is carried on, and there are two dry docks for repairs, but the manufactures as a whole are insignificant.

Independently, however, of its commercial importance, Charleston has been made ever-memorable by the events of the civil war of 1861-5. On the 12th of April, 1861, the first shot of the war was fired by the Confederates upon the small Northern garrison which occupied Fort Sumter, within the harbour, and which surrendered on the 14th. Subsequently Charleston became a chief receptacle of the stores, civil and military, conveyed by vessels running the blockade which the Federals established. In 1863 the Federals made vigorous preparations to capture the place, but their naval attacks were repulsed, and Fort Sumter, though reduced to ruins, held out against a persistent and furious bombardment. The siege was protracted, with more or less energy, throughout the remainder of 1863, and into the year 1864. Then the issue of the war turned against the Confederates, and on the night of February 17, 1865, Charleston was evacuated by its defenders, when threatened by the advance of General Sherman from Savannah, and was immediately occupied by the Federals on the 18th. Previous to the evacuation the upper part of the city was set on fire, and in the conflagration 6000 bales of cotton were burned. Then followed the rapid collapse of the Confederate cause, and on April 14, exactly four years after it had been hauled down, and on the day of the assassination of President Lincoln, the U. States flag was formally and solemnly replaced on Fort Sumter. Pop. (1860), 40,194.

CHARLOTTETOWN, a tn. U. States, Virginia, cap. co. Jefferson, on the Winchester and Potomac railway, 60 m. N.W. Washington. It stands in what is called the valley of Virginia, in the centre of a beautiful and fertile district, and is built on land which once belonged to Washington's brother. Pop. about 1500.

CHARLOTTE, a tn. U. States, N. Carolina, cap. co. Mecklenburg, on Sugar Creek, and on the N. Carolina Central railway, 125 m. S.W. Raleigh. It stands on a range, on which from time to time considerable quantities of gold have been found, and is indebted for any prosperity which it possesses to the gold-mines and washings in its vicinity. In 1838 a branch mint for coining the produce was established here. Pop. about 2500.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a tn. U. States, Virginia, cap. co. Albemarle, on Moore's Creek, 2 m. above its junction with the Rivanna, and upon the railway from Washington to Lynchburgh, 65 m. N.W. Richmond. Its only claim to notice is its being the seat of the university of Virginia, which was planned by Jefferson, and the buildings of which were erected at an expense of above £50,000. Pop. 2600.

CHARLOTTETOWN, or **CHARLOTTE** [add.], a tn. British America, cap. Prince Edward Island, advantageously situated on the N. shore of a long creek or bay, which has received the name of Hillsborough River. It is well laid out in a large square, and in wide streets which cross at right angles; but the plan contemplated is as yet very imperfectly filled up, and the population, though rapidly increasing, will not soon be able to occupy the space allotted to them. The only stone edifice in the place is the new provincial building occupying the centre of the principal square; about ten others are of brick; but, with these exceptions, all the other buildings, public as well as private, are of wood. The most conspicuous erections are the Scotch church, with a square white tower, and the Government house, distinguished by its colonnade. Prince of Wales College, supported from the public revenue, was established in 1860; there are also a private college, named St. Dunstan's, and a normal school for training teachers. There are also two banks in the town. The harbour is some-



According to a regulation rendered necessary by the frequency of destructive fires, no new buildings are to be of wood, but this regulation is understood to apply only to the old town, and hence beyond its limits wood is still generally used. The principal public buildings are 36 churches (among which particular notice is due to the Episcopal churches of St. Philip and St. Michael, the Baptist church in Citadel-square, and the R. Catholic cathedral), two Jewish synagogues, the college, high-school, and other educational establishments, the S. Carolina institute for the encouragement of the arts, the citadel, the courthouse, the old and new custom-house, the orphan asylum, and Roper hospital. Immediately outside the town there is a large and beautiful cemetery, with a number of fine monuments. The harbour of Charleston, formed by the estuary already mentioned, is of ample dimensions, and is landlocked on all sides except the E., where the sea pours in, and a troublesome bar has been formed, which is all the more dangerous that the sand-banks composing it are shifting, and leave only a few navigable channels of varying depth and width. The entrance to it is well defended. On the right is Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, and on the left, raised upon a mole in the harbour, and directly covering the channel, is Fort Sumter, said, before the

what difficult of access from the narrowness of its entrance, which shoals so much on either side as not to leave a navigable width of above a quarter of a mile; but beyond the entrance the channel expands into one of the finest natural harbours in the world, having depth and space sufficient for any number and description of vessels. Though entered from the S. coast, the distance from its head to Savage harbour on the N. coast is less than a mile. In 1862 the entrances were 624 vessels (49,611 tons), and the clearances 570 vessels (51,505 tons). Pop. (1861), 6706.

CHAROAMA, a vil. Arracan, dist. Rala, on a branch of the Koladyn, about lat. 21° N. It is composed chiefly of huts and *charas*, or serais, for the accommodation of the numerous pilgrims to the temple of Mahamsonnee. This temple, situated about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. on a mound, consists of a heavy solid dome, with a short turret or minaret at each corner. The worshippers are Buddhists.

CHATALCHA, or TCHATALDGE, a tn. Turkey in Europe, on the Attyras, 20 m. W.N.W. Constantinople, in a well-watered wooded valley of the E. slopes of the Little Balkan. The modern town, which possesses three mosques, consists of 120 Turkish and 180 Christian houses of comfortable appearance. The remains of fortifications prove the ancient town to have been a place of some importance.

CHATAUQUE, a lake, U. States, New York, in the centre of the co. of same name, about 18 m. long by 1 to 3 m. wide. It is said to be the highest navigable water on the N. American continent, being 730 ft. above Lake Erie, and 1290 ft. above the Atlantic. It is frequently covered by mists.

CHATEAU, a bay, British America, on the N.E. coast of Labrador, at the entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle, about lat. 52° N.; lon. 55° 50' W. It contains within it three harbours—Henley, Antelope, and Pitt's; the first fit only for small vessels, and frequented by the fishermen who have their huts and stages on its shores; the last two suitable for the largest ships, and quite secure, the depth varying from 4 to 18 fathoms over a mud bottom, while islands shelter them completely on the S.E. and W. The scenery of the bay is magnificent. Pitt's Hill, on the W. side of Pitt's Harbour, is 586 ft. above the sea; Beacon Hill, to the N. of it, is 725 ft.; and the High Beacon, to the N.W. of York Point, 959 ft. Castle and Henley Islands are capped at the height of 200 ft. by basaltic columns.

CHATEAU-RICHET, a tn. Canada East, co. Montmorency, 1 bank St. Lawrence, 16 m. N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, and a large trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 1300.

CHATHAM, a tn. British America, New Brunswick, co. Northumberland, r. bank Miramichi, about 7 m. above its mouth. It is a straggling place, extending about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the S. bank of the river, but is rapidly increasing; possesses some good houses, three churches, and two other small places of worship, a large flour and saw mill, and wharves with deep water close to them. All the buildings are of wood, neatly painted and finished. In 1862, 119 vessels (21,336 tons) entered, and 105 vessels (21,951 tons) cleared. Pop. 1500.

CHATHAM, two tns. British America:—1, *Chatham*, Canada East, co. Argenteuil, on the Ottawa, in a thickly settled district, 42 m. W.N.W. Montreal; with two churches—the one Baptist, and the other in connection with the Church of Scotland—and a number of flour, saw, and carding mills. Pop. about 3500.—2, *Chatham*, Canada West, cap. co. Kent, on r. bank Thames, about 18 m. above its mouth in Lake St. Clair, and on the Great Western railway, 43 m. W. Detroit. It is a large and well-built town, with a number of churches and schools, and other fine public buildings; a harbour accessible by vessels of the largest class; and building-yards, in which some of the finest sailing craft on the inland water of N. America were built; and a very extensive trade in wheat and other agricultural produce, oak and walnut timber, and W. India and pipe staves. Two steamers ply regularly between Chatham and Detroit. Pop. abt. 6000.

CHATHAM, an isl. in the Pacific, the easternmost of the Galapagos group, about 600 m. W. from the continent of S. America, Ecuador. It is 19 m. long by 8 m. broad, and has peaks at its S.W. end which rise to the height of 1650 ft. It has a fertile soil, several good anchorages, and abundance

of water, and seems better adapted for settlement than any other island of the group. Freshwater Bay, so called from a fine stream which falls into it from a lava cliff about 30 ft. high, affords secure anchorage in 20 fathoms. On two plantations, situated about 4 m. inland, most tropical productions are raised with ease.

CHATTAHOOGA, a vil. U. States, Tennessee, on the Tennessee River, navigable by steam-boats eight months in the year, and at the terminus of the Nashville and Chattanooga, and of the Western and Atlantic railways. It is advantageously situated for trade, is the shipping place for the surplus produce of E. and Central Tennessee, and possesses a number of mills and factories. Wood, coal, and iron abound in the surrounding country. In 1863 the town was occupied and fortified by a Confederate army, but in August was abandoned to the Federals. In September the Federals, being defeated in the battle of Chickamauga, retired to it, and were followed up by the Confederates. A memorable battle was fought in the vicinity of the town between the two armies, on November 23–25, in which the famous assault of Lookout Mountain was made by the Federals, and the Confederate forces were driven from their positions and routed. Pop. 3500.

CHAVALUNSK, a tn. Russia, gov. Saratov, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Volga. It stands amidst fruit-gardens, contains four churches, circle and parish schools, a charitable endowment, numerous manufactures, and has an extensive traffic on the river. Pop. 9200.

CHE-CHOW, or TCHU-CHOO, a tn. China, prov. Nganhwui, on a branch of the Yang-tze River, 153 m. S.S.W. Nanking. It is a large and important city, situated among hills, surrounded by a wall, and containing many handsome buildings—one of them a seven-storied pagoda, which forms a conspicuous object at a considerable distance. It had the misfortune, however, to fall into the hands of the rebels, who made it one of their strongly fortified positions.

CHE-FOO, or CHE-FOW, a harbour, China, prov. Shantung, on the N. side of the promontory of Shantung, in the prefecture of Tang-chow. This is one of several anchorages on the southern shores of the promontory frequented by native craft during adverse monsoons, where good shelter is found; and the favourite resort of the British and French ships of war for recruiting the health of the men. It is also a place of call for steamers plying between Shanghai and Tientsin. Its name has been adopted to designate the treaty-port of Tang-chow, opened to foreign trade by the treaty of Tientsin (1858), although it is 30 m. E. of that city. From some cause it was found more convenient for shipping than the harbour of Tang-chow; and the comparatively small town of Yen-tai on the shores of the bay was taken by the allies as the actual trading port. This arrangement emanated from the French, who have nominally considered the adjacent territory as held by them, as a material guarantee for the payment of the indemnity from the Chinese government, due on the capture of Peking. (See TANG-CHOW and YEN-TAI in *Supp.*—*North China Herald*; *MS. Notes.*)

CHELSEA, a tn. U. States, Massachusetts. It is in the immediate vicinity of Boston, and under the name of Wrensimet actually formed part of this city till 1738, when it received a separate charter of incorporation, and assumed the name of Chelsea. Though thus legally dissevered from Boston, it is still to all intents one of its suburbs, being little more than a mile distant, and in communication with it by ferry and omnibus. Pop. 12,400.

CHERALLA, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and about 35 m. S. Guntoor, not far from the sea-coast, is inhabited chiefly by weavers, who manufacture coloured handkerchiefs and cloths to such an extent that after supplying the local demand, they send large quantities to Madras and other parts of the country.

CHERCHIL [add.], a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 45 m. E.S.E. Algiers, advantageously situated on the coast of the Mediterranean. It is the Julia Casarea of the Romans, who, justly appreciating the importance of its position, made it the capital of Casarea Manritania. It in consequence became a large and populous city, with a circuit of nearly 5 m., and many splendid structures. It was destroyed by the Vandals, but rebuilt by the Greeks. By another vicissitude it became an asylum for the Moors expelled from Granada. In 1531 it was nearly laid in ashes by Andrew Doria, when

he destroyed the fleet of Barbarossa. Under the Romans the harbour was of great extent, and provided with jetties and a basin; but it had been nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and had almost ceased to be used as a harbour when the French obtained possession of the country. Since then much has been done both for it and for the town; which is assuming a handsome appearance, and contains, among other new edifices, a church, an hospital, and barracks. The trade, chiefly in grain, is important. Iron, copper, and gypsum are found in the vicinity. Pop. 3056.

CHESTER, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, and on the Philadelphia and Wilmington railway, 15 m. S.W. Philadelphia. It possesses some interest as the oldest place in the state, having been founded in 1643 by Swedes, who gave it the name of Umland. Pop. 1667.

CHEYAIR, or **CHEY AUR**, a river, India, presid. Madras, which, formed by the union of the Punchee and Bauhoo from the S. of dist. Cuddaph, flows very circuitously, first N., then E., then N.N.W., and joins the Pennaar on its l. bank, 10 m. of direct distance above its mouth. Near Nundeloor, the Cheyair expands, so as to have a breadth of 1200 yards.

CHIAMPO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 14 m. W. Vicenza; with coal-mines worked on the banks of the Chiampo. Pop. 3212.

CHIAPAS and **SOCONUSCO**, forming by their union a single dep. Mexico, are bounded N. by Tabasco, W. Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, S. the Pacific, and E. Guatemala and Yucatan. This united dep. lies between lat. 15° and 17° N.; lon. 91° and 94° W.; and has an area of about 45,000 sq. m., with four cities, seven market villages (*villas*), 96 villages or hamlets (*pueblos*), and 591 domains or rural tenements (*fincas rusticas*). The surface is intersected from E. to W. by three mountain chains, of which that in the centre may be considered as the prolongation of the sierra. One of the loftiest summits is Huertepec, E from San Cristoval, which has an absolute height of 8500 ft. These ranges inclose valleys which, from their fertility and the excellence of their climate, have been denominated the paradise of Mexico. The drainage of the dep. belongs partly to the Pacific and partly to the Atlantic, but chiefly to the latter, all its larger streams falling into the Gulf of Mexico. Among these are the Chiapa, which, rising in the mountains of Chichumatanes, in Central America, traverses the dep. first in a W. and then in a N. direction, and quits it to enter Tabasco, where it takes the name of Tabasco or Grijalva; the Usumasinta, which, formed by streams from the mountains of Peten and Lake Punajachel, divides into three branches, which take different directions; and the Tulija, which ultimately joins the Tabasco. The lakes are also numerous, but small. The vegetable kingdom comprises almost all the productions both of the temperate zone and the tropics. Among them may be mentioned maize, rice, wheat, and barley, indigo, olives, dye-woods, mahogany and other timber for cabinet-work, wine, tobacco, cotton, cacao of the best quality, sugar, coffee, gum elastic or *ulé*, vanilla, and sarsaparilla. The animal kingdom is almost equally well supplied, and includes, besides the ordinary domestic animals of Europe, many singular denizens of the air, land, and water. The mineral kingdom furnishes rock-salt, soda, and sulphur; the precious metals occur only in too limited quantities to be of economical value; precious stones and valuable pebbles are not uncommon. The industry of Chiapas is still in its infancy, furnishing scarcely a single article worthy of notice; and trade, though not unimportant, is unable to develop itself in consequence of the want of any adequate means of transport. The cap. of the dep. is San Cristoval. Pop. 160,083, of whom about one-half are Indians, and the rest whites and mestzos, with a sprinkling of negroes.

of Chicago River, and on various lines of railway, which, in the aggregate, start 100 trains from it every day. It occupies a flat, which to the eye seems to be a dead level, though it rises gradually from 3 to 24 ft. above the lake. As a security from inundation, the principal streets have been raised from 2 to 8 ft. above the original surface, and are in general spacious, and either paved or macadamized. The



STREET IN CHICAGO.—From a photograph.

sudden rise of the place has made the public buildings more numerous than elegant. Among others are 70 churches, and two Jewish synagogues; a large and magnificent building for an exchange and chamber of commerce, opened in August, 1865; a medical college, a Methodist college and biblical institute, a mechanics' institute, a historical society, a high-school, various grammar and numerous primary schools. The manufactures, though still imperfectly developed, include steam-engines and other machinery, agricultural implements, stoves, brass and tin ware, carriages and waggons, soap, candles, and lard, furniture, barrels and wooden ware, leather, boots and shoes, bricks, beer, &c. The trade—chiefly in grain, provisions, and lumber—has increased with amazing rapidity. Up to 1830, in which year it had but 70 inhabitants, Chicago was merely a trading post and Indian agency, and the country W. and N.W. of it was almost a wilderness. It was not for ten years after that it began to assume any commercial importance, the means of transport being extremely limited. The first wheat exported from the place was in 1838, and then only to the extent of 78 bushels; in 1847 the aggregate quantity of corn was 67,135 bushels. Of provisions, 3000 barrels of pork were packed in 1835, and, three years later, 600 barrels of beef. The subsequent enormous increase in these branches of trade will appear from the following table:—

QUANTITY OF WHEAT, FLOUR, INDIAN CORN, and OATS (in bushels), sent forward to EASTERN MARKETS from CHICAGO, in each of the following years.

Years.	Wheat & Flour.	Indian Corn.	Oats.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1856 . . .	9,446,365	11,129,668	1,014,637
1857 . . .	11,144,292	6,814,615	506,778
1858 . . .	11,202,267	7,725,264	1,549,069
1859 . . .	10,596,853	4,349,360	1,185,707
1860 . . .	15,892,857	13,700,118	1,091,698
1861 . . .	23,855,553	24,372,725	1,633,237
1862 . . .	22,508,143	29,452,610	3,112,366
1863 . . .	18,298,532	24,996,934	9,900,175
1864-65 . .	16,687,655	14,182,664	16,470,929

In 1864, of live-stock, 586,437 hogs and 262,446 cattle were sent off; besides which there were packed 760,514 hogs and 92,459 cattle—the number of hogs, owing to the deficiency of the harvest, being 464,000 less than were packed and shipped in the preceding year.

CHICAGO [add.], a tn. U. States, Illinois, cap. co. Cook, on the S.W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth

An idea of the number and capacity of the grain warehouses in Chicago may be gathered from the fact that, in 1861, they afforded room for the storage of 6,815,000 bushels. As a mart for lumber, Chicago is one of the most important places in the world, if in that article, as in grain, it does not indeed stand first. The following figures show the receipts and shipments during the last few years:—

Years.	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
	ft.	No.	No.	ft.	No.	No.
1859 . . .	302,845,207	165,927,000	49,102,000	226,120,389	195,117,700	28,236,535
1860 . . .	262,494,626	127,804,000	36,691,000	225,372,340	168,302,525	32,170,420
1861 . . .	249,308,705	79,356,000	32,637,000	189,379,445	94,421,186	33,282,725
1862 . . .	365,674,045	121,225,000	23,830,000	189,277,079	55,761,630	16,966,600
1863 . . .	413,301,818	172,361,878	41,768,000	221,799,330	102,634,447	33,293,547
1864-65 . .	501,592,406	190,169,750	65,953,900	269,496,579	138,497,256	36,242,010

The population, which in 1830 was only 70, had risen to 4470 in 1840, and was estimated in 1861 at 160,000, with an annual increase of 20,000.

CHICHEROULY, a tn. India, Sirhind, cap. of a small protected Sikh state of same name, 27 m. N.W. Saharanpore, on the route from this town to Subathoo. It stands in an open, level, and well-cultivated country; is surrounded by a mud-wall, and possesses a well-supplied bazaar.—The state has an area of 63 sq. m., and a pop. of 9387.

CHICKAHOMNY, a river, U. States, S.E. part of Virginia, rises in Hanover co., and falls into York River about 8 m. above Jamestown, furnishing extensive water-power in its course. It was the scene of many of the military operations of the civil war, and is especially memorable for the battle or battles bearing its name, which occurred on May 31 and June 1, 1862, between the Federal and Confederate armies, and which, with the subsequent series of engagements, forced the Federals under General M'Clellan to withdraw from their attempt to reach Richmond, and to abandon the campaign.

CHICKAMAUGA, a creek or small stream, U. States; rises in Walker co., Georgia, and, flowing N.E., enters the Tennessee near Chattanooga. It has been made famous by being the scene of a prolonged and fiercely contested battle between the Federal and Confederate armies, on Sept. 19 and 20, 1863, which resulted in the line of the Federals being broken, and their consequent retreat to Chattanooga.

CHICOUTIMI, a river, Canada E., which rises in an elevated district, not far from the N. frontiers of co. Montmorency; flows circuitously N.N.E., and joins r. bank Saguenay, of which it is the largest tributary, at the town or trading-post of Chicoutimi. Though sufficiently wide and deep for navigation, an insuperable barrier is interposed, at a short distance above the point of confluence, by a series of rapids, through which the water rushes in a narrow, rugged, and rocky channel, with a descent which amounts in the aggregate to nearly 50 ft. In its course the Chicoutimi expands into a long and narrow lake, called Kiguami.

CHICOUTIMI, a tn. Canada E., cap. co. of same name, r. bank Saguenay, about 75 m. above its mouth, and 100 m. N. by E. Quebec. It has a R. Catholic chapel and several schools, and ships large quantities of lumber. Pop. about 1000.

CHICOVA, a dist. S. Africa, in the Banyai country, on the S. or r. bank of the Zambesi. It has attracted some attention in consequence of a tradition that silver-mines were once worked in it. If it was so, the natives have lost all knowledge of it, and there is nothing in the strata to indicate the presence of any precious metal. Dr. Livingstone, however, found a thin seam of coal or lignite underlying strata which consisted in descending series of coarse sandstone, sandstone flag, and shale. But the strata are so much intersected and tilted up by dykes of basalt as to make the working of the coal all but impossible.

CHIESCH, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Eger, on the Strzela; with a parish church, a castle, a townhouse, two breweries, vinegar works, manufactures of chicory, a paper and two other mills. Pop. 1900.

CHIFOWA, a tn. W. Africa, Bornou, dist. Gummel, 75 m. N.E. Kano. It is a considerable place, surrounded by a low earthen wall.

CHILAW, a tn. on the W. coast of Ceylon, near the mouth of the Dederoo-oya, 45 m. N. by W. Colombo. Its proximity to the pearl fishery gave it an interest which it did not otherwise possess, and made it repeatedly the object of a keen contest. The Tamils wrested it from the Singhalese in the 14th century, and it afterwards passed successively to the Moors, the Portuguese, and the Dutch. From the last

it was taken by the British in 1796.

In the forest to the E. of Chilaw, within a radius of 20 or 30 m., are contained the ruins of a number of ancient cities. The road leading from Chilaw southward to Negombo passes through almost continuous nut plantations.

CHILI [add.] The construction of railways has given a great impetus to the productive industry of several parts of the country. A new line,

connecting the mining districts of Copiapo and the adjacent country with the new port of Caldera, in the province of Atacama; another, 40 m. in length, connecting Coquimbo and Serena with Las Cardas and the mines in the interior, with an extension of 13 m. to Panulcillo; and another, proposed to be constructed from the port Taleahuano to Chillan, a distance of 108 m., running past Concepcion and the N. side of the river Bio-Bio, have opened, and promise to open, most important fields of mining and commercial enterprise. The total length of railway open in 1862 was about 338 m., viz. from Valparaiso to Santiago, 115 m.; Santiago to San Fernando, 83 m.; Caldera to Pabellon, 74 m.; Pabellon to Chanareillo, 26 m.; and from Coquimbo to Las Cardas, 40 m. The total cost of these lines was £427,215, and the receipts for passengers £123,015, and for goods traffic £222,271.

Copper mines are worked in the cordillera of San Carlos, N. of Chillan, by a British subject; and coal mining is carried on very successfully at the ports of Lota and Coronel, at which also the smelting of copper is done on a considerable scale. The coal mines at Lota, the property of a Chilean, are worked by English miners.

The foreign trade of the country has expanded greatly within the last twenty years; for, whereas the imports from Great Britain in 1847 are stated to have been only £89,440, and the exports to it £91,640, in 1863 the imports had risen to £1,474,040, and the exports to £2,288,862; the latter, in 1864, advancing further to £3,088,601. In the year 1862 the total value of the exports from Chili was £5,233,830, and of the imports into it £3,695,064. The values of some of the principal articles exported were as follow:—copper, £2,045,173; copper ore, £439,174; silver, £436,172; silver ore, £205,230; wheat, £249,238; and flour, £168,799. Among the chief imports were cotton goods, £630,757; other manufactured goods (silk, linen, wool, &c.), £2,096,161; and sugar, £425,318.

The number of vessels and their tonnage entered and cleared at the ports of Chili, in the same year, 1862, are shown thus:—

Ports.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Valparaiso	1005	841,374	1006	337,108
Coquimbo	363	121,968	327	114,169
Huasco	162	62,498	158	60,498
Caldera	399	143,655	402	144,138
Constitucion	193	26,883	185	25,992
Taleahuano (Concep- } cion)	190	74,813	183	73,191
Tomé	257	101,577	258	102,055
Valdivia	73	33,278	74	34,336
Ancud	188	79,457	189	80,078
Total	2830	985,503	2782	971,565

Chili possessed in 1862, 269 merchant vessels, of 59,739 tons. The total revenue in 1860 amounted to £1,498,950, of which £964,960 was derived from customs, and £215,222 from government monopolies; the total expenditure was £1,501,405. The public debt was, in 1861, £3,050,320, £1,041,800 of it being due upon foreign loans, and £1,540,600 for loans for railways in 1858.

The population at the end of 1862 numbered 837,049 males and 839,194 females; total, 1,676,243. And in that

year there were 499 government schools, 80 municipal, 19 monastic, and 335 private; altogether 933 schools, with an aggregate number of 35,975 scholars.

CHILICOTHE [add.], a tn. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. Ross, 85 m. E. Cincinnati, with which it is connected by railway, and upon the Ohio canal, and the Scioto, which winds picturesquely through a valley inclosed by cultivated hills, rising to the height of 500 ft. It is regularly built, with wide streets lighted with gas, and containing many good buildings. The valley is one of the finest farming districts in the States, and its contiguity to the railway, river, and canal, gives it ready access to the coal and iron mines of southern Ohio, and consequently great advantages as a manufacturing place. It was founded in 1796, and in 1800 became the seat of the state government, which was subsequently removed to Lanesville. The old stone state-house is now the court-house. Pop. (1860), 7626.

CHILKEEA, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Moradabad, about 140 m. E.N.E. Delhi, at the height of 1076 ft. above the sea; lat. 29° 21' N.; lon. 79° 10' E. It stands in the gorge or pass of Dikkalee, down which the Kosila rushes toward the plain, and consists of a wretched assemblage of cottages half buried in high grass. In summer the air is so pestilential that the inhabitants abandon it, but in spring it becomes a busy mart for the trade between Chinese Tartary and Kumaon on the N. and the low lands on the S.

CHILLAN, a tn. Chili, cap. prov. Nublé, in an angle between the Chillan and Nublé, 180 m. S. by W. Santiago. It consists of an ancient and a modern portion, the former built by the Spanish conquerors, who made it a place of some strength, in which the early settlers often found an asylum when hard pressed by the Araucanians. Pop. 10,282. On the E. limits of the province, whose fertile soil produces much grain and wine, and rears numerous herds of cattle, is the great volcano of Chillan.

CHILLATARA, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 22 m. N.W. Banda, r. bank Jumna, over which there is here a ferry. Though a small place it has a considerable trade, particularly in cotton, which is here shipped in large quantities for the lower provinces.

CHIMARA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, S. Albania, eyalet and 61 m. N.W. Yanina, on the Adriatic. It is the chief place of the Chimariots, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, who live partly by trade, and partly, it is said, by plunder.

CHINANDEGA, a tn. Central America, Nicaragua, dep. Occidental, on a fertile plain terminated by the mountain slopes of El Viejo, 15 m. N.W. Leon. It is a well-built flourishing place, with paved streets, which cross each other at right angles, and a handsome square, in which the principal church stands. The other churches, four in number, are built of adobe plastered and whitewashed. Some of them are surmounted with the peculiar rounded dome of Moorish architecture. There is nothing in their exterior entitled to notice, and their interior, deprived by successive revolutions of all costly decorations, no longer possesses any object of interest. Chinandega is famous for its white pine-apples and oranges. Pop. about 12,000.

CHINCHA, or **GUANO ISLANDS** [add.], a group of three islands off the coast of Peru, about 100 m. S. of Lima; lat. 13° 44' S.; lon. 76° 13' W.; celebrated for deposits of guano, which are so extensive and so much in demand as a manure, that the government of Peru derives a larger revenue from the sale of it than from all other sources. The group consists principally of three rocky islets, which lie about 12 m. from the coast, and are composed of a beautiful bright red granite, of which the components are darkish flesh-red feldspar, white quartz, and a little mica. This granite forms tolerably steep walls, which rise abruptly from the water to the height of 25 to 30 ft., and form a gradual ascent inwards, where they at length assume a rounded form. The surface, totally devoid of vegetation, is covered with the dung of sea-lions (seals) or guano, to a depth which, on the principal island, exceeds 100 ft. In consequence of this valuable deposit, the islands, which would otherwise be unvisited, and totally uninhabited, present a very busy scene, a number of ships loading or waiting to be loaded, by the labourers employed for that purpose, who are composed of convicts from the mainland, Chinese apprentices, and free labourers. In this way a kind of temporary settlement has been formed, and

numerous tents or booths are either occupied as dwelling-houses or furnished as shops. The houses of these people are almost all made of tatora, *i.e.* bulrush matting, stretched on bamboo supports, and in this dry climate afford sufficient covering. The quantity of guano annually exported exceeds 65,000 tons. The deposit of guano is sometimes represented as so great as to be almost inexhaustible, but this estimate must be too sanguine, since it appears that already a good half of what the largest island originally contained has been carried off.

CHINCHIPE, a river, S. America, formed by two streams which rise in the S.W. of Ecuador, the one, the Loyala, from the cordillera of Zamora, and the other, the Savanilla, from the mountain mass of this name, flows S.S.E., and enters the Marañon after a course of about 90 m. Gold is washed from its sands. Owing to the hostility of the Iwaros Indians inhabiting its banks it remains in a great measure unexplored.

CHINDWARA, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, territory and 167 m. N. Nagpore, on an elevated table-land 2100 ft. above the sea, in the mountainous tract called Deogur above the Ghauts. Its climate is one of the most agreeable and salubrious in India, and it has hence many visitors in search of health or recreation. It was at one time a station for a detachment of the Nagpore auxiliary contingent, which ceased to exist in 1830; there are still a bazaar and some straggling bungalows.

CHINESE EMPIRE [add.] Since the opening of this vast empire to foreign intercourse in 1858, by the Elgin treaty of Tientsin, much valuable information has been obtained by European residents and travellers, regarding the geography of the country, the polity of the government and people, and the nature of their institutions, in addition to what was previously known or erroneously entertained. As regards that province of the empire between Pechelee and the Corea, named Shing-king or Leau tung, formerly a Tartar province, and classed under the head of 'dependencies' in all maps and gazetteers, there is now sufficient reason for concluding that it is geographically and politically an integral portion of China proper. According to the above-named treaty the city of Niu-chwang was opened to foreign commerce, on the same terms as those relating to all the ports in the eighteen provinces privileged to trade with western nations; and reports from the British consul resident at Ying-tze state that the mode of government, class of officials, and the bulk of the inhabitants, are as much Chinese as in the chief province. These facts go far to prove that the Manchoo Tartar element, which invaded China 220 years ago, has not only become absorbed into the multitudinous race they have conquered, but that this extraordinary people, from their natural fecundity, agricultural industry, and commercial enterprise, is slowly but surely obliterating the tribes of Manchooria.

Another, and a more important, change has taken place in the map of this empire among the Tartar dependencies, which has severed a large and fertile region from the sway of the emperor of China, and transferred it to the czar of Russia. This country is now known as the Amoor territory, from inclosing within its bounds the river of that name for a course of 1200 m., but is equally distinguished by having a sea-board in the Gulf of Tartary and Sea of Japan, measuring not less than 700 m. While tributary to China this territory was called Keeking, and bordered on the Russian province Yakutsk, bounded by the Yablonoi-Krebet chain of mountains. The new boundary line extends to the left bank of the Amoor or Sagalien River, along its upper part, and diverges southwards up the Usuri River, a tributary, to Victoria Bay; including a territory with an approximate area of 320,000 sq. m., nearly seven times the extent of Shing-king, and about three times the area of Great Britain. This land was ceded to Russia in 1858, at the same time that the British and French allies negotiated the treaty of Tientsin; but the Russians, while they benefited by that convention, obtained this magnificent concession by a separate treaty.

CHINA, PROPER [add.]

Physical features.—Several expeditions have been undertaken into the interior of China by British officers and merchants, under the auspices of the treaties, which provide that no let or hindrance be given to travellers, the subjects

of treaty powers, peacefully journeying through the country, and much additional information has been thus obtained. Of these expeditions the most extensive and interesting was one formed to cross E. to W. up the Yang-tsze River, passing through Tibet into India. Circumstances prevented the latter project being successful, but the party ascended a distance of 1800 m. by the river; and Captain Blakiston has left an able record of its geographical, geological, and botanical features, as represented on the banks of that great stream. It is evident that its upper waters pass through a rich mineral region, where gold, silver, and other metals, together with coal, and every species of building stone, occur in abundance. Similar data have been afforded by an expedition which crossed from Canton, through the mountain pass that divides the southern from the inner shed of waters, down which they travelled until they came to Hankow, where the Lower Yang-tsze begins, 700 m. above Shanghai. Further north other parties have travelled through the inland parts of Shantung, Pechele, and Shingking, to Mookden, and the coal-measures of Sin-nim. Everywhere these travellers observed that the mineral wealth of the country was quite undeveloped, and that there was sufficient evidence to conclude that China has resources of this kind equal in extent to those of Europe. With the introduction of machinery and scientific appliances, under the superintendence of skilled foreigners, these riches may be developed. Already the importation of foreign coal is being superseded by the native article, and iron is no longer a staple import.

Agriculture.—In like manner the opening of China to foreign intercourse has given a new impetus to the cultivation of its exportable products. Amongst these cotton now appears as a considerable item on the export list, whereas formerly it figured as an import. This, no doubt, has been caused by the high prices obtained in Europe, through the dearth caused by the American war. Nevertheless, the increased production exists; and it is observable that the farmers are beginning to use better seed, so as to grow qualities most suitable to foreign looms, and to adopt a better system of culture. Foreign ploughs and other agricultural implements are in request; and there is every probability that ere long the northern provinces, in which the cotton is chiefly grown, will cease to import common calicoes.

Trade and Commerce.—By the treaty of Nanking (1842), Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai were opened to foreign trade, and Hongkong was ceded to Great Britain. The clauses of that treaty were far from satisfactory, and in a great measure gave rise to subsequent misunderstandings with the native authorities, which led to two costly wars against the Chinese government by the English and French allied, in the south and north provinces of the empire; from the capture and occupation of Canton, in December, 1856, to the triumphant entry into Peking, October, 1860. The result of these necessary hostilities was the ratification of a treaty, signed at Tientsin, June 26, 1858, placing the commerce of the United Kingdom with China on a most satisfactory basis, which was equally shared in by France, Russia, Prussia, Portugal, and the United States; and, in addition to the five ports previously open, permission was granted to the subjects of England and France to trade at Niu-chwang (Yingtsze), Tang-chow (Chefoo), Tai-wan (Formosa), Chanchow (Swatow), Kien-chow (Hainan), and the river Yang-tsze was opened to foreign navigation, with power to traffic at the ports of Chin-kiang, Kew-kiang, and Han-kow. A convention was also entered into at Peking on the exchange of ratifications, October 24, 1860, by which the port of Tientsin was opened to trade, and the Cowloon shore on the mainland, opposite the island of Hongkong, ceded to Britain. Further, a supplementary convention adds the port of Tamsui, in Formosa, as an open port. The effect of the treaty upon the increase of foreign trade and shipping is unexampled in the commercial annals of the East. To give the details of that trade with every western nation would occupy more space than is at our disposal. However, the following analysis of the portion of it which belongs to Great Britain will suffice to show its rapid development, especially in the staple product, tea:—The total export of that commodity in each season, which commences in June and ends in May, according to the foreign customs returns, published every six months, was as under—

Season.	Lbs.
1858-59	65,789,792
1859-60	85,560,452
1860-61	90,006,160
1861-62	109,854,000
1862-63	121,273,580
1863-64	119,689,288
1864-65	121,236,870

It must be remarked, however, that the immense increase during the three last-named seasons was caused by the teas for the American market being largely shipped in English vessels, and a part of them also was transhipped to Russia, in consequence of the reduction of the duty on teas at the ports of that country.

The export of raw silk during the same period does not show similar results, as the production of that article was checked by the Taiping occupation of the silk-growing districts, now happily relieved from the desolating presence of the rebels.

Season.	Bales.
1858-59	83,136
1859-60	64,163
1860-61	79,644
1862-63	83,264
1863-64	42,159
1864-65	32,317

A new export has arisen in consequence of the war in America, by the remunerative price of cotton. In the year 1863 the exports to Britain were 30,856,336 lbs.; and in 1864, 85,157,008 lbs.

The import trade in British manufactures is far from being equivalent to the value of the produce exported, the balance of trade being maintained by shipments of specie from England and opium from India. Among the important changes effected by the treaty of Tientsin, is that of legalizing the trade in opium, hitherto carried on as contraband traffic, although winked at by Chinese officials, which rendered it demoralizing alike to native and foreign traders. Not only has this measure augmented considerably the customs revenue, by a duty of £10 on every chest weighing 133 lbs., but its legitimate sale and consumption has lessened the evils produced by its excessive indulgence. All the shops where it is smoked are licensed, and under the supervision of the police. Those who have recently visited these establishments in the chief cities and open ports, have failed to observe the prevalence of the horrible excesses resulting from the use of the drug, which travellers depicted formerly. The value of this commodity imported from India, was as follows:—

1859	£10,660,651
1860	8,336,385
1861	9,428,887

The following figures show the total value of the exports and imports passing between Great Britain and China in the four years stated:—

	Total Exports.	Total Imports.
1861	£9,070,445	£6,212,490
1862	12,137,095	5,835,777
1863	14,186,810	6,514,778
1864	15,673,930	...

Including the import of opium from India and a few other articles, as part of British commerce with China, and also the specie shipments to pay for tea and silk, our trade with that empire, in exports and imports, during 1863 was over £30,000,000 sterling. As the details of the whole external trade are given under each open port, it will suffice to state here that the commerce with other nations, carried on under foreign flags, far exceeds that with Britain and her Indian possessions, so that the total value of the foreign trade in 1863 is estimated at £104,248,804, against £8,303,378 in 1847. The total amount of duty paid on foreign vessels and cargoes, at the treaty-ports in the same year, 1863, reached the handsome sum of £2,802,995.

History.—In 1850 an insurrection broke out in the provinces adjoining Canton, with the object of expelling the Tartar dynasty from the throne. For a long period the insurgents succeeded in maintaining their ground against the imperial forces, and it was not till after the lapse of several years that the latter were enabled in some degree to quell the rebellion. The insolence of the Chinese towards the British and other foreigners had long been the subject of complaint; and, in 1856, a manifestation of this arrogant spirit led to a second war with Great Britain. In October of this year a small vessel, or lorcha carrying British colours, while at

anchor at Canton, was boarded by a Chinese officer and party of soldiers, and twelve of the crew were carried off. All reparation or apology for this outrage being refused, Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, commander of the British fleet for the China station, found himself under the necessity of proceeding to active hostilities, which led to the destruction of the Chinese fleet at Fatsian, in the Canton River, in June, 1857, and the capture of Canton itself after a brief siege, in December of the same year. The Chinese government now made overtures of accommodation, and a treaty was concluded by Lord Elgin, on behalf of the British government, with the Imperial commissioners, at Tientsin, on 26th June, 1858. The terms obtained were sufficiently satisfactory, but were rendered futile by the treacherous attack shortly afterwards on the British and French ambassadors at the Taku forts, while on their way to Peking to obtain a ratification of the treaty. A renewal of hostilities was thus necessitated; an allied army of British and French troops marched upon the capital, which, after a fresh instance of treachery on the part of the Chinese with respect to Messrs. Loch and Parkes, and the barbarous murder of Captain Anderson and others, was entered in triumph by the attacking force. On 24th October, 1860, a fresh treaty was concluded by Lord Elgin, in which the conditions already stipulated in the treaty of Tientsin were repeated with additional clauses; and satisfaction was exacted from the Chinese, in the shape of a large sum of money, to be paid by them towards the expense of the war, and as compensation to the survivors and surviving relatives of those who had been the victims of the act of treachery above referred to. Between the signing of the first treaty of Tientsin and the ratification at Peking, it will be seen that an interval of two years and four months elapsed. During that period this ancient empire suffered so much from foreign and internecine war, that it was apparently in the throes of dismemberment, if not dissolution. In her central, riverine, and maritime provinces the Taiping rebellion was at its height, and the leaders of that movement were for the time *de facto* rulers of a country containing upwards of 65,000,000 inhabitants. In the south Canton was in the military occupation of the British and French forces, while in the north the victorious allied army had captured Peking, and reduced the emperor's palaces at Yuen-ming-yuen to ruins. The financial resources of the empire were at a low ebb, and the government had to comply with the fresh demands of their conquerors, and pay an indemnity of £4,000,000, besides an unsettled demand of £2,000,000 more. To pay this indemnity without time given was quite out of the power of the imperial treasury, and to enforce immediate payment would have been a harsh and suicidal act on the part of the allies. Accordingly it was arranged that the customs at the treaty ports should be placed under the control of foreign collectors, and the first charge upon the revenues be instalments of the indemnity money. No measure could have been better calculated than this to develop the foreign commerce of these ports, and purge the corrupt system of the native customs. Even then, with all these seemingly amicable concessions to foreigners, the party who wielded the reins of government were determined to renew warlike operations against them when another opportunity offered. Meanwhile the emperor Hien-foong, who had fled to his palace of Zehol, in the fastnesses of the Tartarian Alps, died, and the warlike party assumed the regency of his youthful son, who succeeded to the throne, excluding from their counsels Prince Kung and others favourable to foreign policy. The latter party, resolving to gain the ascendancy, secretly conspired together, seized the leaders of the opposite faction and executed them, declaring a new reign of Tung-chee, signifying one of 'law and order.' These events happened about the close of 1861, since which the most satisfactory relations have existed between the ministers of the treaty powers resident at Peking. Not only has the *entente cordiale* been unbroken, but the British and French forces have aided materially in suppressing the Taiping rebellion. Under the instruction of the military upwards of 20,000 Chinese have been drilled and armed after the European manner, and have conducted themselves with prowess in the field. Further efforts were made to form an Anglo-Chinese navy for the suppression of piracy on the coast, and to aid in crushing the rebellion. The project was so matured, that the fleet arrived in China from England, but from some

misunderstanding about the control of this formidable power it was abandoned, and the fleet paid off. Nevertheless, the new era which has dawned upon this exclusive nation, promises to be one of great fulfilment in the cause of universal humanity, religion, politics, and commerce.

Population—Since the official census of 1812, which gave the population of the 18 provinces at 361,693,879, no other, as far as can be ascertained, has been published by the Chinese government. It is known that a census was taken in 1849, but the particulars have not yet been made public. In the absence of statistical returns, various computations have appeared from time to time. Of these, the latest, and in every respect the nearest to an official census, is that furnished by M. Sacharoff, in the works of the Imperial Russian Embassy at Peking. This computation is for the year 1842, giving a total of 414,686,994, including the population of Shing-king, and dividing the provinces as follows:—

Pe che-lee,	36,879,838
Shan-tung,	39,529,877
Shan-see,	17,056,925
Shen-see,	10,309,769
Ho-nan,	29,069,771
Kiang-soo,	39,646,924
Kiang-see,	26,513,889
Ngan-hwi,	36,596,988
Foo-kien,	25,799,556
Che-kiang,	30,437,974
Hoo-pee,	28,584,564
Hoo-nan,	20,048,969
Kan-soo,	19,512,716
Sze-chuen,	22,255,964
Quang tung,	21,152,603
Quang see,	8,121,327
Yun-nan,	5,825,670
Kwi-chow,	5,679,128
Shing-king,	1,665,542
Total,	414,686,994

—(*North China Herald; Customs Returns; MS. Notes.*)

CHING-KIANG [add.], a city, China, the first of importance on ascending the great Yang-tze River, 150½ nautical miles from Shanghai. From its position at the junction of the Imperial canal with that stream, which gave it the designation of "Guard of the River," it was included in the treaty of Tientsin (1858) as one of the open ports. In ancient times it was the chief emporium of trade on the Lower Yang-tze, and continued as such up to 1842, when it was captured by the British. But, although restored the same year, it failed to recover its former prosperity; and circumstances since then have doomed it to misfortune, notwithstanding its eligible site for military as well as commercial purposes. In 1853 the Taipings captured it, and continued in occupation for four years. During that period the industrious population were robbed and ruined by their ruthless conquerors within, and their habitations destroyed by the Imperialists from without, who, after long bombardment, recaptured it in 1857, but found only a mass of ruins. In addition to these desolating effects, the chances of its recovering traffic from the north were stopped by the filling up of the Imperial canal, near Whai-ngan, so that communication with the country south of Tientsin ceased. In 1860, after the ratification of the treaty, several merchants from Shanghai established branches of their houses at this port; but as it was not safe to remain on shore, their agents lived on board hulks and ships laden with merchandise. Here a small precarious trade has been carried on under the surveillance of foreign customs officers, forming one-third of the small community of 25 residents. For three years the British vice-consul of the port fixed his residence on Silver Island, a picturesque rock in the middle of the river, a few miles below the city, where the stream is greatly narrowed, and runs with a velocity dangerous to small vessels and boats. As all British ships bound up the river were obliged to obtain a pass from the consul, many accidents happened from this cause, so that the consulate was removed in 1863 up to the concession adjacent to the ruined city. The Taiping rebels having been completely driven away in 1864, confidence is slowly returning to the few inhabitants who have survived the rebellion; and the foreign residents are gradually moving on shore, where they are building stores for the reception of their goods. In 1863 the imports were of the value of £1,522,603, and the exports £230,276. The Imperialists are slowly restoring

the principal edifices, and there are prospects of a revival of trade, now that the Imperial canal is open for traffic to Soochow; but it must be many years before it can recover the prosperity it enjoyed before 1842, when it had a busy population of 60,000.—(*Chinese Repository*; Williams' *Chinese Commercial Guide*; *MS. Notes*.)

CHINGLEPUT [add.], a tn. India, presid. and 36 m. S.S.W. Madras, cap. dist. of same name. It consists of a town and a fort, was formerly a place of some strength, and is still inclosed by a ditch, and a rampart 2 m. in circuit. Its E. and the greater part of the N. face have the additional defence of an artificial lake, which is 2 m. long by 1 broad, and, besides supplying the ditch, irrigates the adjoining rice-fields, the water being retained for this purpose by an embankment 1000 yards long, upon the top of which the road to Madras is carried. The town consists chiefly of one long street, and of a neighbouring village, called Nullam, which may be considered as its suburb. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture; but have manufactures to a limited extent of silks, coarse cloth, and pottery. The fort, situated about half a mile N.W., is 400 yards long by 280 broad, and is divided into two distinct parts by a rampart and a ditch; the E. and more elevated forming what is called the Inner Fort. It contains all the public buildings, the principal of which are the court-house, place of arms, hospital, and jail. The troops stationed here, usually two companies of native infantry, live in huts on high ground a quarter of a mile S.

CHINNAPATAM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Mysore, 34 m. E.N.E. Seringapatam. It consists of a fort and a town; the former faced with stone, and apparently built with some care. Within it are a handsome and remarkable temple dedicated to Vishnu, and a large palace belonging to a relative of the rajah of Mysore. The town is famous for its manufactures of sugar, steel, steel wire, and lacquered toys.

CHIRGONG, or **CHIRGAON**, a tn. and dist. India, Bundelcund, on the road from Calpee to Goonah, 81 m. S.W. Goonah. The district has an area of 25 sq. m., containing 10 villages and 3800 people, and previous to the mutiny in 1857 paid tribute to Jhansi.—The town, defended by a fort of some strength, was stormed by British troops in 1841, in consequence of the depredations of the inhabitants and the rebellious conduct of the rajah.

CHIRIQUI, or **WEST VERAGUA**, a prov. New Granada, lying between lat. 8° 2' and 9° 42' N., and lon. 81° 37' and 83° 5' W.; bounded N. by Caribbean Sea, E. Veragua, S. Pacific Ocean, and W. Costa Rica. The resources of this province are very imperfectly developed; but it is not surpassed by any part of the globe in variety of surface, fertility of soil, and luxuriance of vegetation, and many districts of it are comparatively healthy. It has commodious natural harbours both on the Caribbean Sea and on the Pacific, and contains extensive beds of excellent coal, and abundance of land fit for pasture or tillage. The shortest distance from sea to sea is 46 m.

CHIRKAREE, a tn. India, Bundelcund, cap. of a small native state of same name, picturesquely situated at the foot of a lofty rocky hill crowned by a fort, 42 m. W. Bandah. Below the town is a fine lake swarming with fish. The fort is accessible only by a flight of steps cut in the rock, but is commanded by two heights at no great distance. The state has an area of 880 sq. m., contains 81,000 inhabitants, and has a revenue of £46,083.

CHIRRA POONJEE, a tn. India, Cosya Hills, 28 m. N.N.W. Silhet. Its height of 4200 ft. above the sea led to its adoption by the government as a sanatorium; but the results not proving satisfactory, it was abandoned in 1834. Coal in abundance and of superior quality, and iron ore, are said to exist among the hills; but little has yet been done to turn them to account.

CHISZNE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Arva Thurocz, in a mountainous district near the frontier, on the great road leading into Galicia. It contains 1400 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in weaving linen, growing flax, and mining.

CHITRAKOTE, or **CHATARKOT**, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, 50 m. S.E. Banda, on the Paisuni. It is crowded with temples and shrines, and was formerly resorted to by great numbers of pilgrims. The river, which here expands

into a lake, is approached by numerous flights of steps, to enable votaries to perform religious ablution in its waters.

CHITTENANGO, a vil. U. States, New York, co. Madison, on a creek of the same name and the Utica and Syracuse railroad, 14 m. E. Syracuse; it is also connected with the Erie canal. It possesses three or four churches, a bank, and has manufactures of water-lime. Pop. 1200.

CHITTUNG, a river, India, which, branching off from the Sursooly, in Sirhind, flows S.W., is joined by the celebrated canal of Ferozeshah, whose water it conveys W. to Hissar, and then, winding along the sand-hills on the N. boundary of the sandy desert of Bikancer, is lost in the plains of Bhuttiana, after a course of about 120 m. It is totally unfit for navigation; but, taken in connection with the canal of Ferozeshah, is of great agricultural importance.

CHOBE, or **TSCHOBE**, or **ZABESI**, a river, S. Africa, which, formed by several streams, of which the Kubango, from the Bulum Bulu Steppe, near the S. frontiers of the Kimbunda country, assumes its own name about lat. 16° S., and flows circuitously S.E. to Linyanti, the capital of the Makololo. Here, making a sudden turn, it assumes the name of Zabesi, flows E.N.E. in a broad stream, occasionally interrupted by islands, and rendered difficult of access from the land by a wall of reeds about 7 ft. high, and growing together so closely that they are almost impenetrable, and joins the Leambye, or Zambesi, on its r. bank, about lat. 17° 30' S. The exact point of junction is ill defined, because both rivers, before becoming united, separate into a number of branches. The banks of the Chobe are composed of soft calcareous tufa, through which the river has cut out a deep bed with perpendicular sides. The banks, where high, are covered with magnificent trees, infested by the venomous tsetse, and affording a retreat for various antelopes, wild hogs, zebras, buffaloes, and elephants. The depth of the channel between Linyanti and the confluence is from 13 to 15 ft., and wide enough for a steamer to ply upon it. The windings, however, are so numerous and abrupt as to preclude such a mode of navigation. At present it is a work of no small difficulty to paddle it with canoes.

CHOCEMIRZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 16 m. N. by E. Kolomea; with a baronial castle with fine gardens. In 1624 the Tartars sustained a signal defeat here from the Poles. There is a sulphur spring in the vicinity. Pop. 2084.

CHOIS, a tn. Mexico, prov. and 70 m. N. Sinaloa, at the foot of the Cordilleras, near r. bank El-Fuerte. It consists chiefly of a tolerably large street of low flat-roofed houses, covered with earth as a protection against the excessive heat; and has a cathedral of no great pretensions in the centre of the public square. The inhabitants used to find employment in the mines; but since these ceased working, have wisely turned their attention to agriculture, and raise good crops of maize and sugar-cane. About two leagues N. of Chois, the El-Fuerte, receiving two important affluents, becomes navigable during the greater part of the year for small boats carrying logwood, provisions, &c. Pop. about 900.

CHO-LEN, a tn. Cochin-China, in the French territory, 8 m. W.S.W. Saigon, on the Ben-luc, which forms part of the great commercial channel communicating between the Saigon and the Vaicos and the Cambodia rivers. The country between the two towns is pleasant, and adapted for the erection of European villas; the suburbs already have a wealthy and superior appearance. Cho-len has something of the style of a Chinese town, with straight streets and long lines of shops; it is also inhabited by large numbers of Chinese, many of whom are very wealthy. But they are said to be a turbulent class, and addicted to opium and gambling. As a commercial town it is of great importance, as all the rice from the western districts is brought hither for sale; and it is also the emporium for three-fourths of all the exports of the country. The inhabitants are made up of many races—Cambodians, Siamese, Parsees, Indian coolies, Malays, and Chinese. They each have their own organization under their respective chief men, subject, of course, to the supremacy of the French rule. The pop. is estimated at 15,000 to 20,000.

CHOLM, or **KOLM**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 110 m. S.E. Pskov, cap. circle of same name, on the Lovat. It contains five churches, a school for the circle, a charitable endow-

ment, various manufactures, an active trade in corn, flax, wood for fuel, and timber, and a very important yearly market. Pop. 3678

CHOLUI, or **KOLUI**, a tn. Russia, gov. Vladimir, circle and not far from Viasniki; contains a church, and has markets, which are held four times a year, and are very numerous attended. Many of the inhabitants live by painting pictures of the saints on the wood of the lime-tree. To such an extent is this carried that Cholui alone is said to produce nearly half a million of pictures annually. Pop. 1888.

CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO, S. America, off the coast of Chili, between lat. 44° and 46° S. It consists of a large number of barren, rugged, and lofty islands, with summits varying from 2000 to 4000 ft. above the sea. The inner sounds behind the islands have not been surveyed, but are supposed to contain numerous harbours. The interior coasts, like the outer, are rugged and barren, and have summits ranging about 3000 ft. A wide inlet, named Darwin Channel, after the celebrated naturalist, leads E. into the inner sounds of the archipelago, and to the W. coast of Chili.

CHOROO, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 100 m. E. by N. Bikaner, in a desolate tract on the E. border of a sandy desert. Elphinstone, who visited it in 1808, describes it as nearly a mile and a half in circuit, exclusive of its large but mean suburbs, and of very handsome appearance, and consisting of houses built, like the wall, of a limestone so purely white as to give an air of great neatness to everything composed of it. Boileau, on visiting Chooroo in 1825, found that its fortifications had fallen to ruin, that its commerce was lost, and that its bazaars had become desolate. The explanation is, that hostile armies had been repeatedly contending for the possession of it.

CHOPTANK, a river, U. States, which, rising in Delaware, flows S.W. into Maryland, and falls, by a long and wide estuary, into Chesapeake Bay, after a course of about 100 m., of which 50 m. are navigable for sloops.

CHORAL, a tn. Russia, gov. Poltava, cap. circle and on a river of same name; with six churches, a circle and a parish school, and a benevolent endowment. Tobacco is largely cultivated in the circle. Pop. 4909.

CHOSAN, or **TSAU-LIANG-HAI**, a harbour, Chinese empire, on the S.E. coast of the Peninsula of Corea, in the Sea of Japan; lat. 35° 6' N.; lon. 129° 1' 49" E. It is formed by Capes Young and Vashou, which are about 3 m. apart, and trends N.W. for 4½ m., with a width of 1 to 1½ m. With the exception of some rocks, which lie 3 m. within the entrance, and are always above water, it is free of danger, and has a depth of 12 fathoms, gradually decreasing to 3 fathoms at its head. From being the entrepôt of trade between the peninsula and Japan, it is one of the most important harbours on the Korean coast; the anchorage being safe, and numerous streams falling into the sea affording easy watering-places. The land around its shores is well cultivated, and dotted with villages, the population of which varies according to the season of the year. In the summer, when only the regular inhabitants are met with, from 6000 to 8000 occupy the four villages at the head of the harbour; but in the fishing season thousands from the interior flock to the shore, and impromptu villages, composed of bamboos and mats, spring up in vast numbers along the coast. The natives are very uncouth and filthy, and are withal very dexterous thieves. The Japanese garrison or settlement of 250 or 300 men have but little intercourse with them. The supplies obtainable are cattle, pigs, fish, poultry, vegetables, and wood.

CHOTA NAGPORE, or **LITTLE NAGPORE**, a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between 22° 28' and 23° 40' N.; lon. 83° 54' and 85° 56' E.; is bounded N. by Palamou and Ramgurb, E. Pachete and Singhboom, S. Singhboom and the native states of Bonei, Gangpoor, and Jushpoor, and W. by the native states Odeipoor and Sirgooja; area, 5308 sq. m. It consists for the most part of an undulating plateau about 3000 ft. above the sea, and rising occasionally into ridges of hills which stretch from E. to W. The drainage is received chiefly by numerous tributaries of the Soobun Reeka in the N.E., and by the Coel and other tributaries of the Byturnee in the S. and W. Much of the surface is overrun with jungle, or covered with forests containing teak and other kinds of valuable timber. The soil in the plains consists of

a red loam, and where under cultivation produces excellent crops of wheat, barley, rice, pulse, cotton, and sugar cane. Coal occurs in various localities; but the seams, so far as known, are too thin to be profitably worked. The trade, hampered by imperfect means of conveyance to leading marts, is limited, and is nearly confined to lac, coarse silk, and catechu, for which salt is the principal return. Pop. 482,900.

CHOTIESCHAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 7 m. S.W. Pilsen; with a parish church, a castle, an hospital, a brewery, and a coal-mine. Pop. 1100.

CHOUR, a lofty peak, India. Sirmore; lat. 30° 52' N.; lon. 77° 32' E. It is the most elevated summit S. of the Himalayas, with which it is connected by a ridge running N. and S. for 50 m. It overlooks the plains of Sirhind, and attains the height of 12,149 ft.

CHOWKA, a river, India, which rises in dist. Bareilly, about lat. 28° 6' N.; lon. 80° 4' E.; flows S.E. through this dist. and that of Shajehanpore, enters Oude, and, continuing the same direction, joins the Gogra on its r. bank, in lat. 27° 9' N.; lon. 81° 30' E. It has a total length of about 180 m., and is navigable throughout the year. At 40 m. below its source it has a communication with the Gogra; but thereafter, till its final junction with this river, continues to form an independent stream.

CHRISTCHURCH, a tn. New Zealand, S. Island or New Munster, cap. of prov. Canterbury, about 8 m. N. by W. Lyttleton, with which it is connected by railway, is pleasantly situated on the Avon, in a district dotted with corn-fields, pastures, orchards, and dairy farms; but destitute of trees, there being a few only about the town. One great obstacle to its progress is the want of a proper harbour, the Avon not being navigable except for small steamers, and that only to a point 2 m. below the town. Christchurch is the seat of a bishopric. Pop. 5000.

CHRISTIANSBURG, a tn. W. Africa, Gold Coast; lat. 5° 30' N.; lon. 0° 16' W. It consists partly of a native town, occupying an unhealthy site near a stagnant pool, and by no means attractive in its appearance, and of a castle, which was built by the Portuguese, and, after a repeated change of masters, was confirmed to the Danish crown in 1694. It consists mainly of a square inclosure flanked with bastions, and containing within an imposing but irregular pile of buildings, among which are spacious and airy quarters for the governor and officers, a chapel, hospital, and storehouses. Fort James and Christiansborg, both now British possessions, though still sometimes designated by the respective names of British and Danish Acra, are only 2 m. asunder, and communicate by a handsome road lined on each side with trees.

CHULLUMBRUM, or **CHELLUMBRUM**, a tn. India, presid. and 122 m. S. by W. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, on the lower road between Madras and Trichinopoly, near the mouth of the Coleroon. It possesses a great pagoda, which is held in the highest veneration throughout S. India, and even attracts devotees from Ceylon. In one part of the pagoda there is a roof supported by 930 columns of solid granite, and the lights of the *gopyras* or 'gate pyramids,' 122 ft. high, are seen 10 m. W. at sea. Pop. 11,000 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom are weavers.

CHUMBUL [add.], a river, India, which rises in Malwa, 9 m. S.E. Mhow, among the Vindhya Mountains, near the line of watershed separating the basin of the Nerubudda from that of the Jumna and Ganges, flows circuitously N. through Holkar's and Scindia's Dominions, then changing its direction to N.E., crosses the state of Boondee, and forms the boundary, for a considerable distance, between Scindia's Dominions and Rajpootana. On approaching the Jumna it bends round to the S.E., and continues the same direction in a course nearly parallel to that river, till it finally joins it on its r. bank, about 40 m. above Calpee, after a direct course of 340, and an indirect course of 570 m. Its principal affluents are on the left, the Chambela or Chumbila, and the Banas; and on the right, the Seepra, the Kallee Sind, and the Parbati. On entering the plateau of Mokundara it becomes confined between steep rocky banks, and about 40 m. below, when near the middle of its course, it expands into a lake, on issuing from which, it plunges down a deep bed, which it has excavated in the rock, and forms a series of magnificent falls, descending about 200 ft. in a single mile. It does not

carry a large body of water, at least in the dry season, though it has been known by its junction to raise the level of the Jumna 7 or 8 ft. in 12 hours. The height of its source above the sea is 2019 ft., and the declivity of its bed averages $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. per mile. It does not seem to be at all used for navigation.

CHUNDLAH, a tn. India, Bundelcund, at the foot of a granitic rock, described as jet black, about 77 m. S. Calpee. It is a thriving place of about 3000 inhabitants, but the heat radiated from the rock is said to be almost intolerable.

CHUNDOWSEE, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Moradabad, 45 m. W. Bareilly, on the route from it to Delhi. It is a considerable place, surrounded by a low mud wall, and possesses a well-supplied bazaar. Pop. 20,921.

CHUNGANAUCHERRY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Travancore, 38 m. N. Quilon. It is built on a rising ground on the E. border of a large delta, known by the name of Kootanaad, and being well situated for trade is both populous and flourishing. The inhabitants are composed of a mixture of Syrian Christians, Brahmins, Nairs, &c., each having their own streets and places of worship. The fair held twice a week is so well attended, that the canal is often blocked up with the canoes and boats of crowds coming from the west.

CHUPAT, a river, S. America, which, rising not far from the frontiers of Chili, flows E. across Patagonia, and falls into the Atlantic near half way between Port San Antonio and the Gulf of St. George. Nothing is known of the upper part of its course, but in the lower part it flows in a very winding course through a fertile country, along banks which are well wooded with sauce-trees, a species of willow. On the bar at ebb there is scarcely a foot of water, but at flow there are from 7 to 12 ft., according to the state of the tide.

CHUPRAH [add.], a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, on a channel of the Ganges, 25 m. N.W. Dinapore. It occupies a low site, raised only a few feet above the level of the river, along which it extends nearly a mile. Many of the houses belonging to the wealthy tradesmen are large and handsome, but a far larger number are mud huts. It contains also several British factories. There is only one street along which wheeled vehicles can pass; the others are so narrow as to be unfit for the conveyance even of palkees or litters. The civil station, situated outside the town, and N. of it, is said to be salubrious. Pop. 30,000.

CHUTTERPORE, or **CHATTERPOOR** [add.], a tn. India, Bundelcund, cap. territory of same name, 146 m. W.S.W. Allahabad. It occupies a picturesque site among lofty hills to the west of a large and deep jeel or lake, and consists for the most part of narrow streets, and very indifferent houses, though a few of the latter, belonging to the more wealthy inhabitants, are not only spacious, but costly and elaborate in their style of architecture. The principal objects of interest are a large and handsome serai, recently built by the rajah for the accommodation of travellers; and the ruined palace and mausoleum of Chuttur, who founded the short-lived independence of Bundelcund, and gives the place its name. The mausoleum is a large, massive, and elaborate structure, surmounted by five domes. Chutterpore has manufactures of paper and of coarse cutlery. The latter is made from an iron ore obtained from mines in the vicinity. The transit trade, once considerable, is now very limited.

—The **TEREOTRY** has an area of 1240 sq. m., contains 120,000 inhabitants, and yields a revenue of £30,000.

CHYNEPORE, or **CHAYANPOOR**, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Shahabad, beautifully situated in a fertile and healthy district, 39 m. S.E. Benares. It consists of a town and a fort. It is to the latter only that any interest attaches. It is in the form of a quadrangle 390 ft. long, by 369 broad, inclosed by a ditch and a battlemented stone rampart, with a round bastion at each of the four angles. Within the fort, among other buildings, is a suitable residence of the chief. His family, once Hindoo, embraced Mahomedanism in order to save the property from confiscation.

CICACOLE [add.], a tn. India, presid. Madras, district of, and 110 m. S.S.W. Ganjam, r. bank Naugauloo, near its mouth in the Bay of Bengal. It consists of a town, a fort, and a cantonment. The town is a straggling place, with narrow crooked streets and houses built of mud. The manufactures consist chiefly of ordinary cotton goods, and of muslins which in fineness rival those of Dacca in

Bengal. The fort, which is so completely dismantled that the walls and the ditch cannot easily be traced, is situated to the N., and contains the cutchery, the treasury, the post-office, the commandant's house, the barracks, hospital, and magazine stores. The regimental lines are about 100 yards S.E. of the fort. At a corner of the parade-ground stands a neat little church; and near the river, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the cantonment, the court-house and jail. The civil hospital and dispensary is accommodated in what was formerly one of the best private residences in the place; the military hospital is in the same locality. The London Missionary Society has a school within the town, where English is taught, and there are also several native schools. Pop. 12,800, of whom about 142 are native Christians.

CIEMIERZYNCZE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 9 m. N.W. Brzezen, was in very remote times the scene of a great battle between the Slaves and the Pezenegs. Pop. 1500.

CINALOA, or **SINALOA** [add.], a tn. Mexico, dep. Cinaloa, r. bank river of same name, about 45 m. above its mouth in the Gulf of California. It stands on hilly ground, and was once a flourishing town of 9500 inhabitants, with a fine cathedral, which possessed among its riches an altar-piece of solid silver. The cathedral and its wealth have entirely disappeared, and another large church which stood in the public square has nothing left but the tower, the nave and choir having been swept away by a tremendous flood from the mountains. The whole place now looks desolate, and can scarcely muster 3000 inhabitants.

CINCINNATI, [add.], a tn. U. States, cap. of Ohio, on the Ohio, and at the focus of nine lines of railway; lat. $39^{\circ} 6' N.$; lon. $84^{\circ} 27' W.$ Its site is a natural plateau, about 12 m. in circuit, divided by the river into two nearly equal parts, and surrounded by hills about 300 ft. high, and grouped so as to form a beautiful amphitheatre. It was first laid out in 1788, and up to 1800 was a small straggling village in the midst of a wilderness. Shortly afterwards it began to expand; schools, churches, banks, and factories arose; business, with its accompanying warehouses, occupied the lower part of the plain; and the inhabitants who had settled there were obliged to retire, and either gradually climb the hill sides, or fill the little valleys on the E. and W. From the manner in which the town has been formed great regularity of plan was impossible, and many changes and transformations will be necessary in order to make Cincinnati the magnificent city which it is doubtless destined to become. Still, however, the work of improvement goes rapidly forward, and every year, while it adds greatly to the population, sees new structures rising in every quarter. Churches to the number of 100, several of them elegant and imposing structures, have already been built, while provision has been made for education by a system both of elementary and superior schools. Among the latter are two male and three female colleges, schools for theology, medicine, and law, several commercial academies, two high-schools, and numerous seminaries, male and female. Libraries also are numerous and extensive, one belonging to the Mercantile Library Association having 20,000 vols., another belonging to the public schools, 12,000, and a third belonging to the Lane Seminary, 10,000. As yet the buildings properly called public have hardly received the attention due to them, and mention can be made only of a city-hall. Manufactures and trade, which is in a great measure founded upon them, are both very important. The most conspicuous among these establishments are iron-works, pork-packing factories, and distilleries. The average annual products of the iron manufacture in all its branches are estimated at £1,200,000. The quantity of work done by the distilleries may be estimated from the fact that 530,000 barrels of whisky were sold in Cincinnati in one year, and that the aggregate sale of all kinds of liquor amounted to £1,800,000. Next in importance to these three great staples are furniture and clothing. The total arrivals of steamers at the port in 1863-4 (ending Sept. 1) were 2936, against 2206 the previous year; and the number of steamers and barges plying between Cincinnati and other ports during the year was 435, against 349 in the year before. The tonnage of the barges was 11,133, and of the steamers 81,609, making together 92,742 tons, against 71,725 tons in the previous year. There were built during the same twelve months 62 steamers and barges

of a burden of 20,117 tons. The river commerce for the period in question was larger than in any former year.

The unusually high price of nearly all commodities, owing to the civil war, and the inflation of the paper currency, gives an enormous increase in the value of the imports and exports, as is seen in these figures:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1860-1.....	£18,791,273.	£13,963,151
1861-2.....	21,519,352.	15,927,054
1862-3.....	30,039,419.	21,352,744
1863-4.....	31,206,361.	49,808,296

Among the principal imports in the year 1863-4 were barley, 379,432 bush.; corn, 1,817,046 bush.; flour, 541,983 barls.; oats, 1,423,813 bush.; wheat, 1,650,759 bush.; lumber, 39,000,000 ft.; coal, 16,000,000 bush.; pork and bacon, 20,169,052 lbs.; coffee, 124,752 sacks; and butter, 59,880 tubs. The number of hogs packed was in 1863, 608,457, and in 1864 (8 months) 370,623. The exports comprised—candles, 217,412 boxes; coffee, 107,733 sacks; cattle, 14,903 head; flour, 393,268 barls.; hides, 188,424; lard, 95,864 barls. and kegs; oil, 83,740 barls.; pork and bacon, 237,856 barls., &c., and 1,810,875 lbs.; oats, 851,392 bushels; wheat, 943,737 bush.; whiskey, 210,410 barls.; and tobacco, 152,584 hhd. &c. Pop. (1860), 161,044.

CIRCISSIA [add.] The protracted resistance maintained by the gallant Circassians against Russian aggression, has at length terminated in the triumph of the more powerful of the two foes, and the Circassians, having surrendered to Russia, have been removed to the Turkish provinces, where they are endeavouring to form a colony, under the protection and with the assistance of Turkey (1864).

CITTADELLA, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 17 m. N. by W. Padua. It is inclosed by a wet ditch and walls flanked with towers; is the seat of a court of justice, and has a fine high church, with an altar-piece by Bassano; an hospital, a theatre, manufactures of cotton and linen cloth, and numerous silk-mills. Pop. 7213.

CITY POINT [add.], a vil. and port, U. States, Virginia, on the James River, at the mouth of the Appomatox, 23 m. S.E. Richmond, and 10 m. E.N.E. Petersburg, with which it is connected by railway. It has good landing, and is accessible by large vessels. It derived great importance during the protracted sieges of Petersburg and Richmond in the civil war, from being made the base of supplies for the Federal armies.

CLARENCE ISLAND [add.], S. America, situated toward a W. outlet of the Strait of Magalhaen, is separated from Chili on the N. by Froward Reach, from Dawson Island on the E. by Magdalen Sound, from Santa Inez Island on the W. by Barbara Channel, and from Terra del Fuego on the S. by Cockburn Channel; lat. 54° S.; lon. 72° W.; length, N.W. to S.W., 55 m.; breadth, about 25 m. Its coast is generally bold, and its surface mountainous. On the E. shore there is a steep mountain called Vernal, or 'Summer-House,' from a remarkable lump of rock on its summit, and at its foot a little port called Hope Harbour, much frequented by the Indians. Southwards Mount Bouqueron rises precipitously to the height of 3000 ft., and terminates at an extremity called Squally Point, from the furious squalls that are continually blowing down its sides. The S. shore is skirted by a numerous group, which bears the name of Prowse Islands, and behind which some good anchorages are found. Throughout its whole coast Clarence Island is penetrated by numerous inlets, the largest of which, San Pedro Sound, extends in a southerly direction for nearly 13 miles.

CLARKE [add.], an island off the N.E. of Tasmania, forming the southernmost of the Furneaux group, and the N. side of Banks' Strait. Its greatest length is 8 m. and its breadth 5½ m. On its S. end, which is rocky, there is a dangerous shoal called the Moriarty Bank, extending nearly 5 m. in an E. direction. All its W. shore is rocky, and fronted by breakers for about a quarter of a mile. On the N. it is separated from Barren Island by Armstrong Channel, which is 10 m. long, between E.N.E. and W.S.W., and from ¾ to 4 m. wide. At Hamilton Road, within this channel, shelter may be found from all winds except those between S. and S.S.E., which do not throw in much sea.

CLARKSBURG, a vil. U. States, Virginia, cap. co. Harrison, on the W. fork of the Monongahela, and the rail-

way to Parkersburg, 210 m. N.W. Richmond. It stands high, and is surrounded by hills. Stove-coal abounds in the vicinity. Pop. 1200.

CLAYTON, two vils. U. States:—1, New York, on the St. Lawrence, where it has a landing-place, and at the terminus of the Utica and Black River railway, 100 m. N.N.W. Utica. It is a port of entry in the collection district of Cape Vincent, and has pop. 4696.—2, Iowa, co. same name, on the Mississippi, 50 m. above Dubuque. Being the most accessible river port, much of the produce of the district is shipped at it in steamers; lead mines also have been opened on the bank of the river. Pop. 723.

CLEVELAND, or **CLEAVELAND** [add.], a tn. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. Cuyahoga, at the mouth of the river of this name, on the S. shore of Lake Erie, and on the Ohio canal, and several lines of railway, which give it almost unlimited means of communication. It occupies a high and commanding bluff immediately above the lake, is laid out in broad well-paved streets and open squares, generally well planted with trees, is well built, and presents a very attractive appearance. Among its public buildings are 35 churches, many of them provided with handsome spires; numerous schools, maintained at the public expense, and under excellent management; a medical college, and a marine hospital. The harbour, furnished with fine piers, is every way complete, and the trade is very extensive, a large portion of it with Canada. The increase of trade has been accompanied with an extraordinary increase of population. The inhabitants of Cleveland amounted in 1830 to 1100, in 1840 to 6071, in 1850 to 17,034, and in 1860 to 43,417.

CLIFTON, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Welland, about 35 m. (by lake) S.S.E. Toronto. It is the eastern terminus of the Great Western railway, and is situated at the suspension-bridge which crosses the Niagara about a mile above its celebrated falls, and connects the railway system of Canada with that of the state of New York, and all other parts of the States. The Erie and Ontario railway, connecting with the Ontario steamers, also passes through the town. The uncommon facilities for trade which Clifton possesses yet remain to be developed.

CLINTON, four places, U. States:—1, A vil. Massachusetts, on the Nashua, 35 m. W. by N. Boston. It is a thriving place, with some handsome churches, a number of good schools, large gingham factories, in which about 800 operatives are employed, an extensive carpet factory, several machine-shops, and numerous mills. Pop. 3859.—2, A vil. New York, on both sides of Oriskany Creek, and on the Chenango canal, 9 m. S.W. Utica. It contains several churches, and is the seat of Hamilton college. Pop. 1174.—3, A vil. New Jersey, on the S. branch of the Raritan River, and on the New Jersey Central railroad, 10 m. N. Flemington. It possesses several mills and factories, and stands in a fertile and highly cultivated district. Pop. 2949.—4, A vil. Louisiana, on a railway which connects it with Port Hudson on the Mississippi, 32 m. N. Baton Rouge. It is inhabited chiefly by wealthy planters, and contains a fine courthouse and two churches. Pop. 1252.

CLINTON, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Huron, on the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway, 10 m. E. Lake Huron; with a Wesleyan and a New Connection Methodist Chapel, tanneries, and flour and saw mills. Pop. about 1000.

CLUTHA, or **MATAU**, a river, New Zealand, which has its mouth in Molyneux Bay, in the S.E. of Middle Island or Munster, 4½ m. N. Nugget Point. It is a considerable stream, with deep water, and broad within the entrance. The entrance itself, however, is narrow, and a constant fresh running out of it at the rate of 3 to 5 knots, makes it unfit to be navigated by anything but boats, though small steamers might navigate it with advantage.

COALCOMAN, or **SANTIAGO COALCOMAN**, a tn. Mexico, in a fertile valley in the S.W. of state Michoacan, about 50 m. from the shores of the Pacific. It is of recent origin, and has made rapid progress, chiefly in consequence of the rich mines of iron in its vicinity. Pop. 2000.

COBIJA [add.], or, as the official documents style it, *La Mar*, after the name of the first president of Bolivia, is the only port of Bolivia, and cap. dep. of same name, lies on the shore of the Pacific; lat. 22° 34' S.; lon. 70° 17' 5" W. It stands

upon the beach at the foot of a lofty range of hills; the environs are very uninviting, and but for its position as a port few persons would choose it for a residence. The only good houses are in a long and spacious street, stretching from N. to S. along the shore; the landing-place is bad owing to the heavy surf, but the harbour affords tolerably good anchorage. The prosperity of Cobija depends entirely on the mining districts, but the products of the mines are shipped principally from Caticá, 6 m., and Algodon, 28 m. to the N. They are chiefly owned by English companies, who import almost every necessary. In 1858 the quantity of raw copper shipped at Cobija amounted to about 20,000 tons. Till 1827 it was merely a fishing village occupied by Chingas Indians. In that year it was declared a free port, and in 1839 it became the capital of the department. In consequence of these privileges it began to flourish, and had in 1855 a population of 600 souls. Then was only a commencement of its prosperity, for in 1858, besides a permanent population of 2380, it had a floating population of persons going to and from the mines, estimated at about 2000, and consequently giving an aggregate of more than 4000.

COBURG, a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. co. Northumberland, pleasantly situated on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, and on the Grand Trunk as well as the Coburg and Peterborough railway, 40 m. S.S.E. Toronto. It possesses 8 or 10 churches, an educational establishment which bears the name of Victoria college, a great number of flour and saw mills, with an unlimited supply of water-power, tanneries, and other industrial establishments. The inland communications of Coburg, and its proximity to Rochester and other ports of the American shore, have made it in the course of fifty years a first-rate place of business. From its harbour, which is at once commodious and safe, there were exported in 1857 7000 barrels flour, 200,000 bushels wheat, 500 kegs butter, and 14,000,000 ft. of sawn lumber. Pop. about 7000.

COCA, a river, S. America, Ecuador, formed by the San Francisco, Quijos, and Cozanga, from the E. slopes of the W. Andes, flows between the cordilleras of Guacamagos and Galeras, in a deep channel between lofty and precipitous banks, and joins the Napo, more than doubling its volume. In its course it forms a magnificent cascade of nearly 150 ft.

COCANADA, or KAKEENADA, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 37 m. E. by S. Rajahmundry, on the shore of the Bay of Bengal. It is a rising place, the residence of several European merchants, and is annually increasing its exports. By means of a commodious canal-boat for passengers and light goods it communicates daily with Rajahmundry, and it is expected that when the Godavery navigation is opened towards Nagpore, it will become the port of shipment for all the cotton which is now conveyed by tedious land journey from Berar to Bombay.

COCHIN [add.], a tn. India, presid. and 355 m. S.W. Madras, cap. dist. of same name, on a low sandy flat of the Malabar coast. The present town stands on the shore, at the S. entrance of a back-water, which, extending S. to N. 40 m., forms a spacious harbour, but is encumbered by a bar, which, even at spring tides, does not admit vessels exceeding 400 tons. Most of the streets are formed with considerable regularity, crossing each other at right angles, and the houses are generally of two stories with pent-tiled roofs, and spacious; though, from the number of courts and walls which surround them, deficient in ventilation, and ill adapted to the climate. Shipbuilding, once among the most important occupations of the place, is still carried on to some extent. The chief exports are cocoa-nuts, coir, cordage, cocoa-nut oil, cassia, fish-maws, and timber. Cochin, besides the town proper, includes the suburbs of Culvaty and Muttuncherry, which form long straggling streets for half a mile to the S.E., along the edge of the back-water. At the latter suburb is an unsightly cotarum or palace belonging to the Cochin rajah, and immediately adjoining it is the synagogue of the Jerusalem or White Jews. The Black Jews, of whom there are many in the interior of the district, have also a synagogue, the floor of which is paved with china very neatly inlaid. In 1503 the Portuguese obtained permission to erect their first Indian fortress here. This became the nucleus of a large town with a fine cathedral. After the expulsion of the Portuguese Cochin became the capital of the Dutch settlements in India, the cathedral was turned into a warehouse, merchants

crowded to it from all quarters, and the traffic by way of the Red Sea became so extensive, that Venetian sequins formed a large part of the common currency. The British came into possession in 1795, and in 1814 demolished the strong fortifications and levelled the ramparts. Pop. 20,000.

COCHIN-CHINA (FRENCH), a French settlement, occupying three of the six provinces of the Anamite country of Lower Cochin-China, namely, Dong-naï or Bien-hoa, Saïgon or Gia-dinh, and Mi-tho or Dinh-tuong. The settlement is bounded N. by the kingdom of Cambodia and the territory of Vinh-xuong, S. by Vinh-luong and the China Sea, E. by Binh-thuan, in Middle Cochin-China, and W. by the prov. of Chau-doc. Bien-hoa, the easternmost prov., is the most healthy and pleasant, especially in its higher part; its chief town, of the same name, is fortified, and stands on the l. bank of the Dong-naï. It is divided into two departments, and has a soil admirably adapted to the growth of sugar-cane, and of tobacco and indigo. Vast forests of useful trees, and the lofty mountains of Baria and Cape Tiawan, add to its picturesque. Iron is found at Bengo. Gia-dinh, the central prov., forms three arrondissements, and its soil in the N. is similar to that of Bien-hoa; in the S. rice is extensively grown. Saïgon is the cap., and stands on the r. bank of the wide and deep river of the same name; it is divided into a military and commercial port, the latter being S. of the former, and separated from it by the Chinese canal. The third prov., Dinh-tuong, or Mi-tho, is the richest and most extensively cultivated, but the least healthy, of all the French possessions, cholera and marsh-fever being permanent scourges.

The lowlands, where the waters stagnate, are covered with a rank vegetation from 3 to 10 ft. high; contiguous to the flowing streams are extensive rice-grounds. Where the soil is somewhat raised above the water-level it is very fertile, and in some places ranges of low hills follow the line of the rivers. In the more elevated districts are grown tobacco, sugar-cane, maize, indigo, and betel. Among the other products, are tea, gums, cocoa-nut oil, silk, spices, and various farinaceous and aromatic articles. The Anamites raise also great numbers of buffaloes, cattle, hogs, and birds; the first being employed in agriculture, and, as well as oxen, for draught purposes; but since the French conquest oxen are reserved more strictly for food. The elephant, rhinoceros, and crocodile are not indigenous; but tigers, deer, apes, and serpents, and many kinds of birds, are common. Fishing, in a country so abounding with streams, is naturally a great source of livelihood to the inhabitants, who prepare considerable quantities of the fish they catch for exportation, and for the Saïgon market, where they can command a good price. The mineral productions are few. Only one kind of stone, yellowish, and apparently an agglomerate of chalk or shells, is found fit for building purposes. Alum and salt are obtained on the coast of Bien-hoa; and iron exists, but not in quantities sufficient for profitable working. Copper and iron are imported from China, and manufactured by the people, but to no great extent. Industrial arts are as yet limited among the natives. They are skilful in all kinds of basket-work, in which they use the reeds and other similar materials which abound in the low lands; silk and cotton are also wrought. But they excel in the use of wood, of which their temples, pagodas, and tombs are built, and ornamented with elaborate carving. They live in villages—numbering nearly 1000 altogether—adjacent to the rivers, which, in the unsuitableness of the country for land traffic, form almost the only means of communication. Their houses are either tiled or thatched with straw, the roofs being supported with wooden pillars; the better class are in two sections, the inner apartments, and the outer verandah, which serves for use in the daytime; they are often well furnished, and not devoid of comfort. The only roads at present existing are those connecting Saïgon, the capital, with the principal towns. Telegraphic communication between many of the principal places has been already opened, and is being extended. The people are more warlike than the Chinese, and have learned from their long conflict with Europeans the use of strategy and fortification. Slavery has been abolished since the French occupation; polygamy is permitted, but not generally practised. The climate of Cochin-China, lying between lat. 10° and 12° N., is not liable to great variation. In the dry season, from October to April, the N.E. monsoon brings a

refreshing mitigation of the heat, which is greatest in February and March; the season of the rains and the S.W. monsoon is humid and exhausting; but upon the whole the climate is said to be much less oppressive and unhealthy than that of Senegal or Guiana. Cholera, dysentery, ague, and cutaneous affections are the prevalent diseases.

A persecution of the French R. Catholic missionaries in Anam furnished the imperial government with an occasion for regaining a long-desired footing in the East. An expedition against Cochinchina was decided on in 1857, and Saigon was occupied. The Austro-Italian war deferred further operations till 1861, when the conquest of Mi-tho gave the French possession of the most fertile district of lower Cochinchina, and enabled them to extend their frontier to the borders of Cambodia. At the end of the same year Bien-hoa, and in the early part of 1862, Vinh-xuong, fell into their hands, and a treaty of submission was exacted from the king of Anam. But insurrectionary movements delayed the final and peaceful settlement of affairs until April, 1863, when, by a new treaty, the king of Anam ceded the three provinces which now form the French territory, together with the free navigation of the several arms of the Cambodia River, and the opening of the ports of Balat, Tourane, and Quang-an; besides assuring protection to the French missionaries in Anam, and stipulating to pay an indemnity of £820,000. The province is now organized in prefectures, sub-prefectures, and cantons. The population is estimated at 900,000.—(*De Grammont, Binetau, &c.*)

COCOS, an isl. of the N. Pacific, about 400 m. W. of the coast of New Granada, in S. America, in lat. (Chatham Bay) 5° 32' 57" N.; lon. 86° 58' 22" W. It is about 30 m. in circuit, has an elevated surface, becoming visible at sea at the distance of 60 m., and is abundantly supplied with excellent water. At one time it was almost covered with cocoa-nut trees, but most of them have been barbarously cut down for fuel. Wild pigs are numerous, and the sea around the shores teems with fish. In Chatham Bay, on the N.E. side of the island, there is good anchorage in 14 fathoms. Cocos was a favourite rendezvous of the buccaneers, and is still visited by whalers.

COD, CAPE [add.], a sandy peninsula, U. States, forming the S.E. extremity of Massachusetts, and stretching first E. for 35 m., with an average breadth of about 8 m., and then nearly due N. for 30 m. more, with an average breadth of less than 4 m. Where it faces the S. and E. its coast line is convex, but its N. and W. faces are concave, and inclose between it and the mainland a considerable expanse of water called Cape Cod Bay. As the navigation is dangerous several lights have been erected upon it. One of these, at Race Point, its N. extremity, is a revolving light 155 ft. above the sea. The lower portion of the cape is a waste of barren sand-hills, with occasional patches of beach grass and a long stretch of salt-marshes. Where the ground rises pitch-pine, with a sprinkling of several varieties of oak, forms considerable forests, in which wild deer are still found. Numerous boulders lie scattered on the surface, but no rock *in situ* is seen, nor in the sinking of wells has any been discovered. But, notwithstanding the prevalence of sand, the peninsula is by no means destitute of inhabitants. In many of its sheltered nooks are thriving villages, occupied mostly by industrious and enterprising fishermen, and furnishing excellent marine nurseries, from which the masters of many of the best ships in the American merchant service have been obtained. Cape Cod was first discovered in 1602, by an English sailor of the name of Gosnold, who had sailed from Dartmouth in the bark *Concord* on a voyage of discovery, fitted out mainly by the Earl of Southampton. The number of cod fish caught in its vicinity induced him to give it the name which it still bears. The most memorable occasion on which it was subsequently visited, was on the 9th of November, 1620, when the *Mayflower* arrived with the Pilgrim Fathers, and anchored next day in the fine land-locked harbour of Provincetown.

COEL, or **KOYLE**, a river, India, which rises in a mountainous tract on the S. frontier of Chota Nagpore, flows N., and joins the Sone on its right bank, in lat. 24° 31' N.; lon. 83° 54' E. Its whole length is about 140 m. Seams of coal have been discovered on its banks.

COHAUILA, or **COAHUILA** [add.], a state, Mexico, bounded N. by Texas, from which it is separated by the

Rio Grande, E. Texas and Nuevo Leon, S. Zacatecas, and W. Chihuahua and Durango; area, 93,600 sq. m. It is traversed from N.W. to S.E. by two nearly parallel mountain ranges, and so intersected by detached ranges in other quarters that its only plain of considerable extent occurs in the N., and from the manner in which it is inclosed, having an entrance without any proper outlet, has received the name of the Bolson or 'Sack' of Mapimi. This Bolson is almost entirely in the possession of the Comanche and Lipan Indians, who have thus not only appropriated the best part of the territory, but are so determined and barbarous plunderers, that neither agriculture nor any other branch of industry can be carried on within reach of them; large farms, and even whole villages, have already been abandoned, as the only effectual means of escaping from their depredations. The quantity of tillable land is very limited, but, where quietly possessed, is well cultivated, partly in fields of wheat, maize, and barley, and partly in vineyards, from the produce of which wine and brandy of high repute are made. Sallillo, or Leone Vicario, situated in the S.E. corner of the state, near the frontiers of Nuevo Leon, is the capital. Pop. 66,228.

COHASSET, a vil. U. States, Massachusetts, co. Norfolk, on the coast, at the terminus of the South Shore railway, 12 m. S.E. Boston. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the mackerel fishery, which here employs about 44 vessels and 560 persons. Pop. 1775.

COIMBRA, or **FORT COIMBRA**, a tn. Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, r. bank Paraguay; lat. 19° 55' 43" S.; lon. 57° 52' 32" W. It is the most southerly Brazilian settlement on the Paraguay, and stands on a height 40 ft. above it. The fort, a solid stone structure mounted with six guns, completely commands the channel of the river, which is only one-third of a mile wide.

COLBOURNE, a tn. British America, Canada W., on the Grand Trunk railway, and about 2 m. from the harbour of its name, called also Port Cramahé, on Lake Ontario. It possesses an Episcopal Methodist and a Wesleyan church, a superior grammar school, several foundries, a tannery, a pottery, and saw and flour mills. The harbour of Colbourne is a port of entry, from which a considerable amount of lumber is annually exported. The fishery in the lake, which abounds with white fish and salmon trout, and the curing of them for inland or foreign markets, has recently sprung into notice, and promises to become important. Pop., including that of town and harbour, about 1400.

COLD SPRING, a vil. U. States, New York, co. Putnam, 45 m. N. New York, on the Hudson River railroad. It is situated in the Highlands, contains five churches, and has an iron and brass foundry and machine shops. Pop. 1200.

COLD WATER, a vil. U. States, Michigan, on E. branch of Cold Water River, and the Michigan Southern railroad, 115 m. W. by S. Detroit. It stands alone in a prairie of its own name, surrounded by a fertile country, and being furnished with water-power from the river, possesses several mills, &c.; and has a large retail trade. Pop. 1800.

COLD WATER RIVER, British America, peninsula Labrador, an affluent of the Moisie, rises in Trout Lake, in the table-land of Labrador, at the height of 1548 ft. above the sea, in lat. 51° 35' N.; lon. 66° 5' W. It forces its way through gorges, flanked by noble mountains rising 2000 ft., bare, rugged, and wild. In the course of 20 m. it falls 1430 ft., in one place it falls 506 ft. in about 2½ m., over a series of cascades broken by masses of rock and boulders, and lower down, between two of the lakes through which it flows, there is a descent of 270 ft. in a distance not exceeding 1200 yards. In its lower part it is in some places 60 ft. broad, but at its mouth, on the l. bank of the Moisie, about 35 m. above the debouchure of the latter in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it is not more than 30 ft. in breadth. Its course has a length of about 80 m., and its general character is that of a torrent, navigable only occasionally by canoes for short distances between the rapids.

COLGONG [add.], a tn. India, Bengal, dist. Bhagulpore, r. bank Ganges, and a station on the East Indian railway, 245 m. N.W. Calcutta. The fort, which stands close to the river, is now a heap of ruins; in the river near it are three masses of rock 60 ft. high, with their fissures filled with stunted trees. Steam-packets ply from it to places up and down the river.

COLLALTO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and about 12 m. N. Treviso; with an old castle of the middle ages, the cradle of the counts, now princes, of Collalto, descendants of the house of Hohenzollern.

COLLEGE, two places, U. States:—1, *College Hill*, a vil. Ohio, 6 m. N. Cincinnati, containing two prosperous educational institutes, Farmer's college, attended by about 200, and Ohio female college, by about 150 students. Pop. 500.—2, *College of St. James*, a post vil. Maryland, co. Washington, containing a Protestant Episcopal college and preparatory school.

COLLINGWOOD, a tn. British America, Canada W., co. Simcoe, on the Georgian Bay, an eastern branch of Lake Huron, and at the terminus of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron railway, 75 m. N.N.W. Toronto. Though a few years ago it was little better than a wilderness, it now possesses two churches, a weekly newspaper, steam saw-mills, and building-yards, from which ships of 150, 350, and 450 tons each have been launched. Pop. about 2000.

COLOGNA, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 22 m. S.E. Verona, on a picturesque site on the Gua. It is surrounded by ancient walls, is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices, and has a new cathedral with a Corinthian portico, several other churches, with good paintings, a fine courthouse, an hospital; and trade in wine and hemp, which are here grown to a large extent. Pop. 6496.

COLOGNOLA, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 10 m. E. Verona, at the entrance of the Illasi valley. It has many fine villas, and a parish church, with paintings by Farinati and Il Gobino. Pop. 3074.

COLORADO, a territory, U. States, formed in 1861 out of portions of Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah, is bounded by the parallels of 37° and 41° N., and the meridians of 102° and 109° W.; and has an area of about 106,000 sq. m. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Rocky Mountains, which divide it into two parts, and send down numerous streams, those of the W. slopes carrying their water to the Colorado, from which the territory takes its name, and those of the E. slopes carrying it to the basin of the Mississippi, through the Arkansas and the S. arm of the Platte. The territory is rich in mineral wealth, containing gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, salt, alabaster, limestone, and gypsum. None but gold mines have as yet been worked to any extent, but these are productive both in the quartz rock, for crushing which many hundred mills are in operation, and in the beds of the streams. On the W. slope of the Snowy Mountains silver mines have likewise been discovered. Ironstone is found in all parts of the territory, and a smelting furnace has been erected at Boulder for the manufacture of pig-iron. Deposits of lead and quicksilver also exist, and coal has been found at the base of the mountains near Denver City. The territory is scantily timbered, but there are large tracts of good agricultural land, and farms are being cultivated in all parts, producing grain of all kinds and vegetables in abundance. In many districts, however, irrigation is requisite, so that agriculture is at present confined principally to the valleys of streams and a few other favoured localities. The extension of the Pacific railroad westward, passing probably a little above Denver, will be felt advantageously by every branch of industry, and with the facilities it will afford the population and products of the territory will be largely and rapidly increased. The mines yielded about £2,400,000 in 1863. Golden City is the capital. Estimated pop. (1863), 70,000, of whom 15,000 are Indians.

COLOTLAN (SAN ANTONIO DE), a tn. Mexico, state Jalisco, about 85 m. N.W. Guadaluara, l. bank Xeres, in a fruitful valley at the height of 5000 ft. above the sea. It carries on an important transport trade by means of mules, and contains about 2500 inhabitants.

COLUMBIA, two places, U. States:—1, A tn. Tennessee, cap. co. Maury, on the l. bank of Duck River, and on the Tennessee and Alabama railway, 45 m. S.S.W. Nashville. It contains two churches, a college, a female academy, in a handsome edifice, with beautiful and extensive grounds, and several other excellent schools; and carries on an active trade.—2, A vil. Missouri, cap. co. Boone, 16 m. N.N.W. Jefferson City. It derives its chief claim to notice from being the seat of the state university, the buildings of which, including the ground, cost £25,000.

COLUMBIA (BRITISH), a colony formed on the Pacific side of British North America in 1858, of territory resumed from the Hudson's Bay Company, comprising the districts formerly known by the names of New Caledonia, New Georgia, New Norfolk, and New Cornwall. It is bounded N. by the Simpson and Finlay Rivers, E. by the Rocky Mountains, S. by the parallel of 49°, which here defines the boundary between British America and the U. States, and on the W. by the Gulf of Georgia, Charlotte Sound, and the Pacific Ocean, the former separating it from Vancouver Island, with which however it is combined for governmental purposes. Its extremities lie between lat. 49° and 57° 25' N., and lon. 114° and 131° W.; its length N. to S. being about 420 m., and its mean breadth about 300 m.; area, 200,000 sq. m. The coast line is deeply indented with sounds and bays, which furnish a number of excellent harbours, but the pre-existence of the port of Victoria, in Vancouver Island, and its proximity to the entrance of the Frazer, has hitherto precluded any necessity for occupying them. The interior of the country is much diversified in character and surface, the eastern side being entirely mountainous, from the line of the Rocky Mountains with its snowy peaks rising to the height of 15,000 or 18,000 ft., and the subordinate ranges which spread westwards almost to the centre of the land. The surface of the western parts—after passing a range of hills fringing the coast, and shooting up in irregular peaks, varying from 1000 to 10,000 ft. in height, and intersected at intervals by the long inlets which indent the coast—is irregular, with occasional high land, as far as the Frazer River, between which and its tributary, the Thompson, is a large tract of level forest. The rivers are numerous and large, and form an important feature of the country; but their value as means of transit and of access to the interior is destroyed by the many rapids and falls which occur along them, owing to the precipitous and mountainous nature of the country through which they flow for the most part. The most navigable, and on this account important, is the Columbia, which rises in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, between the Briscoe and Selkirk ranges, in about lat. 50° 30' N., lon. 116° W., and flowing N.W. to lat. 52° 10', makes a sudden bend to the S.W. and S., pursuing this course till it passes the U. States boundary into Anjou state, through which it turns westward to the Pacific. This river is navigable, with but a few breaks, by steamers as far as, or even perhaps beyond, the head of Upper Arrow Lake in British Columbia, but it has the disadvantage of passing in the first instance through a foreign territory, and as yet that part of Columbia in which it lies has but few settlers, though probably the recent discovery in it of gold diggings of the richest kind will soon attract a large accession. The Frazer, which is wholly within the Columbian limits, is the best known, and practically most important. It takes its rise in the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 53° N.; lon. 119° W., and after flowing N.W. to about 54° 30', like the Columbia, makes a bend to the S., in which direction it flows, with a slight inclination to the E., receiving during its course, and on its left bank, in about 50° 13', the waters of its principal tributary, the Thompson; soon after which it makes a sharp turn westward, flowing in a broad and navigable stream into the Gulf of Georgia, a few miles below New Westminster, the newly founded capital of the colony, upon its right bank. Steamers are able to ascend it as far as Yale, about 90 m., though the current is often extremely rapid; but beyond that point it rushes through mountain gorges in a narrow torrent, with a velocity of 15 to 20 m. an hour. This is also the characteristic of its affluent the Thompson, which rising in the ranges to the S.W. of the source of the Frazer, flows, with the name of North Thompson, through lofty and precipitous hills, densely covered with almost impervious forest, in a southerly direction to Kamloops Lake, through which it turns W., and then S.W., into the l. bank of the Frazer. The Pease River, rising on the northern side of the hill range which deflects the Frazer from its northerly to its southerly course, and flowing N. into the Finlay, also has importance from being likely to prove prolific in gold. The characteristics of vast torrents dashing through mountain gorges usually enveloped with a dense growth of timber, sufficiently describe the principal rivers of British Columbia, which are unavailable for purposes of navigation, with rare exceptions

of occasional short distances. The expanse of primeval forest, for the most part as yet pathless and unexplored, is a remarkable feature of the eastern mountain districts. Some idea of it may be gathered from the graphic description by the intrepid travellers, Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle, of what they witnessed upon the Thompson: 'The steepness of the path was not the greatest difficulty; it was the collection of timber, and the impenetrable character of such a region. There were pines and thujas of every size, the patriarch of 300 ft. in height standing alone, or thickly clustering groups of young ones struggling for the vacant place of some prostrate giant. The fallen trees lay piled around, forming barriers often 6 or 8 ft. high on every side; trunks of huge cedars, moss-grown and decayed, lay half-buried in the ground, on which others as mighty had recently fallen; trees still green and living, recently blown down, blocking the view with the walls of earth held in their matted roots; living trunks, dead trunks, rotten trunks; dry, barkless trunks, and trunks moist and green with moss; bare trunks, and trunks with branches, prostrate, reclining, horizontal, propped up at different angles; timber of every size, in every stage of growth and decay, in every possible position, entangled in every possible combination.'

The difficulty of transit in such a country would be considered insuperable, were it not for the absolute necessity of overcoming it in order to reach the sites of its incalculable wealth, the gold-fields. These have been discovered to exist in all directions upon and eastward of the Frazer River. The most extensive, at least those hitherto most extensively worked, are the fields in the Cariboo district, which lies in the N. bend of the Frazer, about lat. 53° 20'. Cariboo is 'a sea of mountains and pine-clad hills, the former rising to a height of 7000 or 8000 ft., and surrounded by a confused congeries of the latter, the surface everywhere having been disturbed, the strata tilted on end, and beds of streams heaved up to the top of hills.' Gold is also found in the Thompson, and many of the small streams tributary to it, and upon the Nicholas, Similkameen, and Okanagan, lying between it and the Columbia Lakes and River, as well as in the Kootanie district, already mentioned; indeed the whole of the eastern division of the territory abounds more or less richly in auriferous deposits, both in the beds of the streams, and in the quartz of the hills. The first discovery of gold in this region was made in 1858, by an Indian, it is said, who, stooping to drink of the Nicaomen, a small affluent of the Thompson, near its junction with the Frazer, saw a nugget glittering in the water. The news soon spread, and a rush of gold-seekers took place. The Cariboo district became the centre of attraction from its exceeding richness in the precious metal, which is there not confined to the rivers, but is found in the gulches and table-land 300 or 400 yards from them, and much beyond their highest levels; in some spots about a foot of gravel overlies the bed rock of light-coloured shale, which is very soft, and in the rents of which the gold is deposited; in others it is worked at the depth of many feet. The richness of the deposits may be gathered from the fact that parties of three or four miners have collected quantities varying from 3 or 4 to 70 or 80 oz. of gold per diem. The quartz rock is also considered to be of unusual richness. Coal also has been found on the W. coast.

The quality of the land for agricultural purposes is a subject of differing opinion. The country on either side of the Lower Thompson is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque, being a succession of green rolling hills and valleys, lakes and rivers, and apparently of great value as a grazing district; but hitherto very few settlers have attempted farming operations, though between the Thompson and Frazer they have begun, with a good chance of success, with the aid of artificial irrigation. Similar expectations were entertained of the Lilloet flats, W. of the Frazer, which were at first celebrated as excellent feeding grounds, but are described by Milton and Cheadle as having become in 1863 merely bare, dusty plains, the 'bunch grass' which formerly covered them, and which constitutes the principal herbage throughout, having been destroyed by continued grazing; it grows in distinct tufts, and requires, after being eaten down, three years to recover itself. Upon the lower part of the Frazer, in its straight W. course from Hope to its mouth, are fertile lands, but they are covered almost entirely with dense forest,

and exposed to summer floods. It seems likely then, that until the country becomes more thickly and permanently populated—and then only after a lapse of time, until the vast expanse of forest can be partially cleared, and its place occupied by cultivators of the soil—the population must be dependent upon foreign sources for most of the commonest necessaries of life. But the nature of the country makes the importation of them a work of extreme difficulty and expense, and imposes a high cost upon all articles of consumption. Hence the devising of methods of transit is a matter of primary importance, and is engaging the attention of the government and all others interested in it. The only available approaches to the interior at present existing are those proceeding from New Westminster, the capital, up the Frazer, until one diverges up the Harrison River and Lake, and then the Lilloet and other lakes, by what is known as the Harrison-Lilloet route, rejoining the Frazer at Lilloet, and thence proceeding by 'trail' to the Cariboo or other districts in that direction; the other route continues up the Frazer as far as Yale, after which it lies along the 'trail,' passing over the mountains which tower above the l. bank of the river, presenting difficulties and dangers which, though they have been lessened by ingenious engineering efforts, are still not a little formidable. Other routes have been proposed, leading more directly from the coast to the Upper Frazer, some of which have been traversed more than once. One of these lies through Burke Channel, the entrance of which is about 80 m. N. of Vancouver Island, and which runs inland for 50 m., and is then continued by three arms for 25 m. further; the central one of these arms, called Bellhoola Bay, Mr. Colin M'Kenzie reached from Alexandria on the Frazer, a distance of 160 m., in 13 days, the rise in the watershed of the coast range being so gradual, that he only knew he had passed the summit by finding that the streams flowed W. instead of E. Another, and perhaps even more eligible route, is suggested from Dean's Canal, the uppermost of the three arms, to the Nachuten, an affluent of the Stuart, and along the latter to Fort George, upon the Frazer, immediately adjacent to the Cariboo gold-fields. All these routes have their entry from the Pacific side; but the great desideratum is that the country should be accessible from the eastward, overland, and through British territory. The Rocky Mountains form the great barrier; several passes through them have been traversed with more or less difficulty, the chief of them, from the S. northwards, being the boundary, Kootanie, Kananaski, Vermilion, Kicking Horse, Athabasca, and the Tête Jaune, or Yellow Head, or Leather. All, except the latter, presenting various degrees of difficulty upon the E. side, are met on the W. by a country completely blocked by mountain and forest. The last named, the Tête Jaune or Yellow Head Pass, is said to be the most feasible, as it traverses a wide break in the range, only 3760 ft. above the sea, offering a natural roadway, of very gradual ascent, and obstructed by timber only. The head of the pass is within 90 m. of Cariboo, but the interval is mountainous and densely wooded, though said not to present any insuperable obstacles. If this route were opened it would have the additional advantage of effecting a communication with the fertile country of the Saskatchewan, on the E. of the Rocky Mountains, which is admirably suited for agricultural settlement, and only needs such a market as Columbia would furnish as an outlet for its produce. Mutual benefit would thus be conferred on two most valuable districts of our colonial territory. It is by this pass that the Hudson's Bay Company propose to carry the line of telegraph which they are about to lay across the continent. Railway communication with this region through British territory is yet distant, the connection between the Atlantic and Pacific being likely to be first made through the U. States to California. The Pacific railway now in progress will, on the western side, this year (1866) be extended to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, 104 m. from the city of Sacramento, which is itself 2700 ft. above tide-water. Four thousand men, chiefly Chinese, are now engaged on that railway, and the state of California has voted \$2,100,000 for its prosecution. To meet this railroad the railway on the eastern side of America now extends from New York to 200 m. beyond St. Louis, the border city between Illinois and Missouri.

Government, &c.—The colony, as yet in its youth, has not been organized with a representative system of government,

the administrative and legislative power being invested in the governor of Vancouver Island, who is also governor of British Columbia. This supreme authority has been so judiciously exercised, that even upon the first rush of gold-seeking immigrants law and order were rigidly preserved and enforced, and life and property are protected in almost perfect security. For judicial purposes a supreme court exists, which 'goes on circuit,' and there are local magistracies, &c., for the settlement of matters within their cognizance. The establishment of a bishopric and a staff of clergy was early effected, and missions have been placed not only among the European population, but also among the aboriginal Indians and the Chinese immigrants.

Commerce and Population, &c.—As yet no formal statistics have been published of the foreign and internal trade of the colony. The state revenue and expenditure of the colony in 1862 are set down at about £90,000 respectively. It was estimated in 1864 that the united population of Vancouver Island and British Columbia was about 100,000, Vancouver Island having about 25,000 of that number.

COLUMBUS [add.], three places, U. States:—1, A tn. Georgia, cap. co. Muscogee, l. bank Chattahoochee, which is navigable for eight months in the year, and at the junction of three railways, on the E. frontier of Alabama. It ranks as the third town of the state in population, commerce, and importance, is regularly laid out in streets, from 99 to 165 ft. wide, and contains many handsome private dwellings finely shaded by trees, which give the whole place an attractive appearance. The principal public buildings are a very handsome courthouse, five churches, a female college, an academy, a seminary, an orphan asylum, a market house, and jail. The industrial establishments consist of a paper mill, five flour and five large cotton mills, foundries, machine shops, cotton presses, a woollen and an agricultural implement factory. Before the civil war nearly 80,000 bales of cotton were annually shipped here. The village of Gerard, opposite to Columbus, is connected with it by a handsome bridge. Pop. (1860), 9621, of whom 3317 were slaves.—2, A tn. the cap. of Ohio, in the Ohio valley, near the centre of the state, on the E. bank of the Scioto, on the Ohio canal, and at the junction of five railways; lat. 39° 57' N.; lon. 83° 3' W. Standing on an alluvial flat it presents nothing attractive in its site. Its most striking feature is the number and extent of its public buildings and institutions. The capitol is second in size only to that of Washington, and though not very striking, from being built of grey limestone in the simple Doric style, is truly a handsome structure. Its interior is elegantly finished. The other principal buildings and institutions are seventeen churches, a German Lutheran theological seminary, a medical college, lunatic, blind, and deaf and dumb asylums, and a penitentiary, containing 350 cells for prisoners. The ample means of communication, both by water and rail, give Columbus a very extensive trade, and make it the central entrepôt for the produce of the surrounding country. Pop. (1860), 18,554.—3, A tn. Mississippi, cap. co. Lowndes, l. bank Tombigbee, which is here navigable at all seasons, in a fertile district occupied chiefly by plantations, 145 m. N.E. Jackson. It contains six churches, a female seminary, an academy, a courthouse, and jail; carries on an active trade, and is a shipping place for cotton. P. 3308.

COMBARBALLA, a tn. Chili, prov. Coquimbo, cap. dep. of same name, 100 m. S.E. Coquimbo, on a rugged site surrounded by barren mountains; with a parish church, a post office, and 1200 inhabitants.

COMISA, a tn. Austrian empire, Dalmatia, circle Spalato, on a large bay on the W. side of the island of Lissa. It has a harbour defended by a tower, and a valuable sardine fishery. Pop. 2400.

COMITAN, or COMITLAN [add.], a tn. Mexico, state Chiapas, on the Grijalva, 40 m. S.E. San Christoval. Its inhabitants are mostly in prosperous circumstances, occupying good houses in the town, and living on the incomes of their *haciendas* or farms, which they cultivate by the labour of Indians, and only occasionally visit. Pop. 10,000.

CONCEPCION [add.], a tn. and port, Chili. [See CHILLI (Talcahuano) in *Supp.*]

CONCEPCION, a tn. La Plata, r. bank Uruguay, prov. Entre Rios, 150 m. N. Buenos Ayres. It is a pretty place, and boasts of a college, where youths are educated, without

partiality or distinction of rich and poor, at the expense of the province. This institution, the buildings of which are handsome and commodious, has in a great measure supplanted that of Cordova, which was long celebrated, but has now dwindled to a provincial school. Pop. 4000.

CONCEPCION, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, in the interior of the country to the E. of the cordillera of Galeras, on the banks of the river Guataraco. It is inhabited by about 150 families of Indians, who cultivate a little tobacco and some other crops, and are sometimes employed as porters in carrying burdens across the country to San José.

CONCEPCION, or VILLA REAL DE CONCEPCION [add.], a tn. Paraguay, r. bank river of this name; lat. 23° 23' 56" S.; lon. 57° 30' 39" W. It stands on a plain about 20 ft. above the ordinary level of the river; was once a flourishing place, and should now be a principal port for the export of *yerba*, or Paraguay tea, and caoutchouc, but the policy of the government in monopolizing all trade and centralizing it at Asuncion, has destroyed its prosperity, and left it with a pop. of not more than 2000.

CONCEPCION (VILLA DE LA), a tn. Mexico, state and 65 m. W. Chihuahua, on a beautiful mountain stream of same name, an affluent of the Yagui. It stands in an elevated valley forming the most fertile district in the state, and famous particularly for its apples, which are raised chiefly by the Indians. The famous mines of Jesus Maria, situated on the E. frontiers of Sonora, have been the main sources of its prosperity.

CONCORD [add.], two tns. U. States:—1, Massachusetts, cap. co. Middlesex, on the river of its name, and at the junction of several lines of railway, 22 m. N.W. Boston. It possesses two churches, an academy, and various other schools; and a courthouse and a townhouse, both handsome structures. Its manufactures and trade are unimportant. Concord figures both in the early wars with France and Spain and in the war of independence. Pop. 2244.—2, cap. of New Hampshire, on the Merrimac, and at the junction of five railways, 63 m. N.N.W. Boston. It consists of two distinct portions, formed by the Merrimac, which traverses it from N. to S. The main village, situated on the W. or right bank of the river, contains a number of handsome buildings. Among these are conspicuous the state-house, which is built of granite, and stands in a finely wooded park; the city-hall, several elegant churches, the Methodist biblical institute, and the state lunatic asylum. One of the staple manufactures is carriages, for which Concord has long been famous. The other principal articles are woollens, cottons, cabinet-work, tin-ware, iron castings, and musical instruments. In the vicinity are extensive quarries of a beautiful white fine-grained granite, which is largely exported. Pop. 10,896.

CONCORDIA, a tn. La Plata, cap. dep. of same name, r. bank Uruguay, about 60 m. above Concepcion. Its inhabitants carry on a considerable transit and foreign trade. The principal exports are hides, tallow, and *yerba* or tea. Concordia boasts of a flourishing free-school. About 20 m. higher up the river the navigation is obstructed by the Salto Grande, where for about a third of a mile the channel is covered with verdant islets and innumerable rocks of a reddish sandstone, over and through which the foaming waters dash with the greatest fury. Owing to this obstruction Concordia is the last town in Entre Rios from which there is an uninterrupted communication with the towns of the Parana and La Plata. Pop. 2500.

CONDAPILLY [add.], a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 52 m. N.W. Masulipatam. It stands at the foot of a range of hills, one of which is crowned by a picturesque fort, and was once the capital of a circar of same name. Since it fell into decay the walls, which still surround it, inclose an area far larger than the inhabitants require for dwellings, and a considerable portion of it is therefore under cultivation. The houses actually occupied cover only a small space at the foot of the hill. The only object of interest is the fort already mentioned, which has an elevation of 1700 ft. above the sea, and exhibits in its remains a degree of architectural magnificence.

CONDAVEED, a ruined fort, India, presid. Madras, dist. and about 12 m. W. Guntoor. It stands on a granite range of same name, at the height of 1000 ft. above the sea, and shows by the remains of fortifications, granaries, and

dwelling-houses, that it was of large extent, of great strength, and of sufficient importance to justify its selection as the capital of a circar. During the hot season it recommends itself to the notice of European residents at Guntoor, by the grateful relief which it affords from the burning heat of the plains. When the hot winds blow the difference of temperature above and below is from 10° to 12°, at other times the difference is 5° or 6°.

CONNEAUT, a tn. U. States, Ohio, on a creek 2 m. from Lake Erie, at the junction of the railways from Cleveland and Pittsburg to Buffalo. It contains a number of churches and schools, possesses a good harbour, with a lighthouse at the mouth of the creek; and carries on an active trade, being the entrepôt for the produce not only of the adjacent parts of Ohio, but also of a considerable portion of Pennsylvania. Pop. about 1500.

CONNECTICUT [add.], one of the U. States. The state contained on Jan. 1, 1864, 770 m. of railway, of which 616 were completed, the total cost of construction and equipment being £4,616,380. The value of the property in the state was estimated in the census of 1860 at £92,557,107. The revenue for the year ending April 1, 1863 (including temporary loans), was £540,130, and the expenditure £518,011; and the state debt amounted to £635,416. With regard to agriculture, there were in 1860, 1,830,808 acres of improved land in farms, and 673,457 acres of land unimproved. The number of horses was 33,276; sheep, 117,107; milch cows, 98,877; working oxen, 47,939; other cattle, 95,173; swine, 75,120. Of agricultural produce the state furnished, according to the returns of 1860:—

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Lbs.
Wheat.....	52,401	Potatoes.....	1,833,148
Rye.....	618,702	Pease and Beans	25,864
Indian Corn	2,059,835	Buckwheat.....	309,107
Oats.....	1,522,218	Clover Seed.....	13,671
Barley.....	20,813	Other Seeds.....	13,024
		Tobacco.....	6,000,133
		Wool.....	335,986
		Butter.....	7,620,912
		Cheese.....	3,898,411
		Hay (tons)	562,425

The population of Connecticut by counties in 1860, is stated as follows:—

Counties.	Whites.			Coloured.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Fairfield . .	36,614	39,186	75,800	1676	77,476
Hartford . .	43,766	44,877	88,643	1319	89,962
Litchfield . .	23,001	23,206	46,207	1111	47,318
Middlesex . .	14,771	15,751	30,522	337	30,859
New Haven . .	46,881	48,351	95,232	2113	97,345
New London . .	29,989	30,398	60,387	1344	61,731
Tolland . . .	10,105	10,348	20,453	256	20,709
Windham . . .	16,731	17,545	34,276	471	34,747
Total	221,858	229,662	451,520	8627	460,147

CONNERSVILLE, a vil. U. States, Indiana, cap. co. Fayette, on W. bank Whitewater River and the Hamilton and Rushville railway, 56 m. E.S.E. Indianopolis. Among its public buildings is the courthouse, one of the finest in the state, several churches, and two banks. The Whitewater Valley canal furnishes water-power and facilitates trade. Pop. 2119.

CONSTANTINE [add.], a prov. N. Africa, the most easterly of the three into which Algeria is divided, is bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. Tunis, and W. the prov. of Algiers; its S. limits are scarcely defined; area, 68,360 sq. m., of which, however, considerably more than a half belongs to the Sahara. The province is naturally divided by its physical features into three distinct parts, the N. slope, which sends its waters to the Mediterranean, the plateaux forming the connecting link between the mountain chains, and the slope southwards towards the desert. The principal streams, each watering and fertilizing a valley of greater or less dimensions, are the Bedjaia, which falls into the Gulf of Bougiah, the Seybousa, which is lost in the Lake of Bona, the Rounel, and the Medjerda, which flows E. into Tunis. The soil, in which, from the general prevalence of limestone, calcareous matter forms a principal ingredient, is fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of grain, the vine, the olive, and the date, and numerous other fruits. Cotton also grows well. The most valuable minerals are iron, lead, copper, antimony, and many beautiful varieties of marble. The only mines in working order, however, are the iron mine of Karezas, from which

£7400 worth of ore was raised in 1862, and the lead mine of Kefum Tebul, from which £11,000 worth of metal was extracted. Mineral springs, some of them thermal and of considerable celebrity, occur in different localities. On the coast the coral fishery is carried on with some success, yielding an annual return of about £70,000. Railways are contemplated, connecting Setif, Bougiah, Philippeville, Constantine, and Bona, but the portion between Philippeville and Constantine is likely to be the first constructed. The proposed lines are portions of a system designed to run parallel with the coast, 30 or 40 m. inland, from the frontier of Morocco to that of Tunis, with branches to the principal places on the sea-board. The administrative division, like that of the other provinces of Algeria, is into military and civil, the former consisting of four subdivisions, and the latter forming three arrondissements, of which Constantine, Bona, and Philippeville are the respective capitals. European pop., exclusive of the army, 27,382; native pop. about 1,101,421.

CONSTANTINOVSKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cosacks, r. bank Don. It is the seat of the civil authorities of the first district of the gov., and has three yearly markets. The vine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. P. 4232.

CONSTITUCION [add.], a seaport tn. Chili, cap. prov. and at the mouth of the river Maule, 160 m. S. by W. Valparaiso. It stands on the l. bank of the river, at the bottom of an amphitheatrical basin, and owing to its advantageous site has more than doubled its population within twenty years. It has at length assumed the appearance of a compact and well-ordered town, and contains a number of handsome residences, though the majority of the houses continue as before of one story, and have a rather mean appearance. The streets, however, though not paved, are spacious, and either parallel or at right angles to one another. On the plaza, situated very centrally, are the church, barracks, and prison, all of them of too humble a character to deserve special notice. Abundance of timber along the banks of the Maule, a good harbour at its mouth, and a sloping beach for launching-ways offer inducements to shipbuilding. Of these advantages has been taken, and shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent; but the chief trade is sawing and preparing the timber, which is floated or otherwise brought down from the interior. The coasting trade is considerable, but the foreign trade is very insignificant. The principal articles sent coastwise, or to other ports, are flour, beans, timber, barley, wine, tallow, and charqui. Pop. upwards of 4000.

CONTRECŒUR, a tn. British America, Canada E., co. Verchères, r. bank St. Lawrence, 16 m. N.E. Varennes. It possesses a R. Catholic chapel and several schools, but cannot boast either of its manufactures or its trade. Pop. about 2000.

COOK'S ISLANDS [add.], a group, S. Pacific Ocean, between the Friendly and Society Archipelagos, consisting of nine or ten islands; includes Rarotonga, one of the principal stations of the London Missionary Society, pop. 3500; Mangaia, pop. 5000; Aitulaki, 1400; Atue, 1000; Mitiero, 250; Mauki, 350. The islands are much frequented by whale ships for fresh provisions. They receive their name from their great discoverer.

COOK'S LAND [add.] This dist. is now included in the colony of Queensland (which see in this Supp.)

COOMBLA, or COOMBLA, a tn. India, Madras, dist. S. Canara, 19 m. S. Mangalore. It stands on an elevated peninsula, which runs into a salt-water lake, formed by a sand-spit dividing it from the sea. Two rivers discharge themselves into the lake, and in the rainy season their waters make the lake fresh. Formerly a bridge over the narrow inlet which connects the lake with the sea united Coombla with the opposite town of Kanyapoor. The fort, occupying a lofty spot, has a fine situation; but the town is now much decayed.

COOMPTAH, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. N. Canara, 100 m. N.N.W. Mangalore. It stands about a mile E. of a creek on the coast which forms its harbour, and was a place of consequence till it was pillaged and burned by the troops of Hyder Ali. After a long period of decline it has begun to revive, chiefly in consequence of the rapid extension of cotton cultivation in the district. Handsome dwellings and warehouses have been built in it by native merchants from Bombay; and its port, which was formerly dull,

is now in the shipping season the scene of great-commercial activity. The export of cotton, which is brought down from Bellary and the Mahratta country for shipment, has become a large and important trade. Pop. 6885.

COONDAPOOR, a tn. India, Madras, dist. N. Canara, 205 m. N.W. Bangalore. It stands on the S. side of the estuary of five rivers which flow down from the Ghats; the estuary, however, is very shallow, and navigable only by small vessels and canoes, which ascend the Cheekra River 10 m. to Wundsly. The country around is very beautiful, and an old fort with outworks stands in a fine position a little inland. Salt is manufactured by evaporation of sea-water.

COOPER, or **VICTORIA** [native, *Tewhaka*], a port, New Zealand, Middle Island or Munster, on the N.W. side of Banks' Peninsula. It is formed by Godley or Cachalot Head on the N., and Toloa Head on the S., and has at its entrance a width of 1 m., which it maintains as far up as the town of Lyttelton, situated on the N. shore of a small bay 4 m. within the Heads. At the anchorage off Lyttelton the depth is only 3½ fathoms. Port Cooper is easy of access in most weathers, except S.W. gales, which blow down it with great violence. There is also a considerable swell in N. winds.

COOSSY, a river, India, presid. Bengal, which rises in dist. Ramghur, about lat. 23° 35' N.; lon. 85° 58' E.; flows circuitously S.E. to Midnapore, then nearly due E., then again S.E., and joins the Hooghly on its r. bank, where it begins to widen out into a broad estuary. Its whole course is 240 m. During the dry season it is generally fordable.

COOSY, a river, India, which rises among the snowy peaks of Mount Gonsainthan, which reaches the height of 24,700 ft., near the N. frontiers of Nepal, flows circuitously S.S.E. to the British frontier, and, crossing it, continues nearly due S. across the alluvial district of Purnea to its junction with the Ganges. Its principal affluents are the Arun and the Tambar, both of which it receives on its left in Nepal, and the Gogaree, which joins it on its right only 10 m. above its mouth. In descending from the mountains, it forms three cataracts, or rather violent rapids. In Bengal it throws off numerous branches, but still continues a large stream, with a channel from 1½ to 2½ m. wide.

COPACAVANA, a tn. La Plata, on the W. frontiers of prov. Catamarca and the eastern slopes of the Cordillera; lat. 28° S.; lon. 68° 30' W. It occupies a long stretch of ground, and is a well-built flourishing place, of cheerful appearance, with numerous fine gardens and vineyards, and an extensive trade in cattle, chiefly with Chili, being the chief and natural entrepôt for the traffic across this part of the Cordillera.

COPIAPO, or **SAN FRANCISCO DE LA SELVA** [add.], a tn. Chili, prov. Coquimbo, about half-way between the W. Andes and the Pacific; lat. 27° 20' S.; lon. 72° W. It consists of the town proper and two suburbs, one at the E. and the other at the W. extremity. The E. suburb is a wretched place, consisting of mean huts occupied by the poorest classes: the W. suburb is composed of elegant houses and villas, with fine gardens attached to them. The town proper is in the form of a rectangle, extending a considerable distance from E. to W., with a comparatively narrow breadth, and consists of a spacious plaza and four long streets, crossed at right angles by about twenty avenues or lanes. Owing to the frequency of earthquakes, the houses are of slight construction, being composed of wood fastened with cane and covered over with two successive coatings, one of mud and another of lime. Slight as the construction is, it answers well in a climate where little rain falls, and has therefore been employed in several public buildings; among others, the principal church, which, in consequence, has all the appearance of a mere temporary erection. In the plaza near to the church is a bronze statue, erected in 1851 in honour of Juan Godoy, for his discovery of the silver mines of Chañarcillo in 1832. The only solid structure of any importance is an old church, whose low and massive walls have hitherto enabled it to withstand the most violent shocks of earthquakes. Copiapo counts among its industrial establishments iron-foundries, and factories for crushing-mills and other machinery employed in working the mines, and is enabled to carry on a considerable trade by means of its port of Caldera, situated about 30 m. W. on the Pacific, and now connected with it by railway. Pop. about 15,000.

COQUIMBO [add.], a prov. and seaport tn. Chili.—The PROVINCE contains, besides Coquimbo, the ports of Guayacon, Tongay, and Totoralillo; but vessels bound to them must first touch at Coquimbo or some other chief port of the republic. The copper ores of it are very abundant, but not sufficient for the requirements of the smelters, and consequently large quantities are imported from the north of Chili and from Bolivia, and coal is likewise brought from Coronel and Lota. The chief branch of industry in the province is the mining and smelting of copper; in several smelting establishments wood is used for the fires, but coal is burned in all the large works. The productions of the mines and smelting-works is shown in the following returns for the year 1864:—

Name of Mine.	No. of Men employed.	Quantity of Ore raised.	
		Tons.	Value of Ore.
Pique	600	9,090	130,000
San José	500	11,400	135,000
Brillador	250	7,400	31,000
Panulcillo	650	30,900	120,000
Total	2000	58,790	416,000

Name of Works.	No. of Furnaces	Ores smelted.	Copper produced.	
			Tons.	Value of Copper.
Guayacon	34	44,000	10,000	800,000
Coquimbo	12	23,528	3,000	244,000
Compañia	7	16,840	1,575	106,000
Panulcillo	9	26,550	5,000	130,000
			<i>Regulus of 35 p. c.</i>	
Total	62	110,918	19,575	1,280,000

A railway was opened in 1862 40 m. in length, connecting Coquimbo and Serena with Las Cardas and the mines in the interior, the plant, employés, &c., being all English. An extension of the line from Las Cardas to Panulcillo, 13 m., is being made, and cart-roads are under construction from Serena to Higuera and from Tamaya to Panulcillo, which altogether will give considerable impulse to the mineral trade. Pop. (1854), 110,589.—The town is to be supplied with water by the railway company, who have contracted to build a reservoir with filtering appliances, and furnish water gratuitously to the inhabitants. An English contractor is also engaged in the erection of gasworks for Serena. The nature of the country and climate is unfavourable to agriculture; but some fine farms and gardens in the neighbourhood of Coquimbo are made productive by irrigation, by means of a canal communicating with the Coquimbo River.

The subjoined table gives the statistics of British and foreign shipping in the port of Coquimbo, in the years 1863 and 1864, showing a large increase in the latter:—

	British.		French, Ham- burgh, and American.		Chilian.		Total.	
	Vsls.	Tons.	Vsls.	Tons.	Vsls.	Tons.	Vsls.	Tons.
1863	42	16,856	11	5,322	410	62,862	463	85,040
1864	60	27,456	14	7,077	511	77,404	585	111,937

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's vessels touch at the port eight times a month, but are not reckoned in the foregoing statement.

The cargoes entered at the port consist chiefly of coal and materials for mining and smelting purposes; the cargoes outward comprise copper in ingots, bars, regulus, and ores, small quantities of silver and cobalt ores, hides, &c. The following table exhibits the value of the imports and exports in the years 1863 and 1864:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
	£	£	£	£
England	51,060	87,154	460,610	815,718
France	1,534	239	106,487	123,040
Hamburgh	—	—	54,029	33,804
United States	7,125	10,877	17,999	160
Bolivia	3,028	36,514	155	943
Peru	923	827	1,272	6,108
Total	63,670	135,611	640,552	979,773

CORDOVA [add.], a tn. La Plata, cap. prov. of same name, on the S. side and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the banks of the Primero, which here bends round from N.W. to S.E., and half encircles the town; lat. $31^{\circ} 20' 15''$ S.; lon. $68^{\circ} 46' 21''$ W. Cordova is the largest and most important place in the interior of La Plata, and is built, according to the old Spanish fashion, in regular streets crossing each other at right angles, and usually terminating in a large central square. The principal buildings are the cathedral, an ancient and venerable structure situated on the W. side of the plaza, built by an Italian in the Renaissance style, with a richly decorated front, two towers, and a dome, and generally regarded as the finest church which La Plata possesses; the church of Santa Catalina, attached to a large and wealthy nunnery of same name, which is occupied by about 40 nuns, belonging for the most part to wealthy families; the nunnery of Santa Theresa, with 25 nuns; the three monasteries of St. Francis, La Merced, and St. Dominick; the first with a fine new church attached; the second old and in a somewhat dilapidated state, but remarkable for the solidity of its structure; and the third conspicuous by its two towers; the university, occupying the extensive buildings of the old Jesuit college, and provided with a rector and six ordinary professors; the Cabildo, the orphan hospital, and the infirmary. Cordova, which long figured as the ecclesiastical metropolis of S. America, still retains much of its original character. All the buildings of note, and all the endowments, are more or less clerical, and the clergy or their connections and dependants form by far the most influential, and by no means a small numerical portion of the whole community. The trade, though only transit, is very important, as all the traffic of the W. and N.W. provinces must pass here on the way to Santa Fe and Rosario. At present the only mode of conveyance is by ox-waggons or mules; but it has been proposed to connect Cordova with Rosario by a railway. Could this be done, there cannot be a doubt that a vast increase of traffic would ensue. The province, which exported in 1856 about 304,000 lbs. of wool, in 1863 exported 912,600 lbs. The pop. of Cordova is so uncertain that it is estimated variously from 15,000 to 40,000.

CORMANTYN [add.], a tn. and ruined fort, W. Africa, on the Gold Coast, in the Gulf of Guinea, about 12 m. E.N.E. Cape Coast Castle. The fort is in the form of a square, about 100 ft. on the side, with bastions at the angles, and an out-work which seems to have been a parade-ground, or the place where, during the slave-trade, the slaves were given air and exercise. On the S.W. side there is a tower 146 ft. high, and a series of apartments in a state of ruin. The inside of the fort is filled with weeds and shrubs. The fort, though said to have been the first built by the British on the Gold Coast, fell into the hands of the Dutch, who gave it the name of New Amsterdam, and continued in possession of it till 1807, when it was plundered by the Ashantees. The native town, which stands at the corner of a range of high ground, is a large and populous place, with nothing remarkable except the great size of some of its trees.

CORNING, a tn. U. States, New York, on the Chemung River, and on the New York and Erie, the Corning and Blossburg, and the Buffalo, Corning, and New York railways, 200 m. N.W. New York. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill, contains six churches, a distillery, a tannery, two furnaces, and several mills, and carries on an active trade in coal and lumber. Pop. 3626.

CORNWALL, a vil. U. States, Connecticut, about 2 m. E. of the Hausatonic railway, 40 m. W. by N. Hartford. It owes its chief claim to notice to its foreign mission-school, which was founded in 1818, for the purpose of training native converts from paganism, and making them fit to become missionaries to their countrymen. In one year 19 of the students were American Indians, and 10 natives of the islands in the Pacific. Pop. 2041.

CORNWALL, a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glenagarry, 1. bank St. Lawrence, contiguous to a station of the Grand Trunk railway, 70 m. S.W. Montreal. It possesses six churches—Church of England, Church of Scotland, Free, Wesleyan, Congregationalist, and R. Catholic—a grammar-school, a weekly newspaper, tanneries, foundries, and flour, fulling, and saw mills, and, being a port of entry, commands

a considerable trade, particularly in flour, the boats of the through and American lines between Montreal and Hamilton, and those of the Montreal and Kingston line calling daily. The Longue Sault Rapids, immediately above the port, are avoided by a canal, 12 m. in length. Pop. about 2500.

COROMANDEL [add.], a settlement, New Zealand, New Ulster or North Island, on the E. shore of the Firth of Thames, 30 m. E. by N. Auckland. It possesses a tolerable harbour for small vessels, and is the centre of a large and flourishing timber trade, the kauri pine, and other valuable trees, being here fine and abundant. Gold has been discovered in the neighbourhood.

CORSICA [add.], an isl. and dep. France. The natural products of Corsica are beautiful and various; the summits and sides of the mountains are covered with extensive forests of Corsican pines, evergreen oaks, cork trees, beeches, and chestnuts. In other parts the hillsides are overgrown with dense thickets of cistus, myrtles, arbutus, and other shrubs. The state holds about 103,000 acres of forest; the communes, 129,200 acres; and private proprietors, 40,500; altogether about 272,700 acres. About two-thirds of these forests consist of resin-yielding trees, many of the laricio pines measuring 13, 16, and 19 ft. in circumference, and from 140 to 160 ft. in height. The felling of timber commenced only about 1853; but has already become a valuable business, as has also the extraction of resin.

Agriculture by no means keeps pace with modern improvements, and the island scarcely produces corn and grain sufficient for six months' supply of its population. The construction of roads, the draining of marsh lands and stagnant waters, especially on the east coast, the greater facilities of communication with other countries, and the steady though slow increase of the population, are tending to a better state of things. As yet, however, large tracts of fertile land remain uncultivated, and implements are of the rudest form. The land is greatly subdivided, almost every peasant possessing a small holding; a tract is farmed out for a certain period; the peasant provides the labour, the proprietor the seed, and the produce is divided between them.

The chief towns in the island are now connected by good roads. 568 m. of good road were open to traffic at the beginning of 1863, and 134 m. more were under construction; the total expenditure upon them having been £636,280.

The formation of the new port of Bastia was authorized in 1863. It will extend before the new quarter of the town to the north of the old port, having an area of $41\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and a protecting mole 763 yards in length. Improvements are also being made at other ports.

The number of vessels entering the ports of Corsica from foreign places more than doubled during the ten years from 1851 to 1861. In the former year, 719 vessels, of 68,500 tons, entered; and in 1861, 2006 vessels, of 146,796 tons. The few British vessels that frequent the Corsican ports generally bring coal to them for steam purposes.

The value of the imports and exports has gradually increased, as appears thus:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	From France.	Other countries.	To France.	Other countries.
1858 . .	£555,541	£93,727	£267,678	£65,435
1859 . .	531,193	90,018	237,296	83,441
1860 . .	635,633	150,108	236,891	59,808
1861 . .	709,579	169,621	331,551	118,360
1862 . .	722,410	187,039	316,151	143,819

The total value of the imports in 1863 was £1,082,154, and of the exports £435,400. The trade at the port of Bastia alone in 1863 amounted to £644,400 in imports, and to £166,696 in exports.

The climate of Ajaccio, the capital of the island, and containing about 14,000 inhabitants, is exceedingly equable and salubrious, and is highly recommended for sufferers from pulmonary disease; but the total want of proper accommodation unfits it at present for a residence for strangers.

The population of the island at the last census (1861) was 252,889.

COSALA [add.], a tn. Mexico, state Cinaloa, at the foot of the Sierra Madre, 80 m. N. by W. Mazatlan. It depends partly on its mines, which are still extensively worked, and partly on trade. Pop. 4000. A little to the S. is another mining town called Copala, with a pop. of 1200.

COTAGAITÉ, or SANTIAGO DE COTAGAITÉ. a tn. Bolivia, prov. and 75 m. S.S.E. Potosi, picturesquely situated in a beautiful champaign district. It contains several broad streets lined with superior houses, an imposing cathedral adjoining a capacious square, and one of the largest and best post-houses in Bolivia. It is subject, however, to sudden inundations. In the vicinity is a large extent of well-cultivated ground.

COTAYAM, or KORIUM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Travancore, 30 m. S.S.E. Cochin. It is built along the banks of the Meenachel, which falls into the lake or back-water of Vembaraad a few miles below, is defended by a small fort situated at its N. extremity, and has in the same locality a small square of bazaars, where a weekly market is held and some trade carried on. The Syrian Christians (composing the main body of the inhabitants) consider Cotayam as the principal seat of their religion, and have several large churches in the neighbourhood. The Church Missionary Society has long had a station here; and with the view of aiding in the instruction of the Syrian population generally, a college was erected and liberally endowed by the late rane. Her successor is unfortunately of a different spirit, and discountenances every species of improvement or reform. The scenery of the surrounding country is very picturesque.

COTEAU, the name of three places, British America, Canada East:—1, *Coteau du Lac*, a vil. co. Soulanges, 1. bank St. Lawrence, within a short distance of a station on the Grand Trunk railway, 33 m. S.W. Montreal, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church. Pop. about 600.—2, *Coteau Landing*, also co. Soulanges, about 3 m. from the former, and with nearly the same pop., 600.—3, *Coteau St. Louis*, situated near the E. end of Mount Royal, on the island and 3 m. from the city of Montreal. Many of the inhabitants find employment in the extensive quarries of building stone in the vicinity. Pop. about 2000

COTTIAR, KOTTIAR, or KOETJAR, a tn. Ceylon, a little E. of the mouth of the Mahawallé Ganga, on the S. side of the bay and 13 m. S. of the town of Trincomalee. It was a place of importance in the 16th and 17th centuries, when it carried on an active trade with India. In 1612 the Dutch, by permission of the emperor of Kandy, erected a fort here; and in 1675 they had from 80 to 100 ships employed in bringing cloths and other wares from the Coromandel coast, to exchange them for areca nuts, palmyra sugar, and timber. The surrounding district was full of villages, and rich in arable and pasture land, and carried on a large trade both export and import. Within less than a century all this prosperity ceased. Cottiar declined as Trincomalee rose, and its population so much decreased that it was seriously proposed to colonize it from Java or China. At present its chief inhabitants are fishermen. One thing for which it is still remarkable is the size of its oysters. One of these, measured by Sir J. E. Tennent, was 11 inches long by half as many broad.

COUDRES [add.], an isl. British America, Canada East, in the St. Lawrence, and (with the exception of Orleans) the largest in that river below Quebec, from which it is distant 54 m. N.N.E. It is 6 m. long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide, is lined on its S. side by rocky shoals, which stretch out fully a mile from the shore; but on the N. side presents a bold coast for 2 m. to the eastward of Prairie Bay, though the elevation neither there nor in any part of the interior exceeds 250 ft. above the sea. The rocks are composed of grauwacke and slate, the soil is tolerably fertile and well cultivated; and the whole island, forming a distinct parish, contains as many inhabitants as it is able to support. Prairie Bay on its N. shore is completely sheltered from easterly winds, and has deep and spacious anchorage.

COUNTRY HARBOUR, British America, is the finest which Nova Scotia possesses to the E. of Halifax. On the E. side of the channel leading to it is a bold and precipitous headland of clay-slate in nearly vertical strata 160 ft. high. Its entrance is 600 yards wide and 11 fathoms deep. Beyond, it varies in width from a third to a half of a mile, and in depth from 10 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. Its whole length is about 5 m. The shores on either side are steep, and increase in altitude towards the interior, till they attain the height of 470 ft. near the harbour head. The population, thinly scattered along the shores, have employed themselves in lumbering and the fisheries, to the neglect of agriculture.

COURTALLUM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 31 m. N.W. Tinnevely, a few miles S. of the Aringow and Alehorovil Passes, in the mountains which separate Tinnevely from Travancore. Its site at the height of 700 ft. above the sea, and in the direction of the current of air which, flowing through the mountain passes, maintains a delightful coolness, points out this as a locality admirably adapted for invalids. Its scenery also is of the most picturesque description, presenting, along with the most luxuriant vegetation, a series of magnificent cascades, the lowest of which descends 175 ft. by two successive leaps of nearly equal height. In the vicinity there is a beautiful pagoda, much visited by Hindoos, who ascribe a peculiar sacredness to the whole place, and have hence given it the name of Ten-casi, or Southern Benares.

COURTNEY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 10 m. W. by N. Bellary. It is a place of considerable antiquity, surrounded by a wall of mud and stone, with stone gateways. A large part of the space inclosed is covered with ruins; the present inhabitants occupying not more than 200 houses, and employing themselves chiefly in agriculture, but partly also in the manufacture of saltpetre. The Ringing Stones, for which the vicinity of Courtney is famous, are angular and globular masses of a large greenstone dyke, which from their peculiar positions and the nature of the rock give a sharp ringing sound when struck.

COVINGTON [add.], two places, U. States.—1, A tn. Kentucky, co. Kenton, on the Ohio River, opposite to Cincinnati, of which it may be considered a suburb, and upon railways connecting it with Lexington and Louisville. It stands in an extensive plain, and is regularly laid out after the plan of Cincinnati. It contains 10 churches, two banks, a city-hall, and well-endowed Baptist college; and has manufactories of cotton, hemp, silk, and tobacco, an iron-rolling mill, and an establishment for packing beef and pork. It is also the residence of many persons whose business is in Cincinnati. Pop. (1860), 16,471.—2, A vil. Indiana, cap. co. Fountain, 1. bank Wabash River, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 73 m. W.N.W. Indianapolis. A bridge is built across the river. Large quantities of grain are shipped here by the canal, and in the vicinity coal and iron ore abound. Pop. 1366.

COWITCHEN, a harb. val. and river in the S.E. of Vancouver Isl., 4 m. W. of the S. port of Admiral Isl. The harbour, which lies about 25 m. northwards from the capital, Victoria, is not of great importance, except as giving access to the fertile valley of the same name, which runs back from it in a W. direction. This valley is very extensive, and calculated to contain 40,000 or 45,000 acres of excellent agricultural land, the soil being a rich loam 2 or 3 ft. deep. The climate also is equable and temperate, and many varieties of fruits and plants grow wild. Through the valley runs the Cowitchen River, issuing from a lake of the same name, 24 m. inland, and emptying itself into the head of the harbour; for some miles it is navigable by canoes. The valley is peopled by a tribe of Indians bearing the same appellation, who, however, are indisposed to the settlement of strangers in it, and are a somewhat unmanageable community.

COWLOON, or Kowloon, a dist. China, forming a peninsula at the mouth of the Canton River, province of Quangtung, directly opposite to the island of Hongkong, of the harbour of which it also forms the northern shore. It was ceded to Great Britain by the convention of Peking, concluded on 24th October, 1860, between Lord Elgin and Prince Hung, and was formally taken possession of, on behalf of Her Majesty, on 18th January following. Its acquisition had been rendered a desirable object in consequence of its being the favourite resort of pirates and other desperadoes, who it is to be hoped may now be rooted out and suppressed by the vigilance and energy of the British authorities.

CRAB, BIEQUE, or VIEQUE ISLAND [add.], West Indies, one of the Passage group of the Virgin Islands; is 18 m. long from E. to W., and from 2 to 4 m. broad. A ridge of small hills runs nearly its whole length along the middle of the island, rising to a moderate height at its S.W. end. The E. end is low. The S. side has several small bays, of which Danes and Sound or Settlement Bays afford tolerable anchorage with sandy bottom. On the N., Port Mula is formed by an abrupt bend of the shore from E. to N.; it is a small bay,

and at the mouth of a small stream on its S. side is the village of Isabella II. The island is a Spanish possession attached to Porto Rico, and has several estates upon it producing sugar, of which about 5000 tons are said to be shipped annually.

CRACOW [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, cap. gov. and circle of same name, on a plain surrounded by gently rising hills, 1. bank Vistula, here crossed by a newly erected bridge, and on the railway to Breslau, 200 m. N.E. Vienna. It consists of the town proper and of seven suburbs, is the seat of important government offices and courts of justice, of a general Protestant consistory, and of a R. Catholic bishopric. Among its 40 churches notice is particularly due to the cathedral, which was founded in 1359 by Casimir the Great, and occupies a beautiful site on Mount Wawel. It has 26 beautiful marble altars, the silver tomb of Stanislaus, bishop of Cracow, who suffered martyrdom in 1076; and fine monuments of the Polish kings who reigned between 1163 and 1733, of several bishops, and of the three greatest Polish generals—Sobieski, Poniatowski, and Kosciusko. The most remarkable of the other churches are—St. Mary's, built in 1226, and adorned with fine glass paintings and wood carving of the 15th century; the church of St. Anna, with the tomb of St. John of Kenty, and a monument to Copernicus; St. Peter's and St. Paul's church, with the tombs of the Braniccki family; and the Franciscan church, which was built in 1237, and possesses fine paintings. The other principal buildings and establishments are the royal palace, immediately adjoining the cathedral on the large Ringplatz, built by Casimir in the 14th century, and converted in 1848 into a strong castle, with barracks and military hospital; the university, with a library of 42,000 vols. and 2200 MSS.; the government house and offices, the observatory and botanic gardens, the technical institute, the painting and music schools, the upper gymnasium, the ecclesiastical seminary, the industrial, commercial, Jewish, and infant schools, 9 monasteries and 9 nunneries, a house of correction, and 4 hospitals. The manufactures consist chiefly of agricultural implements, woollen and linen cloth, leather, &c.; and an active trade is carried on in wood, corn, wine, salt, linen, and fat cattle. On an artificial hill near the town, which has a height of 300 ft., and used to bear the name of Kosciusko, a strong fort has been erected. Cracow has repeatedly been laid in ashes, both by casual conflagrations and by enemies—by the latter particularly in 1202, when attacked by the Bohemians, in 1241 by the Mongols, in 1655 and 1657 by the Swedes under Gustavus, in 1657 by the Stekenburger under Rakoczy, and in 1702 by the Swedes again under Charles XII. A congress of princes held here produced the abdication of Casimir the Great in 1363. Pop. 41,086, exclusive of military.

CRAIGLEITH, a vil. British America, Canada West, near the S. extremity of the Georgian Bay, an eastern branch of Lake Huron. It stands about 6 m. from Collingwood, at the foot of Blue Mountain, the highest ground in Canada West, rising 1500 ft. above the sea, and commanding a magnificent view. The inhabitants are employed either in fishing, or in the excellent stone-quarries for which the Craigeith of Canada, like the Craigeith of Edinburgh, is celebrated.

CRANE, an isl. British America, Canada East, lying in the St. Lawrence, between the Middle and the South Traverse, 34 m. below Quebec. Being joined by low meadow land to Goose Island, about 2½ m. below, it is properly only one island with it; and thus the two, with the connecting meadows, form a long and narrow belt of land 10 m. long, and parallel to the right or S.E. bank of the river. Taken by itself Crane Island is 3½ m. long, is densely wooded on its S.W. side; and on the N. side, where there is a village and a church, it is in a good state of cultivation, and rises into a ridge of granuwacke and slate. The meadows connecting it with Goose Island feed great numbers of cattle. (See Goose Island.)

CRESPADORO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 17 m. W.N.W. Vicenza, on the Chiampo; with a parish church and large stone-quarries, and 2248 inhabitants.

CRÈTE [add.], an isl. Mediterranean. The staple produce of the island is olive-oil. Cotton, from American, but chiefly from indigenous seed, has been grown of late years, the quantity produced in 1863 being about 1170 cwt.,

and in 1864 2000 cwt. A number of coffee-trees was imported by the pasha from Mocha in 1864 as an experiment; and an attempt is also being made to introduce oysters, which did not previously exist on the coasts, by laying down some beds of them in Suda Bay, and elsewhere.

The foreign trade of the island amounted in 1863 to £399,391 in imports, and £401,417 in exports; and in 1864 to £344,407 imports, and £446,760 exports. The principal articles imported and exported in 1864 were as follows:—

Imports.		Exports.	
Butter,	£17,221	Olive-oil,	£113,000
Manufactured Goods,	290,560	Soap,	170,986
Natron,	10,780	Silk,	19,965
Tobacco,	20,784	Carobs,	13,724
Wheat, &c.,	30,000	Cotton,	4,527

Of the shipping frequenting the various ports of the island in 1864, there entered the port of Canea 614 vessels, of 30,931 tons; Candia, 474 vessels, of 31,323 tons; and Retimo, 213 vessels, of 17,472 tons. These figures are likely to be increased in the course of 1865 by a renewed line of steamers between the island and Greece, and a project to open steam communication with Egypt. The port of Rétimo has been deepened and improved by dredging, and the same operation is being performed at Candia.

CROSS LAKE, British America, between Cedar Lake on the W., and Lake Winnipeg on the E., is, like the former, merely an expansion of the Saskatchewan, the waters of which become, as it were, filtered in it before their final discharge. It is an oblong sheet of water, about 8 m. long from N. to S., by 3 broad, and lies with its greatest length nearly at right angles to the course of the river, which, just before entering it, is obstructed by a band of limestone lying across its bed, and forms what is called the Cross Lake Rapid. This obstruction, the first, of any magnitude, which interferes with the placid flow of the river, produces a descent of 5½ ft. in a short distance. The Hudson's Bay Company's boats, carrying about five tons, are only enabled to ascend it by dividing the load, and taking it up at two successive times. Loaded boats descending run the rapid without difficulty. The case is different with another rapid of a more formidable character, called the Grand Rapid, which occurs after the river issues from Cross Lake, and is about to pour its waters into Lake Winnipeg (which see).

CSABA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 9 m. E. Pesth, on the wooded outlines of the Pilis Mountains; it has an archducal palace with gardens. There appears to have been a Roman station here. Pop. 1200.

CSAPRING, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Oedenburg, cap. dist. of same name, on the Repce; with a court of justice, two churches, a castellated mansion, and a trade in wine and wood. Pop. 2419.

CSENGER, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Szathmar, on the Samos, 2 m. N.W. Szathmar Nemethi; with a castle and a distillery, and 2637 inhabitants, mostly belonging to the Reformed church.

CSEREPFALU, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Borsod, about 10 m. S.E. Miskolcz. The inhabitants belong mostly to the Reformed church, and have quarries of marble and limestone. In a romantic valley in the vicinity are the ruins of the old castle of Odor. Pop. 2450.

CSESZNEK, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Veszprim, on the road to Raab. It has a trade in excellent fruit and tobacco. In the vicinity are the ruins of a castle built in 1314 by Sigismund Gara. Pop. 1120.

CSÖKÖLY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Somogy, not far from Atad; with a trade in flax, and well-attended markets, and 2020 inhabitants.

CSONOPLJA, a tn. Austrian empire, Banat, circle and 19 m. S. by E. Zombor; with a trade in corn and cattle, and 5115 inhabitants.

CUCULLI, a tn. South America, La Plata, prov. of Salta. Approached across a flat and uninteresting country, it stands out in bold relief against the blue horizon, having from a distance, in consequence of the regularity of its shape and the uniformity of its buildings, some resemblance to a fort. The streets crossing at right angles form regular blocks of the houses, which are for the most part solidly built of brick, while the grand plaza is occupied by an imposing cathedral, and several other large buildings of some architectural pretension. In other parts of the town are

churches with pointed spires, the Tambo, a large hôtel not unlike a monastery, and shops well supplied with almost every species of goods. The market held in the plaza is, on market-days, crowded with huge waggons from the country, some of them filled with butcher's meat, and others with pumpkins, water melons, and various other kinds of fruit and vegetables.

CUDDAPAH, or **KURPA** [add.], a dist. and its capital, India, presid. Madras. The DISTRICT lies between lat. 13° 5' and 16° 20' N.; lon. 77° 48' and 79° 50' E.; is bounded N. by Kurmool and Guntoor, E. Nellore and N. Arcot, S. North Arcot and Mysore, and W. Bellary and Kurmool; area, 12,970 sq. m. The mountains form an uninterrupted chain of great extent, rising abruptly from the plains, and traversing the district throughout its whole length in continuous and parallel ridges. About 30 m. E. of Cuddapah these mountains become linked with the Eastern Ghauts. The E. and W. ranges consist chiefly of gneiss, overlaid with sandstone and sienite, and contorted and intersected by veins of greenstone. They form long ridges, some of them hog-backed, and ribbed with sides deeply excavated by mountain torrents, and bases presenting an unbroken abutment of perpendicular precipices from 50 to 60 ft. high, and having all the appearance of gigantic artificial walls. The S. ranges consist of granite, with gneiss and mica slate, all more or less in a state of decomposition. They are usually of a conical form, are often isolated, and are either abruptly truncated or terminate in precipitous peaks, some of them 3500 ft. high. In other quarters sandstone prevails, with a structure varying from quartz rock to conglomerate and loose grit, and sometimes finely variegated. It usually rests on limestone of a deep blue colour, which cuts easily, and is often employed as a coarse marble. The sandstone conglomerate is the matrix of the diamonds which are found about 7 m. N.E. of the town of Cuddapah. The mines are still worked, but have latterly proved by no means profitable. On the surface of the limestone in the plain around Cuddapah large accumulations of hematite and fusiform iron ore are found. Soda, saltpetre, and common salt are found in great abundance in a soft red ferruginous clay. The district is drained almost entirely by the Pennaar and its tributaries, of which the most important are the Sugglear, the Cheyair, and the Papugny. The soil of the plains in the W. and N. is the rich black loam celebrated for the production of cotton. On the same soil wheat and indigo are largely cultivated. The other principal crops are rice and dry grains, such as cholam, raggi, &c. In gardens, particularly those around the town of Cuddapah, sugar-cane, tobacco, turmeric, and betel are grown. As there are few forests, wild animals are not numerous. The characteristics of the climate are intense heat by day and a stifling stagnation of air at night. Against these European constitutions are ill fitted to contend. Pop. 1,451,921.—The town, also called Kurpa, lies 140 m. N.W. Madras, on the Boga. Though a place of great consequence in the time of the Hindoo rajals of Beejanuggur, most of its public buildings are in ruins or appropriated to new purposes, and the houses still occupied as a native town are in the majority of cases merely mud huts of a wretched description. The fort, inclosed by a dilapidated mud wall, with round brick and stone towers, contains the palace and out-buildings of the Patan rulers of Cuddapah. Its mosque is in good repair, but the other parts, or rather the site on which they stood, is now occupied by the civil cutcherry, treasury, jail, and post-office. The palace of the nabob, situated close to the pettah, now exists only as a mud fort. The importance attaching to Cuddapah at present is almost entirely derived from the cantonment, which is about 3 m. to the E., and separated from it by the river. Its barracks and hospital are substantially built of brick and chunam, and covered with tiles. The principal products are cotton, wheat, and indigo; besides sugar-cane, tobacco, turmeric, and betel, which are grown in the gardens.

CULIACAN [add.], a tn. Mexico, cap. state Cinaloa, l. bank river of same name, which falls into the Pacific at Altata, about 26 m. below. It occupies the site of the old city of Hueicollhuacan, which is famous in Mexican history, consists of regular streets, which run in parallel lines or transversely from the public square, which is surrounded by a fine colonnade, and contains among its edifices a cathedral

of large dimensions, decorated within with fine paintings, but wearing an old and dilapidated appearance; a mint, a modern erection, which cost about £70,000, and a magnificent clubhouse, where billiard gambling forms a favourite pastime. Most of the inhabitants are interested in the working of the gold and silver mines in the vicinity, which still continue to be worked to some extent, and with considerable success. Lima or Nicaragua wood, which grows all along the ranges of the Sierra Madre, and is exported at the little seaport of Altata, is the principal article of trade. Pop. 9600.

CULLOMA, or **COLUMA**, a tn. U. States, California, on the S. fork of American River, and on the road from Sacramento to Nevada, 35 m. E.N.E. Sacramento. In the vicinity is a number of saw-mills, one of which, called Sutter's mill, is remarkable as the spot where gold was first discovered in California.

CUMBERLAND, a tn. U. States, Maryland, cap. co. Alleghany, l. bank Potomac, and on the Baltimore and Ohio railway, 120 m. W.N.W. Baltimore. It contains several churches, a courthouse, and other county buildings; and carries on an active trade, particularly in coal and iron, which are extensively worked in the vicinity. Next to Baltimore Cumberland is the largest town in Maryland. Pop. 6073.

CUMBERLAND, a territory, British America, on the northern shores of Lake Winnipeg, extending between lat. 52° and 55° N., and lon. 100° and 105° W.; and watered by the Saskatchewan and Red Deer Rivers. Its appearance is partly that of a rich prairie country, interspersed with forests of oak and elm trees, and partly of a succession of hill and dale beautifully adorned with lakes, grass, and woodland. It presents many obvious advantages to settlers.

CUMBUM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 80 m. N.N.E. Cuddapah. It consists of a fort, which is strongly placed, but in a very dilapidated condition; and a town, which, though decayed, is of some size and importance. An artificial lake, about 5 m. long by 4 broad, surrounded by picturesque hills, and forming one of the most beautiful sheets of water in this part of India, irrigates and fertilizes the grounds around the town.

CUM-SING-MUN, a harbour, China, on the E. side of the island, and about 20 m. N. of the town of Macao. It is said to be more safe and commodious, as well as more healthy, than any of the other harbours or anchorages near the mouth of the Canton River, and would be a desirable haven for vessels of large draught to run for from the anchorage off Lintin on the approach of a typhoon, were it not for an extensive shoal, with a depth of only two to three fathoms at 2 m. outside the entrance, which is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide. Cum-sing-mun used to be the great rendezvous of the vessels engaged in smuggling opium into Canton.

CUNENE, **KUNENE**, or **NOURSE** [add.], a river, S.W. Africa, which rises in the marshy plateau of Sambos, in the Kimbunda country, about lat. 12° 40' S.; lon. 17° 30' E.; descends rapidly southwards, augmented by numerous affluent so as soon to become navigable, traverses the lands of Molondo, Kamba, Humbe, and Hinga, belonging to the kingdom of Kanyama, united with the Oval, and at some distance below with the Kakulabale coming from the W., changes its direction to S.W., skirts the Mucimba lands (Ambeba), and then turning W. falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 17° 15' S. It was at one time supposed to lose itself in the sands without reaching the ocean, but an expedition, fitted out by the Portuguese government in 1854, having landed on the 14th November on the Tiger Peninsula, proceeded southwards till it struck the river, and then travelled along the bank to its mouth; thereafter it proceeded up the stream for about 25 m. Owing to the bar at its mouth and a succession of cataracts it is not navigable. It is said to swarm with crocodiles and hippopotami. The banks are clothed with a rich vegetation, and in the adjoining forests elephants are so numerous that the Cunene was known and marked on maps as Elephant River.

CURIA-MURIA, or **KOORIA-MOORIA** [add.], a group of is. situated in a bay of the Indian Ocean, off the S.E. coast of Arabia. They are five in number, and lie between lat. 17° and 18° N.; lon. 56° and 57° E., occupying an elliptical patch of sea, 20 m. long by 8 m. broad. Though almost barren, it was rumoured that they were rich in guano, and under this impression the British government obtained a cession of the group from the Imam of Muscat, vessels

hastened to possess themselves of the fancied treasure in such numbers that, in the beginning of 1858, 50 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 45,000 tons, were seen at anchor off the islands; and it was sanguinely calculated that, though the manure was found on only two of the smallest of the group, the quantity was not less than 200,000 tons. 45,000 tons are stated to have been loaded up to the end of 1858, and the export was briskly continued up to 1860. The error was as to the quality. Large quantities of earthy gypsum, formed by the dashing of the salt spray on the limestone rocks of which the islands are partly composed, and the dung of fowls, with its most valuable ingredients washed out of it by the heavy rains of the S.W. monsoon, are the only guano of the Curia-Muria group. The essential difference between Curia-Muria and Peruvian guano becoming well understood, the demand for the former has in great measure, if not entirely, ceased.

CURICO [add.], a tn. Chili, prov. Colchagua, cap. dep. of same name, 110 m. S.S.E. Valparaiso. It is by far the neatest and apparently the most thriving town in the province, is regularly and compactly built on the fork between the Lontue and the Teno; has several well-paved streets, a plaza, a very pretty alameda, three churches, one of them particularly handsome and conspicuous from its white tower, and two schools, in one of which French and Latin are taught. It is said that there are rich copper mines in the vicinity of Curico, which might still be worked to advantage. Pop. about 7000.

CURITIBA [add.], a tn. Brazil, cap. prov. Parana, near the source of the river of same name, 230 m. S.W. Sao Paulo. Previous to its erection into a capital it was a comparatively insignificant place, and some time must elapse before it can assume an appearance suitable to its altered position. Much of the old town remains, with its narrow, angular, unpaved streets and squares, and its old houses, many of them verging on ruin; but the work of regeneration has begun, and the necessary public buildings, though certainly not on a scale of much magnificence, are in course of erection. The president has now a modest structure which serves for his palace. A state-house also has been erected, together with a treasury, a general guard-house, a prison, a lyceum, &c. Pop. about 5000.—(*Lallemant*.)

CURRENT RIVER, U. States, rises in Missouri, co. Texas, enters Arkansas, and after a S.W. course of about 250 m., joins the Black River. It is navigable by flat boats, and abounds in excellent fish. Its chief affluent is Jack's Fork.

CURTIS, an isl. Australia, Queensland, off the E. coast, from which it is separated by Keppel Bay, which forms the estuary of five considerable creeks or arms of the sea. It is 25 m. long, and 13 m. broad near its N.W. end. The surface, generally low, and in some parts swampy, rises towards the S.E., and becomes well diversified by hill and valley. On

the N.W. the channel which separates it from the mainland is not only narrow, but so shallow, that it dries at low water about 6 m. from the entrance.

CUYOS [add.], a group of isls., about 36 in number, lying between the islands of Panay and Palawan in the Philippine Archipelago, and forming part of prov. Calamianes. *Gran Cuyo*, the largest, between lat. 10° 46' and 10° 53' N.; lon. 121° 1' and 121° 7' E., has a medium length and a medium breadth of about 3 m. The soil is of indifferent fertility, and the cultivation is chiefly confined to mountain rice. The population is however considerable, the men finding full employment in the fisheries, chiefly of trepang, and in gathering edible nests, and the women in weaving fabrics of abaca and cotton. The cocoa-palm is abundant, and its sap forms the chief article of export. On the W. side of Gran Cuyo there is a town of same name, containing 7540 inhabitants. It consists almost entirely of native huts, but is defended by a fine stone fort with four bastions, mounting heavy cannon. It is said to have been built as a protection against the pirates of Sooloo and Mindanao.

CZAKATHURN, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, circle and 9 m. N.E. Warasdin, on the railway to Ofen. It has an hospital, and an old castle, once the residence of the heroic Niklas Zrinyi. Pop. 2618.

CZANIEC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, 34 m. S.W. Cracow, in the midst of extensive forests; with a fine baronial castle, and 1900 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in weaving drills.

CZARNY-DUNAJEC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle New Sandec, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Black Dunajec, 48 m. S. by W. Cracow. It has rich seams of iron ore. The marsh of Bory in the vicinity is remarkable from standing so close upon the watershed between the Mediterranean and the Baltic, that of the two streams which issue from it, one carries its waters N. to the Vistula, and the other S. to the Danube. Pop. 1750.

CZCHOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Bochnia, about 30 m. S.E. Cracow, on the Dunajec. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, and was once fortified and the seat of a Polish starost. In the vicinity is an old massive tower, once used as a state prison. Pop. 1300.

CZELADNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Neutitschein, contains 1800 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in working the iron mines of the neighbouring mountainous district.

CZERNELICA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 20 m. N.E. Kolomea; with an ancient castle, in which for a long time the Polish king John Sobieski resided. Pop. 2824.

CZNERNIEJOU, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 8 m. S. Stanislaw, was in the fourteenth century a place of strength, and the residence of a Russian prince. Pop. 1500.

D.

DABLING, a vil. India, l. bank of the Sutlej, 4 m. from the confluence of the Hopehoo, 9400 ft. above the sea. It stands in a fertile spot, amid groves of poplars and orchards, the chief fruit of which is the apricot. The opposite bank of the Sutlej presents a perpendicular section of 6000 or 7000 ft. of pure rock. About 1 m. E. is another village named Dooling, with which it is usually associated. The inhabitants are of the Chinese-Tartar type.

DAGBO, a tn. W. Africa, territory Doma, r. bank Benuwe, 90 m. above its confluence with the Kwara; lat. 8° 2' N.; lon. 7° 53' E. Between Dagbo and Eruko, situated a few miles below, the river is studded with large wooded islands, some of them inhabited. They add to the beauty of the scenery, but greatly increase the difficulty of navigation. A little to the E. the Doma Hills, prettily rounded and well wooded, with a central peak about 700 ft. high, form conspicuous objects.

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DAGGS SOUND, New Zealand, on the S.W. coast of Middle Island or Munster; lat. 45° 23' 7" S.; lon. 166° 52' 30" E. The width of the entrance is 1 m., but soon narrows within to 800 yards. After a general trend E. by S. for 5 m. the sound branches off into two arms, a N. by W. and a S.E., each running for 2 m. Within the heads for 1½ m. the depth is from 20 to 80 fathoms, but after the narrowing of the channel it increases to 70 and 90 fathoms. The best anchorage is at the head of the N. arm, in 12 to 18 fathoms, within 800 yards of a stony beach, with several streams of fresh water running through it. A remarkable scene which occurred while H.M.S. *Acheron* was anchored here in 1851 is thus described in the Remark-book of Commander G. H. Richards: 'Our anchorage was at the head of the northern arm, a cable's length from the shore, in 12 fathoms; the change of the moon brought a N.W. gale, with heavy rain, and in the course of a few hours no fewer than fourteen magnificent cascades were

pouring down the steep sides of the mountains (upwards of 3000 ft. high) by which we were surrounded, bringing with them trees of considerable size, and all other obstructions met with in their passage. There was as if a heavy surf were breaking round the vessel; the mist, floating as low as our mast-heads, occasionally obscured everything but the summit of the mountains and the foam below, and produced altogether a scene as grand as it is possible to conceive, which lasted, without abating in any degree, for two days, when the water alongside, which had been as salt as the ocean, was for a considerable depth below the surface perfectly fresh.'

DAGO-N-DAJI, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, prov. Kebbi, 50 m. S. by W. Sokoto. It has a dilapidated clay wall, but notwithstanding the symptoms of decay has a pleasing appearance, in consequence of the number of gonda and date trees inclosed within its area. Its market is important, and has for its staples, cattle, sheep, salt, and beads.

DAHIRAH, a prov. Arabia, Oman, on the E. side, bounded N. by the prov. of Sharjah, and touching the Persian Gulf with its N. W. corner; E. by Datinah; S. Djebel Akh-dah; and W. the Great Sandy Desert; between lat. 23° 20' and 24° 25' N.; and lon. 54° 20' and 56° E. It is a tract abounding in pasture more than in arable land, and bears a kind of sheep rivaling the Nejdian breed; the dromedaries of the district too are fleet and enduring. The inhabitants are Sonnees and Bedouins. Bereymah is the principal town, and stands in a strong position amid the passes of Djebel Okdah, surrounded by several villages. The Djebel Okdah is a lofty mountain range, the soil about which is light, and the vegetation not luxuriant.

DAHOMEY [add.], kingdom, W. Africa. The present extent of the kingdom is estimated by Captain Burton to be much less than was formerly supposed. He states that the northern frontier is the river Tevi, about 100 m. from the coast; on the N.E. are the tribes of Yoriba or Yoruba, on the N.W. the Aja and other tribes, all of which, though liable to the assaults and ravages of the Dahomans, are practically independent. The extreme breadth of Dahomey thus does not exceed 50 m., and it narrows towards the S., where it is not more than 25 or 30 m.; the area being about 4000 sq. m., instead of 36,000, according to earlier computations. The population is likewise set down at the smaller total of 150,000, of whom Captain Burton estimates that four-fifths are women and children; and adds, 'The annual withdrawal of both sexes from industry to slave-hunting and the customs at the capital, the waste of reproduction in Amazons (the female soldiers, who are compelled to celibacy), and the losses by disease and defeat, have made the country in parts a desert,' 'the population not being a third of what the land could support.' The soil is red and exceedingly fertile, but agriculture is despised, slaves being employed in it; the women, however, are the chief labourers, and cultivate their land with some degree of skill. The oil-palm might be a much greater source of wealth than it is, and the roads to the coast are generally good enough for wheeled carriages.

The cap. is Abomey, or Agbomey, at which the king principally resides, having a second palace at the village or town of Cannah, about 7 m. S. of it; the situation is higher, drier, and less unhealthy than Whydah, which is the seaport.

The people are of a warlike and aggressive character, engendered no doubt by their implication in the slave-trade. Incursions are frequently made by them upon neighbouring tribes, and the captives seized in these marauding expeditions are either sold to the traders, or are reserved, with condemned criminals, for the king's annual 'customs,' or human sacrifices, which are held by the present king, Gelele, in the last days of December and first ones of January, and are alleged by Captain Burton to have a quasi pious object, namely the furnishing the spirits of his deceased father and other ancestors with the requisite attendants in the shades below. The numbers of human beings alleged to have been slain on these occasions by the present king have no doubt been exaggerated; but when to the lowest reckoning is added the fact that whenever any event occurs, important or trifling, which the king wishes his father to be made acquainted with, a 'messenger' is decapitated to convey the news, and that this involves the death of one or more almost every day, the annual destruction of life is evidently very great. See АНОМЕЯ.—(Burton's *Mission to Dahomey*.)

In December, 1863, a special mission was despatched by the British government to Agbomey, to make representations to the king with a view of inducing him to repress the traffic in slaves, and to modify, if not discontinue, the barbarities of the customs, and also to represent to him the advantages he would derive from establishing a legitimate trade with foreigners at Whydah. It is feared that little good was practically effected by the mission. The king was contemplating at the time an attack upon the neighbouring Egbas in their city, Abbeokuta, and at the end of February he marched thither at the head of an army of 10,000 or 12,000 men and Amazons, with three small brass guns. After a three weeks' march they assaulted the town, the inhabitants of which had received warning of the intended attack, and had prepared themselves for it; after a few hours' fighting the Dahomans were forced to a retreat, and then completely routed by the pursuing Egbas; their loss being reckoned at nearly 7000, while that of the Egbas was about 40 killed and 100 wounded. The result is considered a heavy blow upon the stability, and perhaps the existence, of the throne and kingdom of Dahomey, many signs of its decadence having previously been noted.

DAILLEBOUT, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Joliette, 48 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, boys and girls' schools, and a considerable trade in lumber. Pop. about 1800.

DAKOTA, a territory, U. States, between lat. 42° 30' and 49° N.; lon. 96° 30' and 103° W.; bounded N. by British America, E. Minnesota and Iowa, S. and W. Nebraska; length, from N. to S., 450 m.; average breadth about 200 m.; area, 152,000 sq. m. The surface though not mountainous is elevated, one plateau, called the *Coteau des Prairies*, about 1450 ft. above the sea, stretching for 200 m. near its E. frontier, while another of less altitude occupies a considerable portion of its N. and centre. In the N.E. and S.W. are open grassy plains and high rolling prairies. More than half of the boundary lines are formed by large rivers—the Missouri separating it from Nebraska, and its affluent the Big Sioux from Iowa, while the Bois des Sioux and the Red River of the north separate it from part of Minnesota. Lakes are very numerous, and for the most part fresh, but one in the N., called Minni Wakan or Devil Lake, about 40 m. long by 12 broad, and with no known outlet, is salt. The climate in the S. is mild and temperate, and in the N. very severe, the cold there being sometimes so intense as to freeze quicksilver, and sink the thermometer 48° below zero. The soil in the S. and S.E. is excellent, and several of the valleys, particularly those of the Missouri and Red River, produce good crops of Indian corn, oats, wheat, and tobacco. In the unsettled and unexplored districts, occupied chiefly by the Indians as hunting-grounds, are vast herds of buffaloes, deers, and antelopes; the black bear and wolf are also common, and the fur-bearing animals are so abundant that the American fur trade derives its chief supplies from this quarter. Dakota, formerly included in Minnesota, having been separated from it in May, 1858, the inhabitants elected a legislative assembly, which met in October following at Sioux Falls, adopted a code of laws, divided the country into counties, and applied to congress for a formal organization, which was completed in 1861. Pop. (1860), whites 2576, Indians 2261; total, 4837.

DALAMOW, a tn. India, Oude, dist. Banskara, l. bank Ganges, 58 m. S. Lucknow. It possesses a brick-built fort, and two large ancient Hindoo temples, which, seated on the banks of the river, with flights of steps down to the water, present a striking appearance when approached by it. Pop. about 10,000.

DALHOUSIE, a tn. British America, New Brunswick, beautifully situated on the side of a hill S.W. of the island of same name, at the E. extremity of the Ristigouche estuary in Chaleur Bay. It contains a church, and possesses an excellent harbour, which is secure in all winds, and much visited by timber ships, which here load with lumber. The place, at present small, is rapidly increasing.

DALJA, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and 12 m. E.S.E. Eszeg, on the Danube, here crossed by a ferry. It contains 4450 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture, the rearing of cattle, and fishing.

DALKISSORE, a river, India, presid. Bengal, which rising in dist. Pachete, about lat. 23° 30' N., lon. 86° 34' E.,

pursues a S.E. course of about 170 m., nearly parallel to that of the Coosy, and joins the Hooghly on its r. bank at Diamond Harbour.

DALLA, a tn. Western Africa, cap. prov. of same name, 170 m. S. by E. Timbuctoo. It is a place of considerable size, situated to the W. of the mountains of Iombori, and is inhabited mostly by Tombo, only a small part of the population being Songhay. Its governor being in subjection to the fanatical chief of Masina, who would never allow a Christian to visit his territory, Dr. Barth on arriving here felt obliged to assume the character of an Arab.

DAMAGHAN, a tn. Persia, Taberistan, 190 m. E.N.E. Teheran. It was once a flourishing place under the ancient name of Ihecatompylos, but is now without importance, though surrounded by a wall flanked with towers; and has only 1200 to 1500 inhabitants.

DAMAUN, a tn. India, presid. Bombay, dist. N. Concan, at the mouth of the river of same name, and near the Bombay and Baroda railway, 104 m. N. Bombay. The town is fortified with a rampart having ten bastions and two gateways, and contains nine Christian churches, and a castle named St. Hieronymus. The surrounding district is low, but fertile and pleasant, and well stocked with timber suitable for shipbuilding. The river has a bar at its entrance, outside of which there is a good roadstead where vessels may anchor; and within the bar, which has about 3 fathoms at high-water, there is a depth of 18 to 20 ft. Ships of 500 to 600 tons have been built in the river. The town formerly belonged to the Portuguese.

DAMBROWA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 10 m. N. Tarnow, cap. dist. of same name, has a large castle with beautiful gardens, and famous horse-markets. It was ravaged in 1653 by the plague, and two years later by the Swedes. Pop. 1900.

DAMERGHU, a dist. Western Africa, between the S. frontiers of the Imoshagh or Tawarek country, immediately N. of Zinder and Tasawa, and the S. frontiers of Air or Asben, to which it belongs; lat. 14° 30' N.; lon. 8° 50' E.; length about 60, breadth about 40 m. It has an undulating surface, and a soil so fertile as to be capable of maintaining a very dense population. Though devastated by the bloody wars carried on between the king of Bornou on the one side, and the sultan of Agades and the Tawarek on the other, it is still proverbially spoken of as the granary of the kingdom. One proof of its great productiveness is seen in the little stacks of corn (millet) scattered among the huts, and really consisting only of enormous reed-baskets, placed on a wooden scaffold about 2 ft. high, as a protection against the mouse and the ant, and thatched over like the huts. The district appears to have been originally peopled by the Kanari race, who are still its chief occupants, though many of them have been reduced to the condition of serfs or prædial slaves. The surface of Damerghu, though usually undulating, sometimes assumes a mountainous character, and rises into peaks, of which one of the most conspicuous is the cone of Zosawa.

DAMMOODA, a river, India, presid. Bengal, which rises in dist. Ramghur, about lat. 23° 55' N.; lon. 84° 53' E., and flows first E. to Pachete, and then S. past Raneegunj, and nearly parallel to the railway between this town and Burdwan. Here it turns almost due S., and continues this direction to its junction with the Hooghly, on its r. bank near Diamond Harbour, and a little above the junction of the Dalkissore. Its total length is 350 m. Coal and iron abound in its valley.

DANE, or **DANES**, an isl. China, in the Canton River, close to Whampoa. It is not above 5 m. in circuit, but has a very picturesque appearance, being broken into hill and dale and fertile glens, occupied by a peaceable rural population. On its N. shore there is a stone dock, 550 ft. long, with a gate 80 ft. wide. Vessels drawing not more than 17 ft. can be taken into it at very high tides. On other parts of the island are numerous mud docks for vessels of smaller draught.

DANGER ISLANDS, in the American Polynesia of the S. Pacific Ocean; lat. 10° 54' S.; lon. 165° 54' W. They are three in number, surrounded by rocks and breakers, and have a dangerous reef 27 m. E. S. E.

DAN SABUA, a tn. Western Africa, on the road from Katsena to Kano, and near the boundary line of these two provinces. It is a considerable place, defended only by a

stockade, and exhibiting so few signs of industry among the inhabitants that it has a deserted look.

DANUBE [add.] In consequence of the rectification of the frontier of Bessarabia, as provided in the treaty of Paris in 1856, the whole of the lower course of the Danube, from Orsova to the Black Sea, lies within the Turkish territory. The portion of Bessarabia which formed the north bank of the river is now included within the principality of Moldavia.

DANVILLE [add.], two places, U. States:—1. A tn. Pennsylvania, cap. co. Montour, on the N. branch of the Susquehanna, 48 m. N.N.E. Harrisburg, and on the railway from Philadelphia to Elmira. It contains five churches and an academy, and, being situated in the heart of a coal and iron district, is actively engaged in the iron manufacture. Among its industrial establishments are two foundries, five blast-furnaces, and one of the largest establishments in the States for making iron rails and chairs. Pop. 6385.—2. A tn. Kentucky, cap. co. Boyle, on a branch of Dick's River, and on a railway connecting it with Lexington, 40 m. S. Frankfort. It is the seat of a Presbyterian theological seminary, with 4 professors and 36 students; of a college, with 5 professors, 180 students, and a library of 5600 vols.; and of the state asylum for the deaf and dumb. Pop. 4962.

DAOODNUGUR, or **DAOUDNAGUR** [add.], a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Behar, 89 m. E. Benares, r. bank Sone, which is here navigable. It consists of about 2000 houses ranged in streets, of which some are straight and wide, but the most part are wretched lanes. It contains two large *serae*, or public lodging-houses, both of them surrounded by walls, and one loopholed, so as to be capable of defence; and has manufactures of blankets, coarse cotton carpets, and other cotton fabrics; and a considerable trade.

DAPOOREE, a tn. India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 4 m. N. Poonah, on the Mootah, a feeder of the Beema. It contains a residence for the use of the governor of Bombay, and in its vicinity are the botanical gardens maintained by government.

DARAGUNJ, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and opposite to Allahabad, with which it communicates by a ferry, l. bank Ganges. It is a place of some importance, with a pop. of 9103.

DARIEN, a vil. U. States, Georgia, cap. co. M'Intosh, l. bank Altamaha, 60 m. S.S.W. Savannah. It contains five churches and an academy, is a port of entry, and exports pine lumber. Its former trade and importance have been diverted from it by the Central railroad. Pop. 600.

DARIEN HARBOUR, S. America, New Granada, within the Gulf of San Miguel, an E. arm of the Bay of Panama, is a magnificent sheet of water, which is formed by the junction of the Tayra and Savannah Rivers, and stretches S.E. for 11 or 12 m. as far as the village of Chupigana. It affords excellent anchorage in 7 to 10 fathoms, and in the hands of an energetic people would soon become valuable. Several rivers discharge their waters into it, its shores are almost without exception one continuous line of mangrove, with densely wooded hills, 100 to 300 ft. high, at a short distance inland; the mahogany, palm, and india-rubber trees can be had in abundance; and maize, rice, sugar, coffee, cocoa, yams, and plantains grow almost wild. The climate has a bad name, but with common care health may be preserved during the worst season, and during the other six months the weather is fine.

DARNLEY, or **ERROO**, an isl. Australia, which forms the principal guiding mark for the great north-east channel into Torres Strait from the eastward; lat. (peak) 9° 35' 15" N.; lon. 143° 45' E. It is about 5 m. in circuit, of volcanic formation, and attains, in a peak rising from its W. portion, the height of 610 ft. It is skirted on the E. and S. by a coral reef, but on the N. and W. is bold, and free from dangers. On the N. shore there is good anchorage in 14 or 15 fathoms in Treacherous Bay, so named in consequence of the barbarous murder of a Captain Hill and four seamen by the natives. The surface is well diversified by hills and plains, and the richness of the soil is proved by the luxuriance of vegetation. The natives, though far more intelligent and industrious than those of Australia, have given many proofs of cunning and ferocity. In their fields, which are numerous, and inclosed by neat fences of bamboo, they raise yams, sweet potatoes,

plantains, and sugar-canes. Cocoa-nut trees are also very abundant, particularly in the neighbourhood of their dwellings, which consist of huts resembling laycocks, 12 ft. high, and are arranged in groups of ten or twelve, each group with its bamboo fence. Pop. about 1000.

DARRORO, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, prov. Zegzeg, 140 m. S. Kano. It stands in a mountainous district, and occupies a position so strong by nature, that a wall on the N. side only is all the defence which it requires for its security. At some distance N.E. there is a cascade on the Gurara.

DASCHGESAN, a vil. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, within a mile of the E. shore of Lake Urumiya. It is a miserable place, with houses composed of a kind of patchwork of tuff-stone and bits of marble stuck together with mud; but deserves notice from having in its immediate vicinity the celebrated marble quarries out of which some of the most splendid buildings of Persia and W. Asia were constructed. The marble is of various colours, among which the most highly valued are the milk white, the lemon-coloured, and the pink. It is also more or less transparent, the greater degree of transparency enhancing the price.

DAULE, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Guayaquil, cap. cant. and near l. bank river of same name. It was a handsome place in 1839, when it was nearly destroyed by fire. Before it had been completely rebuilt the calamity was repeated in 1854, and the greater part of it is still in ruins. Its annual festival attracts multitudes from all parts of the country.

DAUPHIN, a lake, British America, situated between Riding Mountain on the S. and Winnipigoos on the N. It is 700 ft. above sea-level, or 72 ft. above that of Lake Winnipeg, and has a length from W. to E. of 21 m., a greatest breadth of 12 m., and an area of 170 sq. m. It is very shallow. Its feeders are numerous, but unimportant; its outlet is the Moss River, by which it discharges itself into Winnipigoos. It abounds with large pike, and at its S. extremity the hop grows in great luxuriance and abundance.

DAUKA, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, cap. dist. of same name, 75 m. N. by E. Kano. It is a large place, surrounded with a strong clay wall in good repair, but is only thinly inhabited. Its weekly market is unimportant. Daura state is one of the oldest of the original seven Hausa states, and boasts of having had an apostle of its own, Mohammed Ali el Baghdadi, who took the lead in introducing Islamism into the country.

DAVENPORT [add.], a tn. U. States, Iowa, cap. co. Scott, r. bank Mississippi, on the Mississippi and Missouri, and opposite to Rock Island, the terminus of the Chicago and Rock Island railways, 47 m. E. Iowa. It stands at the foot of a bluff which rises gradually from the river, and is inclosed on the land side by an amphitheatre of hills. The streets are regularly laid out, and many of the houses are large, commodious, and handsome. The principal public edifices, are 17 churches, a college attended by 100 students, of whom about a fifth are of the female sex, another college exclusively for females, a commercial college, and other schools, a courthouse, and other municipal offices. A magnificent bridge across the Mississippi connects Davenport and Rock Island. The industrial establishments include foundries and other ironworks, brick-yards, marble works, breweries, and planing, saw, and flour mills. There are also manufactures of soap and candles, agricultural implements, waggons, carriages, and pianofortes. The trade of 1857 amounted to the aggregate value of nearly three millions sterling, consisting of 53,099 tons of imports and 34,157 tons of exports, the latter composed principally of wheat, barley, flour, and lumber. Pop. (1860), 11,267.

DAWSON ISLAND, S. America, situated in the Strait of Magalhaens, off the W. coast of Terra del Fuego, opposite to the deep inlet of Admiralty Sound and to Useless Bay, is 46 m. long, and about 20 m. broad. It terminates in the N. in Cape Valentine, which is low, though Mount Graves in its vicinity rises to the height of 1498 ft. On the W. side, the only places where vessels can anchor, are Lomas Bay and Port San Antonio. The E. coast is intersected by several deep inlets, one of which, Brenton Sound, penetrates so far across as to be only 4 m. from Lomas Bay. The S. coast is separated from Terra del Fuego by Gabriel Channel, which is

25 m. long, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, extending in the direction of the strata in a remarkably straight line, with almost parallel shores. This channel appears to be merely a ravine of slate formation, into which the water has found its way, and thereby isolated Dawson Island from the mainland. The N. shore of Gabriel Channel is a ridge of slate rising abruptly to a sharp edge, and then as abruptly descending on the opposite side, where it forms a valley. The S. shore is of a different character, being formed by a mass of mountains. Among these the most conspicuous are Mounts Buckland and Sarmiento. The former of these, which has an estimated height of 4000 ft., is a pyramidal block of slate terminating in a sharp-pointed peak. The latter, rising from a broad base to the height of 6800 ft., and terminating in two peaked summits, is the most remarkable mountain in the Strait of Magalhaens. From the humidity of the climate, and its being clothed with perpetual snow, it is usually enveloped in thick vapour. Sometimes, however, during a low temperature, with a N.E. or S.E. wind, when the sky is often cloudless, it becomes exposed to view, and presents a magnificent spectacle. The summit of the range between these two mountains is occupied by a large glacier, which, as it melts, feeds innumerable cascades. These, leaping down from height to height, on their way to Gabriel Channel, add a singular and beautiful feature to the surrounding scenery.

DAYTON [add.], two places, U. States:—1. A tn. Ohio, cap. co. Montgomery, on the Mad and Great Miami Rivers, and at the terminus or junction of several railways, connecting it with all parts of the country, 66 m. W.S.W. Columbus. It is built with great regularity, in spacious streets 100 ft. wide, and crossing each other at right angles, and exhibits in many of its private mansions an elegance, and in public buildings a magnificence, not often witnessed in a provincial town. The most conspicuous edifices are seventeen churches, many of them with spires, a high-school, a large female academy, two other similar academies conducted by nuns, a county courthouse, planned after the model of the Parthenon, and built of a coarse but compact white marble, an orphan asylum, a lyceum, and two large market-houses, one of which contains on its second story a city-hall and council-chamber. The principal industrial establishments are two paper, two flour, four saw, and five oil mills, driven by water, which is conveyed from the Mad River by a hydraulic canal, two woollen and three cotton factories, five machine shops, three iron foundries, six large breweries, and various manufactories of agricultural implements, railroad cars, gun barrels, pegs and lasts, hollow ware, &c. The quantity of superfine flour manufactured annually is about 125,000 barrels, and the value of the assessed property exceeds a million sterling. Pop. (1860), 20,081.—2. A vil. Alabama, pleasantly situated, 76 m. S.W. Tuscaloosa, in a healthy district covered with cotton plantations. It is inhabited chiefly by wealthy planters, and has neither manufactures nor trade of any consequence.

DEANS CANAL, an inlet, British Columbia, at the head of Burke Channel, on the W. coast. The entrance to Burke Channel is about 80 m. from the N. end of Vancouver Island; it runs inland about 50 m., and then divides into three arms, Deans Canal being one of them, and running nearly N. for 25 m.; the other two are North and South Bentinck arms, pursuing respectively N.E. and S.E. directions. From these inlets an available route can be opened to the inland districts of the Fraser.

DEBJUCHIN, a tn. Russia, gov. Perm, circle Solikamsk, in a mountainous district, is celebrated for its salt mines.

DEBR-ESKI, a tn. Abyssinia, Tigré, prov. Simen; lat. 12° 50' N.; lon. 33° 40' E. It occupies the summit of a mountain of same name, which is at least 3000 ft. above the adjoining valley. Till recently it contained only a few huts and one or two churches, but having become the favourite residence of Prince Ubi, and an asylum for political refugees, it has rapidly increased in size and importance. Its isolated position almost excludes it from trade, for which, indeed, its inhabitants have no inclination, most of them being Ubi's soldiers and dependants.

DEBRO (FEL), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Heves, about 11 m. S.S.W. Erlau, on the Tarna; with a trade in excellent tobacco. Pop. 1500.

DECHTITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Upper Neutra, on the Blava, which divides it into two parts. It has

extensive potteries, and a paper and other mills; the environs are covered with vineyards. Pop. 1300.

DECSE, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 22 m. N.N.E. Karlsburg; with an active trade in fruit and mustard. At Miriszlo, in the vicinity, a great battle was fought in 1600, when the Walachian woiwod Michael was defeated by the Imperialist general Basta.

DEDEROO-OYA, a river, Ceylon, which rises among the mountains to the N. W. of Kandy, near the S.E. frontiers of the N. W. Provinces, flows first N.N.W., then W.S.W., and falls into the sea near the town of Chilaw. Its length is 70 m., and the area of its basin 738 sq. m.

DEDHAM, a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, cap. co. Norfolk, on the Charles River and a branch of the Boston and Providence railway, 14 m. S.W. Boston. Its principal buildings and institutions are a handsome courthouse, built of granite, with a Doric portico on each front; ten churches, a library, a high-school, and several grammar-schools. The manufactures consist chiefly of ironware, machines, leather, refined sugar, cards, soap, and candles; and there are several cotton and woollen mills. Pop. 6330.

DEEG, or DIG, a tn. India, Rajpootana, territory Bhurtpoor, 57 m. N.W. Agra, amid numerous jheels and marshes, and during a great part of the year surrounded by water. It is a place of great antiquity, and was regarded by the natives as almost impregnable, till Lord Lake stormed it on the 23d December, 1804. It was held at this time by a usurper, and was shortly afterwards restored to the legitimate Jat ruler, but not till its fortifications had been dismantled. In consequence of this proceeding Deeg ceased to be a place of strength, but still possesses some interesting public buildings. Among them is the rajah's palace, forming the four sides of a fine garden, 475 ft. long and 350 ft. wide. The buildings, constructed of a fine grained sandstone, are said to yield only to the Taj Mahal in respect of elegance of design and beauty of workmanship.

DEEP RIVER, U. States, N. Carolina, rises in co. Guildford, flows first S.E., then nearly due E., and after a course of about 100 m. unites with the Haw in forming the Cape Fear River. Mines of anthracite and bituminous coal are worked on its banks in co. Chatham, up to which it has been made navigable.

DEESAKNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and S.W. Dees, with mines of rock-salt and 2020 inhabitants.

DEESAUN, a river, India, which rises near Seermow, in the N.E. of Bhopal, at the height of 2000 ft. above the sea, flows N. across the territory of Saugor and Nerbudda into Bundelcund, and joins the Betwa on its r. bank, after a course of 150 m. It abounds in fish, but is not navigable.

DEHRA DOON, a beautiful and fertile valley, India, N.W. Provinces, at the S.W. base of the lowest and outermost ridge of the Himalaya, between lat. 30° and 30° 32' N.; lon. 77° 43' and 78° 24' E. It is bounded on the N. by the Jumna, N.E. by the mountains of Gurwhal, from 7000 to 8000 ft. high, S.E. by the Ganges, S.W. by the Sewalik range, 3000 to 3500 ft. high. Its length from S.E. to N.W. is about 45 m.; breadth from 15 to 20 m. A transverse range divides it into two basins—that on the N.W. belonging to the Jumna, which drains it by the Axun; and that on the S.E. to the Ganges, which drains it by the Sooswa. The valley contains 234 towns, the chief of which is Dehra, standing on the dividing ridge overlooking the two basins at the height of 2369 feet. The valley is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery. In its general appearance it is sloping and picturesque, with finely cultivated fields separated with hedges, and intersected with streams and tracts of woodland, and thus closely resembles the scenery of England. It has much soil of a deep rich mould, well adapted for the growth of rice, maize, gram, cotton, sugar, opium, hemp, and indigo. It abounds with dense forests, in which are found elephants, tigers, leopards, and other wild animals. The climate is temperate and healthy for Europeans, except from July to September, when the monsoon prevails and fever is rife. A great number of persons were induced to settle in it in 1837, and saw their labours about to be rewarded by abundant crops of the finest quality, when at the setting in of the rains the jungle fever began to rage like a pestilence. Many fell victims, and many who survived fled terrified, and

have never returned. The new settlement has in consequence made little progress, though the population—mostly Hindoo—is still considerable, amounting to 32,083.

DEHRAH, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, chief place in the above valley, 72 m. S.E. Simla. It stands at the height of 2369 ft. on the crest of a ridge which crosses the valley; contains a large number of houses, partly belonging to Europeans; and possesses a small but handsome temple, built of stone, with stucco embellishments. Its position at the intersection of two great thoroughfares is advantageous for trade.

DELATYN, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 25 m. S. by W. Stanislaw, in a mountain basin, at the confluence of the Budisna with the Pruth; has salt springs, salt refineries, and baths, with a milk-cure establishment, and contains 3259 inhabitants.

DELAWARE, or DELAWARE COURTHOUSE, a tn. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. Delaware, pleasantly situated near the Columbus and Cleveland railway, l. bank Olentangy, here crossed by a bridge, 30 m. N. Columbus. It is a handsome well-built place, containing six churches, and the Ohio Wesleyan university. A sulphur spring in the vicinity is much resorted to. Pop. 3889.

DELHI [add.] On the breaking out of the Indian mutiny, in May, 1857, Delhi became the centre of the operations of the rebels, who flocked to it from all quarters. The nominal representative of the Great Mogul, who held the sovereignty of the place under British protection, joined cause with the rebels; and in addition to assuming the character of an independent potentate, gave his sanction to the massacres and atrocities perpetrated on the European residents. By the middle of June a British army under generals Wilson and Nicholson was assembled in front of the city, and a siege commenced, which, from the smallness of the besieging force, was necessarily slow and protracted. It was brought to a successful termination on 20th September, when Delhi was entered by the British troops, and the nominal sovereignty heretofore possessed by the king was declared extinguished; and he himself, after being tried for the murders committed under his authority, was found guilty, and sentenced as a convict to transportation for life. A great part of the place was reduced to ruins in the mutiny and siege, but it has since recovered much of its former appearance, and has also been much improved in its sanitary condition.

DELLYS, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 43 m. E. by N. Algiers, on a small bay of the Mediterranean, and on the site of the ancient Roman town of *Iusuccurum*. It stands in a beautiful and healthy district, and consists of a native and a European town. Among its buildings is a handsome mosque. Its markets (held twice a week) are important; and though its harbour is indifferent, large quantities of produce (chiefly oil and grain) are shipped at it. Pop. 2750.

DEMAVEND [add.], a mountain, Persia, belonging to the Elbruz chain, and situated 45 m. S. of the Caspian Sea, and very nearly the same distance N.E. of Teheran. It is the culminating point of a lofty mountain chain, but there has been great diversity in the estimates of its height. According to an early calculation, founded on a partial ascent, it was no more than 14,695 ft. Humboldt, founding on similar data, made the height 19,609 ft. In 1858 Mr. R. F. Thomson and Lord Schomberg Kerr reached the summit, and with a hypsometrical apparatus made the height 21,520 ft. A previous trigonometrical measurement by Lieut.-colonel Lemm had made it 20,120 ft. In 1860 Capt. Ivatschinzov, at the head of the Russian-Caspian expedition, by trigonometrical measurements found it to be 18,549 ft. The difference between the trigonometrical calculation of the Russians and that of Colonel Lemm is so great that the question cannot be considered to be yet set at rest. In the lower half of the mountain the rocks and precipices consist principally of limestone. Long high ridges, commencing at the foot of the cone, run out for some distance, and end abruptly, leaving between them deep valleys and ravines, covered for the most part with loose stones, gravel, and earth. Here and there huge volcanic rocks pierce through the outer covering. In ascending the upper part of the mountain the first thing necessary is to climb a narrow and very steep ravine covered with loose stones, which, yielding under the foot, make walking difficult and painful. Beyond this, and

nearly at right angles to it, is another steep ravine filled with snow. After it is crossed the ground, though still very steep, becomes more practicable; consisting of a firm reddish soil, on which grow numerous and various plants, including among others the forget-me not, wild thyme, lavender, ferns, and a beautiful variety of the everlasting flower of the most delicate form and colour. Near the foot of the cone, at a height of nearly 13,000 ft., vegetation ceases. At a distance the cone appears to be nearly smooth, and to slope evenly from top to bottom at an angle of 45°; but is found, when approached, to consist of a number of ridges which run from the summit to the base, and are separated by deep ravines full of snow and ice and large accumulations of débris. The ascent is now made over rocks of lava and basalt, broken up into a thousand shapeless masses piled in confusion. At length a long ridge is reached, evidently formed by a stream of lava, which has run over the surface and left it so smooth and steep that it is difficult to maintain a footing. The best part of the ascent is up a steep slope, among rocks of a light yellow colour formed of limestone and sulphur. The cone terminates in a crater about 85 yards in diameter, and nearly surrounded by jagged rocks composed partly of basalt and partly of sulphur and limestone. The basin within is almost entirely filled with snow. From two caves near the summit and many small holes in the rock a stream strongly impregnated with sulphur issues.

DEMBA, a tn. S.W. Africa, cap. dist. Lower Kissama, Kimbunda Country, about 20 m. E. of the Atlantic, and 100 m. S. Loanda, stands on a bleak height. The inhabitants, whose chief employment is the manufacture of salt, suffer much from drought; and, as some protection against it, have converted the baobab trees into water-cisterns, by hollowing them out with considerable skill from top to bottom. The trees still left standing in this condition continue to grow vigorously. Pop. about 2000.

DEMBICA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 22 m. E. Tarnow, on the Wysloka, and on the railway from Cracow, in a fertile district, with a baronial castle in the Gothic style. It was devastated by the Hungarians in 1474. Pop. 2528.

DEMBOWIEC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 4 m. S. Jaslo; with 1900 inhabitants, chiefly employed in weaving linen and bleaching yarn.

DEMIANSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.S.E. Novgorod, cap. circle of same name, on the Yarona; with two churches and 1209 inhabitants. Within the circle lies Skaraia Russia, the capital of the N. military colonies. It is situated on two small streams, has 17 churches, an imperial palace, a monastery, three schools, and salt springs, and contains 8168 inhabitants.

DEMITROVSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.W. Orel, cap. circle of same name, on the Obstshiritz; with four churches, a school for the circle, a charitable institute, and several industrial establishments. Pop. 4014.

DEMNIÄ, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 26 m. N.W. Stry; with large iron-works, at which both cast and malleable iron is made. Pop. 1380.

DEMREE, a river, which rises in Thibet in lat. 28° 45' N.; lon. 92° 11' E., flows S. for 60 m. to a gorge of the Himalaya, after passing which it turns S.W., and joins the Monas, an affluent of the Brahmapootra, after a course of about 180 m.

DEMSUS, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 25 m. S.W. Broos; with a Greek non-united church, built out of the ruins of an ancient heathen temple. There are iron-works in the vicinity. Pop. 1260.

DENDI, a tn. Western Africa, about 15 m. S.S.W. Sokoto. It is a large and comfortable-looking place, with a profusion of trees, among which the dirowa or *parkia*, the doum-palm, and the delet-palm are conspicuous. On its east side is a depression full of fresh herbage.

DENEK-MADEN, or GUMISCHAN, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, 45 m. S.E. Angora. It is a mining village, with 150 Greek and 15 Turkish dwellings, and presents a very indifferent appearance. The mines, which consist of argentiferous lead, are worked to some extent, and tolerably productive. The silver only is sent to Constantinople, and the lead (probably the more valuable of the two) belongs as a requisite to the superintendent.

DENHAM WATERS, a large bay on the W. coast of Africa, in the kingdom of Dahomey, running in from the Bight of Benin a distance of more than 65 m., and expanding to a breadth of 45 m.; lat. 7° N.; lon. 2° 20' E. The native name is Ahuanga Si.

DENMARK [add.] The character of the geological structure and geographical situation of Denmark show that the country is designed by nature to derive wealth from agriculture and commerce rather than from manufactures. The soil is well irrigated, and unbroken by great elevations which hinder tillage; it is under the influences of a climate equally free from continuous drought and excessive moisture; and it is capable of a greater variety of culture than would seem compatible with so high a latitude. On the other hand, it is almost entirely destitute of mineral wealth, and affords but a very small extent of water power; two important obstacles to manufactures on an extensive scale. At the end of 1863 the kingdom possessed five factories of cloth, of a coarse kind, one of which was in the hands of the government, and supplied the army and navy. There were also eighteen paper-mills, only six of which were of any importance; twenty-one oil-mills, producing oil of the annual value of about £240,000; six sugar-refineries, yielding about £700,000 worth of sugar annually; distilleries of brandy from corn and potatoes, the annual production of which was estimated at 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 gallons; six large iron-works, and various small foundries; twenty-nine yards for ship-building, and manufactures of soda from the new mineral cryoleth. A new tariff, reducing some of the high protective duties, was inducing a slight increase in some branches.

At the commencement of 1864 the Danish territory was politically distributed into four parts, viz.: Denmark Proper (consisting of the Danish islands and North Jutland), with an area of 14,730 sq. m., and a population (in 1860) of 1,600,551, purely Danish; the duchy of Schleswig or South Jutland, area 3530 sq. m., pop. 409,907, more than one-half Danish, the remainder Frisian and German; the duchy of Holstein, area 3280 sq. m., pop. 544,419, purely German; and the duchy of Lauenburg, area 402 sq. m., pop. 50,147, also German. Thus the total area was 21,942 sq. m., and the population 2,605,024. The policy of the Danish government in respect to the German part of the inhabitants of the Duchies, chiefly in the alleged coercing them into a forced assimilation to the Danes, and especially in compelling the use of the Danish language in the state schools, had long given umbrage to the German powers. Certain measures of the Danish government, and the strong remonstrances offered to them by the German Confederation—even menacing the validity of the treaty of London of 1852, by which the principal European powers recognized the sovereignty of the king of Denmark over the Duchies—brought matters to a crisis in 1863. On the last day of that year, in consequence of the Confederation resolving on federal interference in the Duchies, the Danish troops evacuated Rendsburg on the Eider, which separates Holstein from Schleswig, and 5000 Saxon troops immediately entered the town, and were enthusiastically welcomed by the inhabitants. In January, 1864, a misunderstanding arose between the federal diet and Austria and Prussia, whereupon the two latter powers determined upon independent action, and Holstein was occupied by them with detachments of troops. The popular feeling in the duchy was almost unanimously in favour of Germany, and an address was presented to the federal diet by a deputation from it, offering homage to the Duke of Augustenburg, the heir of the Schleswig-Holstein crown, as their lawful sovereign. On Feb. 1, the Prussian forces marched from Kiel under Marshal Wrangel across the Schleswig frontier, and occupied Gottorp, the Danes retiring at their approach. The first conflict occurred near Missunde on the Schlei; after which the Prussian troops crossed the Schlei by night in boats, to turn the left flank of the Danish army, and another body crossed by a pontoon-bridge, in order to unite with the former, and take the Dannewerke in the rear, while the Austrians pressed it in front; but during the night the Danes evacuated their position, abandoned all their artillery in the forts, and retired northwards, concentrating their forces about Fredericia, Duppel, and on the island of Alsen. The Prussians addressed themselves to the siege of Duppel, the *tête-du-pont* of the island of Alsen, till the 18th of April, when

they became finally masters of the place; and then they entered Jutland, where their conduct became very arbitrary and oppressive. The British government endeavoured to put a stop to the further progress of the war by proposing a conference of the great powers upon the basis of maintaining the integrity of the Danish monarchy, under the provisions of the treaty of 1852; but Prussia, for her part, now declined to be longer bound by that treaty. The conference, however, assembled at London on April 25, and an armistice was agreed upon till June 12, and afterwards prolonged to June 26. On June 22 the labours of the conference, directed to the arrangement of some compromise which should secure proper consideration for Denmark, came to an abortive result, and at the end of the month active hostilities were resumed. Alsen, which had remained in the occupation of the Danes, was captured by the Prussians, who crossed in considerable force at midnight of the 29th. The loss of Alsen, and necessary abandonment of Fredericia, decided the struggle, and Denmark was compelled to yield and accept terms of peace. Negotiations took place at Vienna, and on Aug. 1 preliminaries were signed by the respective powers, to the effect that 'the king of Denmark renounced his rights to the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg; and moreover ceded those parts of Jutland situated to the south of the district of Ribe laid down upon the maps, and sundry small islands adjacent, an equivalent portion of Schleswig, comprising, exclusive of the island of Arroe, the territories connecting the district of Ribe with the rest of Jutland, being transferred to Denmark, for the purpose of rectifying the frontier line; the debts of the kingdom of Denmark being apportioned between the Duchies and the kingdom proper.' A treaty of peace, in accordance with these preliminary terms, was subsequently signed at Vienna, on Oct. 1, 1864. The ultimate destiny of the Duchies remains as yet (1866) undecided; but it is probable they will be appended to the dominions of Prussia.

DENNIS, a vil. U. States, Massachusetts, on the peninsula of Cape Cod, 60 m. S.E. Boston. It possesses six churches and some building-yards. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in coasting and in the mackerel fisheries. Pop. 3662.

DEOBUND, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Saharunpore, 75 m. N.E. Delhi, in an open and cultivated country, between the Hindun and Kalli Nuddlee Rivers, over the former of which there is a bridge. Pop. 11,634.

DEPALPOOR, or **DEYPULPOOR**, a tn. India, Holkar's Dominions, 25 m. N.W. Indore. It stands on the W. side of a large tank or lake, on the road from Mhow to Neemuch, and contains about 4000 inhabitants.

DERA ISMAEL KHAN [add.], a tn. India, Derajat, at a short distance from the W. or r. bank of the Indus; lat. 31° 50' N.; lon. 70° 58' E. Having been built to replace a former town which stood nearer the river, and was entirely swept away by it, it has been laid out with considerable regularity. The houses, however, composed of unburned brick, are mean and unsubstantial, and the whole place has an air of desolation at all times except in spring, when it becomes crowded by Afghans, who purchase great quantities of goods for transport by their caravans to Central Asia. The most important article of this commerce is white cotton cloth, of which there are manufactures in the place; but the greatest part is imported. There is also a considerable trade southward by the Indus in grain and salt. A native regiment mutinied here in 1858, but were speedily disarmed.

DERBEND, or **DERBENT** [add.], an anc. and decayed city, Russia, Daghestan, W. shore of the Caspian Sea. It is situated on the side of an acclivity which rises boldly from the sea-shore, and is surrounded by a massive crenellated wall, built of large square stones, with gates flanked by enormous towers. A hut, inhabited by Peter the Great in 1722, stands on the shore, and is carefully preserved. In 1848 it was encircled and adorned with pilasters and chains, and defended by a couple of cannon. Upon the gate is an inscription signifying 'The first resting-place of the great Peter.' Derbent has quite an oriental aspect, and the Persian costume is the one most commonly seen in its streets. Its bazaar is large and well attended, and, though fallen from its ancient importance, it is still a place of considerable trade. The Russians regard it as the key of the Caucasus, and a strong fort occu-

pies the summit of the hill on which the town is built. In the neighbourhood lies the village of Dach-Kessine, at the foot of the precipitous mountain of Kogre-Kafe. Here is the remarkable cavern of the Dives, traditionally famous as the



DERBEND.—From a view by M. Moynet.

supposed dwelling-place of the giants of Scripture, and also known as the Vizier's Tomb, from a vizier who perished in one of the Persian invasions having been interred in this gloomy and pestiferous recess. It is paved with the bones of wild beasts and brigands who have sought shelter in it.

DERITA, a tn. Abyssinia, Amhara, 10 m. E. Lake Tsana or Dembea. It stands on a mountain-side, and consists of houses which are better built and more spacious than is usual in Abyssinia. The chief manufactures are prepared skins and cotton tissues. The inhabitants, a mixed race of Arabs and Gallus slaves, are all Mahometans.

DERREYEH [add.], a ruined tn. Arabia, Nejd. The ruins of this large town, which was formerly the cap. of Nejd, as Riadh now is, occupy the whole breadth of the valley in which it stood. The palace walls, of unbaked bricks, rise close under the N. ridge, unroofed and tenantless; a little lower down are the fragments of an immense mosque, and near this the market-place. A tower on an isolated height appears to mark the original dwelling-place of the Saoud family. The outer fortifications remain uninjured for much of their extent, with their turrets and bastions; in other parts they lie as they were levelled by the Egyptian artillery in 1819. Many of the houses are still standing within the town, and the lines of the streets from gate to gate are quite distinct. From its extent, nearly half a mile square, and the close packing of the houses, it is calculated that it formerly contained 40,000 people; it is now entirely uninhabited. The gardens outside form a green ring, in full beauty and luxuriance, around the gray ruins; the rich plantations and well watered fields belonging to this, the old capital, being cultivated by a small colony of gardeners, who live in scattered huts and village dwellings close under the walls.

DESCHAMBAULT, a vil. Canada E., co. Portneuf, l. bank St. Lawrence, 24 m. W. by S. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, building-yards, and an extensive trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 1800.

DESCHNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 16 m. S.E. Tabor; with a parish church, a townhouse, a brewery, and mineral springs. Pop. 1900.

DESTERRO [add.], a tn. Brazil, cap. prov. and on the W. shore of the island of Santa Catharina. It contains

many well-built houses, but seems a dull spiritless place, without any sign of commercial activity. None of the streets can properly be called a thoroughfare, while most of them are laid out as if the object had been to obtain, not business, but seclusion. Almost every public building has an antiquated appearance. The president's palace, the churches—mostly ungainly structures—the post-house, and the house of correction, are all of this description. The only edifice which may be considered as an exception to the general rule is the Misericordia, or house of the Sisters of Charity, which is so far new that it still remains unfinished. The harbour, formed between the island and the mainland, is, next to that of Rio de Janeiro, the best on the Brazilian coast, combining all the requisites of sufficient depth, capacity, and shelter. In one respect, however, the position of Desterro is unfortunate. Being situated on an island, it can only communicate with the mainland by a ferry. The consequence is, that it cannot be made the common entrepôt for the foreign and inland trade without rendering a double shipment necessary. Pop. 6000 to 7000.—(Lallemant, *Reise*.)

DETROIT [add.], a tn. U. States, the cap. of Michigan, on the strait or river of same name, which here forms the boundary between the U. States and British America, at the outlet of Lake St. Clair, and 20 m. N. of Lake Erie. The town is built principally on a slope, which rises gradually from the strait; and, though laid out on the whole in streets which cross at right angles, presents numerous irregularities. Some of the streets and avenues have a width of 200 ft, but a greater number do not measure above 60, and some are barely 50 ft. Some of the dwelling-houses are large and elegant, and several of the hotels are on a very extensive scale. The public buildings include a court-house, custom-house, and post-office; about 30 churches, of which several are large and splendid structures; and the public schools. The Freemen's hall and the Oddfellows' hall are also fine buildings. The means of communication by both water and rail being very ample, trade and manufactures have been largely developed, Detroit being the central entrepôt for the produce and general traffic of the whole state, and nearly all the merchants in the upper lake region, as well as in the interior, making most of their purchases here. To meet the requirements of this commerce, numerous large warehouses have been erected along the banks of the river; and the whole place is full of stores of various descriptions. Among the industrial establishments are nine large steam saw-mills, which annually prepare about 40,000,000 ft. of pine lumber for export; five flour-mills, large building-yards for ships and boats, and numerous foundries, tanneries, and breweries. Extensive establishments also manufacture locomotive and other engines, machinery, agricultural implements, &c. Considerable trade is carried on with the Canadians, and the aggregate value of exports and imports is said now (1865) to amount to several millions of dollars annually. The harbour is one of the finest in the U. States, and has a depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Its shipping amounts to upwards of 100,000 tons, chiefly in large schooners, brigs, and steamers. In September, 1864, a large vessel, named the *Etowah*, made the voyage from Liverpool to Detroit, traversing the whole route by the lakes and canals, and returning with a cargo of copper from the Michigan mines.

The following is a list of the principal imports and exports in the year 1860:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Flour barrels	825,175	808,513
Wheat bushels	1,694,951	1,607,757
Corn "	565,343	592,044
Rye "	19,128	10,699
Barley "	110,199	2,726
Oats "	179,598	309,205
Wool lbs.	4,545,505	4,468,711
Live Hogs No.	61,289	48,259
Cattle "	61,810	3,372
Pork barrels	51,421	49,400
Beef "	18,993	22,931
Whisky tierces	3,272	3,361
Staves barrels	22,315	13,536
Lumber No.	3,674,928	4,182,100
	13,256,752	44,584,000

The value of property assessed for taxation in 1858 was

about £3,500,000 sterling. The progress of the pop. has been very rapid. In 1850 it was 21,019; in 1860, 45,619.

DEUTSCH-HANSE, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 13 m. N. Olmütz; with four markets yearly. The inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in growing flax and weaving linen, number 1900.

DEUTSCHNOFEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle Brixen, 8 m. S.E. Botzen; with an important trade in corn, cattle, and wood. In the vicinity is the famous pilgrim resort of Weissenstein, with a Servite monastery. Pop. 1400.

DEVIL'S BRIDGE, a celebrated bridge over the Reuss, in the canton of Uri, Switzerland, on the road to Italy by the St. Gothard Pass. It crosses a fearful abyss, with vertical walls of rocks on each side, and is situated in the very midst of the spray of the cataract, down which the Reuss dashes with a tremendous uproar. It consists of an old and a new bridge—the former an aerial structure of one arch, barely allowing two persons to pass, and originally thrown across the gorge by Abbot Gerald, of Einsiedeln, in 1118. The new bridge stands immediately above the old, and forms a safe and massive erection of two arches. The Devil's Bridge was obstinately contested on two occasions, in 1799, between the French and Imperial armies, the victory remaining ultimately with the latter, who compelled their opponents to retreat down the valley of the Reuss to Aldorf. The grand and terrific character of the surrounding scenery renders this locality one of the most remarkable in Switzerland.

DEVIPATNAM ['nine stones'], a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 60 m. S.E. Madura, on the W. shore of Palk's Strait. It takes its name from a natural bath formed by nine rocks in its vicinity, and owes its existence to one of the many legends interwoven with the history of Rama, who is said to have here planted nine stones on the sea-shore, and worshipped them as representatives of the nine planets. The belief founded on this legend is that every one who bathes in the sea in this locality washes away all his sins, and is sure of succeeding in all his enterprises. Accordingly, crowds of pilgrims annually resort hither to perform the necessary ablutions, and Devipatnam has become a place of no small importance, not only possessing a temple which draws crowds to its annual festival, but carrying on a considerable trade, particularly in rice, which is here stored up in large granaries, and reserved for sale in times of scarcity.

DHALAC, or DAHALAC [add.], an archipelago of the Red Sea, off the coast of Abyssinia, between lat. 15° 25' and 16° 36' N.; lon. 39° 25' and 41° E.; and forming a mid-station between Massowa on the one side and Loheia and Jeddah on the other. It consists of nearly 100 rocks and islets, mostly uninhabited, clustering round the island of Dhalac el Kebir, which is about 35 m. long by 30 broad, and has a very irregular shape, being deeply cut into numerous bays and creeks. All the islands are little raised above the level of the sea, and consist, at least in their upper portion, of very porous and crumbling coralline rocks, which are covered with a very thin coating of soil. The two large islands, Dhalac and Nora, possess a scanty vegetation of thorn-bushes and a few doum-palms. The inhabitants, whose language indicates an Abyssinian origin, are rich in goats, camels, and asses, all of which roam at large in a half-wild state; on Döhel Island cows also are reared. In winter savoury cheese is made from goats' milk. Upon the large island, hereditary chiefs, dependent on the Paacha of Massowa, to whom they pay a yearly tribute of 1000 dollars in boats and slaves, exercise authority in certain localities; but in other respects the government is native. The principal villages were formerly very rich, but have been impoverished by the rapacity of the Turks. For this reason, and in fear of further exciting the cupidity of their masters, the inhabitants never cultivate their land, though the soil is favourable, but devote themselves to fishing as their principal occupation, the women and children attending to their cattle and households. The pearl is the chief fishery, for which the sea of Dhalac is specially suitable; but the quality of the pearls is considered to be inferior. The market for them is Dömöllo, on the large island. Tortoise-shell also, and mother-of-pearl, are collected on a large scale, and form an important part of the native trade; the former finds a market at Jeddah, and the latter is sent to India, as well as to Europe and Syria. Excessive fishing, however, has much injured the pearl-oyster

beds. Sponges also are collected. Agriculture would be profitable, in consequence of the winter rains; water is plentiful, the climate pleasant, and not too hot in summer. The people are plentifully supplied with butter, durra, rice, dates, and other fruits, by the numerous vessels frequenting the islands from the ports on the mainland.

DHAMORA, a river, India, which rises in one of the lower ranges of the Himalaya, flows S.E. for about 50 m. through the Terai of Nepaul, enters the British territory, and, proceeding S. through dists. Tirhoot and Bhagulpore, joins the Gogaree in lat. 25° 31' N.; lon. 86° 48' E., after a course of about 120 m.

DHAP, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 6 m. N.W. Rungpoor. It consists of about 300 houses, and has a pleasing aspect when approached, from a number of European villas situated in its vicinity, and embosomed among trees.

DHAR [add], a small native state and tn. India, Malwa. The STATE, situated to the W. of Holkar's Dominions, about lat. 22° N.; lon. 75° E., has an area of about 1070 sq. m., and a revenue of £47,500. Much of its soil is fertile, and yields good crops of rice, wheat, maize, millet, pulse, oil plants, opium, tobacco, sugar-cane, hemp, and turmeric. The rajah is a Puar or Pramar Rajpoot of ancient descent; but his sovereignty is of comparatively modern date, the territory having been conferred upon his family by the peishwa about a century ago. For a long time it suffered greatly from the devastations of the Mahrattas and Pindarees, and must have lost its independence had it not been saved by British interference. Pop. 104,860.—The TOWN, cap. of the above state, 35 m. W.S.W. Indore, is surrounded by a mud wall inclosing an area 3½ m. long and ½ m. broad, and contains, among other striking buildings, two large mosques, built of red brick, but falling to decay. It is said to have once contained from 12,000 to 20,000 houses; but the number of inhabited houses is now comparatively small. Outside the town, on an eminence 43 ft. above the plain, is a large fort, built of red stone, with a rampart from 30 to 35 ft. high, surmounted by two square and twenty-four round towers, besides octagonal towers which defend the gateway situated on the W. face. The rajah's palace is within the fort. During the sepoy mutiny a body of mutineers who made Dhar their head-quarters were openly countenanced by the native authorities; but as the rajah was a minor, and was not properly responsible for the misdeeds of his guardians, his territory, after a nominal confiscation, has been restored. Pop. 5000.

DHARWAR, a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bombay. The DISTRICT, between 14° 16' and 15° 20' N.; lon. 74° 50' and 76° E., is bounded N. by Belgaum, E. the Nizam's Dominions and Bellary, S. Mysore, and W. the Madras dists. Canara and Belgaum; greatest length, N. to S., 105 m.; greatest breadth, 77 m.; area, 3837 sq. m. The surface is composed in a great measure of extensive plains. One small portion has an inclination to the S.W., and sends its drainage through a gorge in the Ghauts to the W. coast; but the general declivity, as indicated by the course of the Toombudra, its principal stream, is towards the N.E. The soil is in many parts fertile, and, from its dry gravelly nature and breezy undulating surface, is particularly adapted to the cotton plant; the climate also being congenial to its growth, a large quantity of ground is annually sown with it. There are some cotton fields near the town, but the greater part of the district lies some miles to the E., the intervening land being chiefly sown with grain. About 270,000 acres are planted with cotton, being nearly or quite the whole available extent. The cotton, yielding about 250 lbs. (uncleaned) to the acre, is not pressed in bales, but packed in loose bags, and sent to port on the backs of bullocks; but a better system is being introduced. The cultivation is carried on chiefly by the ryots, who occupy holdings averaging about 24 acres. A good deal has been done lately in the construction of new and repair of old roads, and in providing and renovating tanks. Pop. 754,385.—The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., presid. and 275 m. S.S.E. Bombay, consists of a pettah, or native town, inclosed by a ditch and a low mud wall of no strength, and of a fort which, situated in a plain N. of the town, is surrounded both by a wall and an outer and an inner ditch, from 25 to 30 ft. wide, and nearly as deep. The works, though constructed principally of mud, and somewhat dilapidated, present at least a formidable appearance. Three government

schools—English, Mahratta, and Canarese—have been established here.

DHOLKA, a tn. India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 28 m. S.S.W. Ahmedabad. It is surrounded by a mud wall 4 m. in circuit; and, though still a considerable place, shows that it was once of much more importance, by standing in the midst of ruined palaces, mosques, mausoleums, and fine tanks embanked and lined with masonry. Pop. 2500.

DHOLPORE, a small native state and tn. India, Rajpootana. The STATE, between lat. 26° 30' and 26° 57' N.; lon. 77° 32' and 78° 20' E., is bounded N. and N.E. by Agra, S.E. the Chumbul, separating it from Scindia's Dominions; and S.W. and W. Kerowly; length, N.E. to S.W., about 54 m.; breadth, 23 m.; area, 1626 sq. m.; revenue, £70,000. The surface is in the E. level and sandy, and in the S.W. hilly, being traversed by low ranges of sandstone. The soil, as may be supposed under such circumstances, possesses little natural fertility; but, being greatly improved by careful culture and liberal irrigation, yields fine crops. The chief, who is styled *rana*, and the majority of the inhabitants, are Jats. Estimated pop. 550,000.—The TOWN, cap. of the above state, stands 1 m. from l. bank Chumbul, and 35 m. S. by W. Agra. It is an ancient place, and indicates its antiquity by numerous old mosques and mausoleums. Almost all the structures are composed of the fine freestone of the district, and exhibit, among other specimens of skilful and elaborate workmanship, some stone screens, the trellis-work of which is as beautiful as when first made. The fort, situated on the high and steep bank overhanging the river, has a striking appearance. The only modern building in Dholpore deserving notice is a large public bungalow for travellers. It was held by the Indore rebels for a time during the mutiny.

DHOLIA, a tn. India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, 181 m. N.E. Bombay. It is a place of considerable size and importance, upon the great road from Bombay to Agra, and at the intersection of several others; but its situation in a hollow surrounded by hills is a very unhealthy one. S. of the town extensive tanks have been constructed.—There is another place of the same name upon the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India railway, about 52 m. S. of Ahmedabad, near which is the Mbye viaduct, the loftiest on the line, being 83 ft. above the river, and constructed of 27 spans of 60 ft. each, upon the iron screw principle.

DHUBBOOHEE, or DUBHOEE, a tn. India, Gujerat, 15 m. S.E. Baroda. It is a very ancient but decayed place, of nearly quadrangular shape, inclosed by a rampart 2 m. in circuit, built externally of large hewn stones, and furnished within with a beautiful colonnade. At each angle of the rampart is a large tower, and at intervals along it are 52 other towers of minor dimensions. On each face is a double gate, and in the interval a spacious area surrounded by a corridor and guard-rooms. The E. gate, in particular, and a temple adjoining it, are noble specimens of Hindoo architecture. Within the rampart there is a large tank of strong masonry, giving access to the water by a magnificent ghaut, and bordered by numerous pagodas. These and all the other buildings are covered with elaborate sculptures of warriors on foot and on horseback, elephants, lions, camels, birds, snakes, and various other animals. Seen from a distance, nothing can be more imposing than the appearance of the town; but within, the ravages of time and of war are everywhere visible. Though the number of inhabitants is still considerable, they attract less notice than the swarms of monkeys, which have made the ruins of Dhubboohie their favourite residence, and are allowed by general consent to play their pranks without molestation.

DHUNSEEREE, a river, India, which rises in lat. 25° 20' N.; lon. 93° 33' E.; and on the S. frontier of the Toola Ram Senaputtee country; flows N.N.E. into Assam, then N.W., and joins the Brahmapootra on its l. bank, after a course of about 140 m.

DIADIN, a vil. Asiatic Turkey, in Armenia, 125 m. E.S.E. Erzerum, is said by Wagner to be 'one of the dreariest Khoordish nests' he visited, but is a place of much importance to the caravans in winter, as it furnishes them with provisions, and an escort if required. It is said to occupy the site of an ancient and important Armenian city called Zahrawan, and has a castle, which some have attributed to the Genoese. Within view of it, to the S.W., rise the green

slopes of Mount Ala-Dagh, in which the Murad-tehai, or Eastern Euphrates, takes its rise.

DIAMANTE, or **PUNTA GORDA**, a tn. South America, La Plata, prov. Entre-Rios, l. bank Parana, 30 m. below Santa Fé, prettily situated on a height. Though comparatively insignificant as a town, it would be important for steamers ascending the river, as here, for the first time, they would obtain suitable fuel, that of the lowlands and islands being too soft for the purpose, whereas on the firm lands of Entre-Rios, commencing with Diamante, both the algaroba and espanella attain great size, and from their remarkable solidity afford the best fuel for steamers, one cord being fully equal to a ton of coal. Pop. 1000.

DIEGO (SAN), [add.], a tn. U. States, California, near its S. frontier, on a bay of same name; lat. 32° 45' N.; lon. 117° 10' W. It stands in a district remarkable for its sterility, but said to be rich in minerals, including gold, copper, quicksilver, and coal; and consists of the usual square plaza, and some streets containing low and wretched-looking houses built of sun-dried bricks. The county buildings, which are small and in bad taste, and a few churches, are the only public edifices. The harbour, though not protected from the E. wind, is considered the best on the W. coast of America between Acapulco and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing and making salt. Pop. 731.—(*Peter. Myth.* 133, 1861.)

DIGNUGUR, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 18 m. N.W. Burdwan, about 5 m. from the railway from Burdwan to Raneegunje. It is a large place, inhabited by a considerable number of wealthy natives, and has a considerable trade in sugar, the produce of the surrounding district.

DIKOWA, a large tn. W. Africa, Bornou, in the Gamerghu, 60 m. S. by E. Kutawa. It is surrounded by walls, which, overtopped by the regularly shaped crowns of magnificent fig-trees, give it a very imposing appearance, and at the same time afford a most effective defence, being about 30 ft. high, terraced on the inside, and in good repair. The huts, lofty and of a round shape, want the characteristic top, and are each provided with a courtyard, but towards the interior the streets are formed not of huts, but of clay-built houses. The favourable impression produced by the general appearance of the place is much aided by the number of large, beautiful, wide-spreading fig-trees, elastic gum-trees, and an occasional isolated papaw-tree. The inhabitants cultivate cotton to a large extent, but their fields, overgrown with rank grass, and even bushes, prove them very slovenly cultivators. At some distance, S. of the town, flows a stream called the Yalowe, which sends its waters to Lake Chad. Pop. roughly estimated at 25,000.

DILOLO, a lake, S. Africa, country of the Balonda, on a plateau or elevated prairie 4740 ft. above sea-level; lat. 11° 32' 1" S.; lon. about 22° 25' E. It is a fine sheet of water, somewhat of a triangular shape, 6 or 7 m. long by 1 or 2 broad. The most interesting circumstance connected with it is, that it probably forms part of the watershed between the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean, furnishing, notwithstanding its limited dimensions, the sources of two rivers, the N. and the S. Lotembwa, the one of which sends its waters through the Kasai to the former ocean, and the other through the Zambesi to the latter.

DINDIGUL [add.], a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 30 m. N.N.W. Madura, in the middle of a wide plain, surrounded by hills, and 720 ft. above sea-level. The town, which stands on a gentle slope, has wide streets, well-built houses, and plentifully supplied bazaars. The fort, which is on the W. side of the town, and made some figure in the wars of the Carnatic, is merely a fortified rock, which rises abruptly from the plain to the height of 280 ft., and consists of a singular wedge-shaped mass of gneiss, veined with felspar, and, with the exception of a few patches, perfectly bare of vegetation. The military lines, situated at the N.W. corner of the town, on the highest part of the slope, are well drained, and always dry and clean. The manufactures consist of excellent black and white fabrics of Carumba wool, some silks, muslins, and cotton goods, paper, implements of husbandry, and domestic utensils. Pop. about 6500, exclusive of the detachment of troops.

DINKA, a negro tribe, Central Africa, inhabiting a territory which lies between Sennaar and the Sobat on the N.

and S., and between the White Nile and the Blue Nile on the W. and E. Part of this territory is well adapted for grain, but the far greater part of it is covered with a coarse herbage, on which the Dinka rear immense herds of cattle. These, however, tempt the cupidity of their neighbours, particularly the Shillooks, living on the opposite bank of the river, who are ever on the alert to cross over in their canoes and commit depredations. The Dinka, who are a harmless peaceful race, are thus deterred from availing themselves of the rich pastures close to the r. bank, and usually reside in the interior, beyond the reach of their persecutors.

DIRAWUL, or **DILAWUR**, a fortress, India, Bhawalpoor, in the desert, 40 m. E. of the Punjnad. It is strongly fortified, but probably its greatest security lies in its position, which is approachable only through a parched desert entirely devoid of water. The nabab Bhawal Khan used it as a treasury, as well as for quietude or for safety. Gunpowder for artillery purposes, but of inferior quality, is manufactured in it.

DISANG, a river, India, which rises in the country of the Naga tribes, flows first N., then N.W. through the British dist. Seebpoor in Assam, and after a course of about 90 m. joins the Brahmapootra on its left bank, lat. 27° 4' N.; lon. 94° 30' E.

DISNA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 120 m. N.E. Wilna, cap. circle and on a stream of same name, at its confluence with the Duna. It has four churches and a parish-school, and contains 5208 inhabitants.

DITRO, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 48 m. N. by E. Udvarhelyi; with a mineral spring, and 4404 inhabitants.

DJEBEL SHOMER. See **SHOMER (DJEBEL)** in *Supp.*

DJEBEL TOWEYK. See **TOWEYK (DJEBEL)** in *Supp.*

DJELAJIL, a tn. Central Arabia, kingdom of Nejd, 133 m. N.N.W. Riadh. It is remarkable for its remote antiquity, being mentioned by Arab writers before the Mahometan era. It is a considerable town, with an unusual extent of palm groves and plantations, irrigated by a rivulet which springs from a fountain 12 or 15 m. from the town, and flowing between grassy banks in a considerable stream, loses itself in the plantations of the suburbs. Running water of this kind is a very rare phenomenon in Central Arabia. The buildings of the town and its castle are noticeable for their pretty situation among the trees in the locality. It is named from the "bells" attached to the necks of mules and sheep.

DJIBBA, a tribe, Central Africa, dwelling on the N. bank of the Sobat, an affluent of the White Nile, about lat. 7° N. and lon. 37° E. They are a fine tall race, of a dark brown colour, and a warlike temper. To their ordinary weapons of spears and clubs—the former from the scarcity of iron often pointed with antelopes' horns, straightened and finely sharpened—they add a peculiar kind of iron-bracelet, which tapers out to a sharp edge, and is used in close contest with an antagonist. Another singular practice of these warriors is to interweave the hair of fallen enemies with their own at the back of the head, and thus form a tail of about 4 inches wide, which is decorated with cowries, and so long that it reaches nearly to the ground. Elephants and lions are numerous in the Djibba country.

DJIMBINDI. See **KIMBANDI** in *Supp.*

DJOUR, a tribe, Central Africa, situated some distance to the S. of a large lake, which seems to be an expansion of the White Nile, near lat. 5° N. and lon. 27° E. Though not allied to the Dinka, they are like them pastoral in their habits, possessing large herds of cattle and numerous flocks of sheep and goats. Agriculture is practised, but being looked upon as an inferior species of employment, is left entirely to the females. The chief articles of food are milk and grain, the latter not of native growth, but obtained by barter with neighbouring tribes. Dress is confined to the married females only, and consists of an apron of scanty dimensions, all others, like their congeners the Shillooks, who live considerably to the N., going naked. Notwithstanding the low state of civilization thus indicated, the Djour have made some progress in one of the most important branches of industry, not only smelting iron-ore, but rendering the metal malleable, and manufacturing it into hoes, hatchets, lances, &c., with a skill which, considering the rudeness of their implements, is astonishing.

DJOWF, THE ['the belly'], a valley and province of the kingdom of Djebel Shomer, forming an oasis in the N. W. of Arabia, lat. (of centre) 29° 30' N.; lon. 40° E. It is a large oval depression, lying generally E. and W., 60 or 70 m. long and 10 or 12 m. broad, between the desert which separates it N. from Syria, and the sandy waste intervening S. between it and the mountains of the Djebel Shomer, the nearest of the central Arabian plateau. Approached from the W. it has the appearance of a deep broad valley descending ledge after ledge till its innermost depths are hidden by far-reaching shelves of reddish rock, below everywhere studded with palm-groves and clusters of fruit-trees in dark green patches, down to the farthest end of its windings. It contains, besides its capital of the same name, and the populous town of Sekakali, about 12 m. N.E. of it, several villages and hamlets, clustering round water-springs, and containing from 20 to 50 or 60 houses in each. Attached to them, as in the principal towns, are extensive gardens, which are much celebrated for their productiveness. The date-palm, apricot, peach, fig-tree, and vine are largely cultivated, and their fruit is very superior in both flavour and abundance. Corn, leguminous plants, gourds, melons, and many other vegetables, are grown extensively; the land being carefully and copiously irrigated by running streams of pure water. The inhabitants are tall, well proportioned, of rather fair complexion, with long curling black hair, and features for the most part regular and intelligent; they are thus good specimens of the pure northern or Ismaelitish Arab type. Their longevity too is noteworthy; it being no uncommon thing to see a man of seventy set out fully armed with a band of youths. The climate is good and dry; during the months of June, July, and August, the temperature is said to average about 90° or 95° Fahr. in the shade at noon; at night the air is comparatively cool. The inhabitants are stated to have once been Christians before their forcible conversion to Islamism, and to be descended from the ancient Arab clan of Tai. Towards the end of the last century the Djowf was subjected to the Wahabee monarchy, but after the overthrow of the Nejdian empire in 1817-8, recovered partial independence; but it became long distracted and exhausted with intestine civil contentions, till the surrounding Bedouins were able to force the inhabitants into a tributary position. Upon the rise of the new kingdom of Djebel Shomer, a little to the S., the Djowf was soon marked out for subjugation, which, though incomplete for a time, was effected in 1855 by Telal the reigning prince, who stormed the capital and destroyed the dwellings, and exiled the chiefs of the faction opposed to his rule. A governor of the town and province was appointed, and under a wise system of government the district has recovered much of its former strength and prosperity, while the inhabitants, once degraded by licence and social quarrels almost to the level of Bedouins, have advanced rapidly in civilization as well as in wealth, numbers, and commercial activity. The population of the valley or province is estimated at 42,000.—(*Palgrave's Central and Eastern Arabia.*)

DJOWF, a tn. Arabia, chief place of the above district, 350 m. N. Medinah. It is composed of eight villages, which, though now merged into one town, still retain the distinction of 'quarters.' The principal is that of Haboob, which contains a castle and about 400 houses. The other quarters of various sizes stretch up and down the valley, but are connected by their extensive gardens. The entire length of the town thus formed is about 4 m., but its breadth nowhere exceeds half a mile. Every family has a separate dwelling. The better kind of houses have an outer court for unloading camels, &c., an inner court, a large reception-room, and several smaller private apartments occupied by the family. Very many of the houses have a round tower 30 or 40 ft. high, and 12 ft. or more in diameter, with a narrow entrance, and loop-holed above, sometimes contiguous to the building, and sometimes placed in the adjacent garden; the use of the towers appears to be as places of refuge and defence in the marauding feuds of rival chiefs. They are built of unbaked brick, of great thickness and solidity. At the present time they are generally in a dismantled and half-ruined state. While the houses of the upper class are thus usually detached, those of the lower orders are clustered together, with no regard for order. The Djowf being in this way a mixed collection of houses and gardens is naturally unwall'd. The

gardens are inclosed with high walls of unbaked brick, and are intersected by a labyrinth of little water-courses, passing from tree to tree, and from furrow to furrow. The population is estimated at about 17,000.

DOBZYCE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 16 m. S.W. Bochnia, cap. dist. of same name; with the ruins of a strong castle, seated on a height overhanging the Raba. Pop. 2200.

DOBRICZA, a tn. Austrian empire, Serbian Banat, Military Frontier, 52 m. E.S.E. Peterwardein; with a parish church and a school, and 2430 inhabitants.

DOBRUDSIA (THE), a territory in the north-east of Bulgaria, European Turkey, is included between the Danube, which forms its boundary on the W. and N., the Black Sea on the E., and Trajan's Wall on the S., which extends from Kustendji on the Black Sea to Chernavoda on the Danube. In its centre it is traversed from N. to S. by a range of upland downs, which forms a sort of watershed between the Danube and the sea; in the E. it is marshy and contains several lakes. There is a great scarcity of good water for drinking. It contains, however, many fertile spots, but in the summer, like the countries adjoining it, resembles a desert, while in the spring, from the melting of the snows, the soil takes the appearance of a vast muddy slough. The inhabitants support themselves by rearing sheep and buffaloes. The fauna is large and diversified, comprising eagles, bustards, cranes, wild geese, partridges, kites, ducks, wild swans, and wild dogs. The principal town is Babadagh, situated in the N.E., about 4 m. to the W. of Lake Rassein. The Dobrudsha is noted in the history of the Russian war, by the entrance into it, in 1854, of the Russian army, compelling the Turks to fall back to the fortress of Silistria.

DOBRZITSCH, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 23 m. S.S.W. Prague, cap. dist. of same name. It has a parish church, a castle with large gardens, chemical works, a potash refinery, a brewery, a distillery, a steam and two other saw-mills. Pop. 2000.

DOLMATOW, or DOLMATOV [add.], a tn. Russia, gov. and 300 m. E.S.E. Perm, l. bank Isset. The town, once of considerable importance, has fallen into decay, and is now only a village. It contains a large and splendid monastery, dedicated to St. Dolomete, standing on an eminence on the l. bank of the Isset, near its junction with the river Tetcha. The walls surrounding it give it the effect of a kremlin, which indeed it much resembles in its architectural features. The surrounding country is well wooded; the soil fertile, producing good crops of rye and wheat. There are no fences to the fields here; every village has a ring-fence of posts and rails, inclosing a considerable area, with gates on the road, and a watchman to shut and open them, and within this inclosure all the cattle and poultry of the village are turned out to feed.—(*Atkinson's Siberia*, 161-3.)

DOMBE-AN-KISANDA, a dist. S.W. Africa, prov. and about 40 m. S. Benguela. It is inclosed by bare volcanic mountains, and, contrasted with the parched and sterile tract by which it is approached, looks like a green oasis. Its fertile soil, irrigated by the Kuparol, makes it the granary not only of Benguela, but of several districts situated farther to the S. Its inhabitants, belonging to the Mundombe tribe, are excellent cultivators, and, in addition to their agricultural crops, prepare large quantities of manioc, which is disposed of to the European factories along the coast. They also possess numerous herds of cattle, for which the grassy banks of the Kuparol afford a rich pasture. In the mountains surrounding the district copper, sulphur, and saltpetre are said to be found, but no attempt has been made to work them. The Portuguese have here only a nominal authority, of which the principal sign is a small fort with a garrison of 20 men. Pop. 10,000.

DOMOKOS (SZENT), a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 30 m. N.E. Udvarhely. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in mining and smelting copper. Pop. 2430.

DONARI, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, country of the Manga, about 90 m. W. by N. Birni. It was formerly a considerable place, and is still surrounded by an earthen rampart, inclosing a large area, of which, however, only a small portion is actually occupied. The majestic monkey-bread trees are the chief ornament of the place. Cattle seem to form the wealth of the inhabitants.

DONDE, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Bailundo, on the Kulatu, near its source, and on the W. edge of the Bulum-Bulu desert. It stands on a lofty plain under the shade of Incendera trees. The inhabitants, taking advantage of the Bihé caravans which pass through it, devote themselves chiefly to trade. Pop. 2000.

DONGURPOOR, or **DOONGURPOOR**, a native state and tn. India, Rajpootana. The state, between lat. 23° 35' and 24° 3' N.; lon. 73° 40' and 74° 18' E., is bounded N. and E. by Mewar or Oodeypoor, S.E. Banswarra, and S. and S.W. the Myhee Caunta, dist. of Gujerat; length, E. to W., 40 m.; breadth, 35 m.; area, about 1000 sq. m. Revenue, £10,900, from which the British government is entitled to draw not more than three-eighths as tribute. Pop. 100,000.—The town, cap. of the above state, situated 110 m. N.N.E. Baroda, is of considerable size and fortified, and contains the palace of the rawal, who resides in it.

DOODHOO, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state Jeypoor, 186 m. E. Agra. It is of considerable size, containing 700 houses and more than 100 shops, is inclosed by a ditch and ramparts nearly a mile in circuit, and is, moreover, defended by a small fort, built of masonry and faced with earth.

DOODNA, a river, India, which, rising in the N.W. of the Nizam's Dominions, lat. 20° 2' N.; lon. 77° 5' E., flows S.E., and joins the Poorna, an affluent of the Godavery, after a course of about 120 m.

DOR, a tribe, Central Africa, inhabiting a territory whose S. frontier is said to be in lat. 3° N. and in lon. 27° E., and to extend above 300 m. from S. to N. The surface generally is well adapted for agriculture, and is carefully cultivated by the inhabitants, who display much skill and industry, both in raising the crops and in harvesting them. Their dwellings are constructed of a beautiful basket-work of cane, with perpendicular walls 6 ft. high, crowned with a pretty cupola-shaped roof. Their food consists principally of a thick porridge of maize flour, flavoured with a sauce of herbs and red pepper; but animal food, whenever it can be obtained, is so much relished, that even rats, mice, and snakes are greedily consumed. In regard to dress the Dor display feelings of decency and propriety unknown to the neighbouring tribe of Djour.

DORE, or **LITAKO**, a tn. Western Africa, cap. prov. Libtako, 320 m. W. Sokoto; lat. 14° 11' N.; lon. 0°. Though once of importance, it is now in a state of miserable neglect and decay, the wall which surrounded it having been allowed to become a mere heap of rubbish. It has, however, an important market, being a great place of resort for the Arabs of Azawad, a district to the north of Timbuctoo, who bring to it great quantities of the salt of Tasdenni, for the Wangarawa or Eastern Mandingoes, who bring white kola-nuts, and also shells, evidently imported from Sierra Leone or the river Nunez; and for the people of Mosi, who bring cheap cottons and fine donkeys, the latter in great demand. Dore is said to abound in thieves.

DORÉH, **DORÉI**, or **DORX**, a harbour, Indian Archipelago, on the N.E. shore of the N. peninsula of Papua or New Guinea, near the N. entrance of Great Geelvink Bay; lat. 0° 51' S.; lon. 134° E. The inhabitants occupy four villages on the borders of the sea, two on the N. side of the harbour, and the two others on the islands Mana-Souari and Masmapi. Many of the houses are within water-mark, raised on posts, and reached by a rough and tottering causeway. They are very low and long, with roofs shaped like the convex bottom of a boat, and are rudely put together with any materials that chanced to be most easily obtained, such as old mats, cocoa-nut leaves, bits of board, broken boats, &c., being in fact most wretched abodes. The people recognize the sovereignty of the sultan of Tidore. The harbour is formed by a long low promontory curving round towards the Arfak range, which rises abruptly from the opposite shore to the height of 9500 ft. This promontory is a raised coral reef, apparently of recent formation. A narrow channel about 3 m. long leads into the harbour, which is of very limited extent, but well sheltered, and with sufficient depth, over a bottom of sand and shells, for vessels of any size. A fine river discharges its water into the harbour at its N. extremity. On its S. side is a fort built by the Dutch in 1828, for the protection of a colony which they had just established. The locality is very unhealthy.

DÖRFEL, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, about 5 m. from Böhmish-Aicha; with 2175 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in weaving and spinning yarn.

DORNA WATRA, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Bukovina, 42 m. S.W. Suczawa, on the highroad to Siebenburg, and not far from the Bistrizza and the frontier of Moldavia; with a sulphur spring and a bathing establishment attached to it. Pop. 2418.

DOROHOI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, circle of same name, on the Shiska, an affluent of the Pruth, 80 m. N.W. Jassy, is an entrepôt for the manufactures sent into Moldavia from Austria, France, Prussia, and Saxony, and has important annual fairs.

DOUERA, or **DUERA**, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 17 m. S.W. Algiers, on a bare and rugged site, about 560 ft. above the sea. It is an important military post, and consists of clean and regular streets. Serving as an entrepôt for the produce of the surrounding districts, it carries on a considerable trade in corn and cattle. The whole neighbourhood is covered with vineyards, and mulberry, cotton, and tobacco plantations. Pop. 1500.

DOUGLAS, a tn. Canada East, co. and on the S.W. shore of the Bay of Gaspé, at the point where the latter receives the St. John. As yet it is little more than a village of fishermen and farmers, but its excellent and extensive roadstead, in any part of which vessels may anchor in 11 to 6 fathoms over sand and clay bottom, promise to give it maritime importance. The shore leading to it from Peter Point, a distance of 12 m., presents a succession of precipitous headlands, the cliffs of bituminous shale and sandstone rising to the height of 200 ft. above the sea.

DOVER, a vil. U. States, Ohio, r. bank Tuscarawas, near the mouth of Sugar Creek, and on the Ohio canal, about 60 m. S. Cleveland. It is regularly built, possesses six churches, a woollen factory, several tanneries and mills, and is the shipping point for large quantities of wheat and flour, the former to the annual amount of about 500,000 bushels, and the latter of about 40,000 barrels. Pop. 1423.

DOWSA, or **DEOSUR**, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state Jeypoor, 110 m. W. Agra. It consists of a town and a fort. The town, which is of considerable size, is surrounded by a stone wall in a very dilapidated state, and contains some large and richly-carved houses, several Hindoo temples, one of them a fine old structure, a mosque, and many handsome tombs, all of these, however, verging to decay.—The fort is built on one side of a rocky hill, with a flat summit nearly 4 m. in circuit, and, besides being naturally difficult of access, is inclosed by a looped wall flanked at the bottom by two large bastions. It is used by the rajah of Jeypoor as a state prison.

DRACUT, a vil. U. States, Massachusetts, on the Merrimac, opposite to Lowell, with which it is connected by two bridges, 25 m. N.W. Boston. It contains four churches, and possesses a woollen, a cotton, and two paper mills. Pop. 1881.

DRAHA, or **WADY-DARAH**, a river, N.W. Africa, Marocco, which rises in the S. slope of the Great Atlas, about lat. 32° 10' N.; lon. 5° 20' W., and proceeding southwards in a course remarkable for the number and extent of its windings, is lost in the sands. Its length is supposed to exceed 300 m.

DREW POINT, a low flat promontory on the N. coast of Russian America, Arctic Ocean; lat. 70° 54' N.; lon. 153° 40' W.

DRISSA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 100 m. N.W. Vitepsk, cap. circle and on a river of same name; at its confluence with the Duna. It has two churches, a parish school, and a charitable endowment. At the village of Kliaslitzu, in the circle, a battle was fought between the French and the Russians in 1812. Pop. 2832.

DROORAJAPATAM, or **DOORGARAUZPUTNUM**, a tn. India, presid. Madras, on the Coromandel coast, W. side of the entrance into Pulicat Lake, 60 m. N. Madras. The town is connected with Madras by means of the lake and a cutting, called Cochrane's canal, about 14 m. long, and starting from the back-water near the town of Pulicat. A little S.E. of Droorajapatam is the only place on the Coromandel coast which offers the least protection to shipping during an easterly gale.

DRUSES [add.] The region of Lebanon is shared between the Druses and the Maronites, a sect of Christians,

who, up to 1840, lived with them in peace and harmony. The change of dynasty, however, which subsequently took place, by the substitution of the Turkish sway for that of Mehemet Ali, seems to have engendered a feeling of bitter animosity and deadly strife between the two peoples, in which the Druses were greatly excited and supported by the Turks, and more especially by the fanatical rabble of Damascus; considerable provocation also was given by the Maronites. The hostile spirit continued to increase in intensity till it broke out with fearful violence in the summer and autumn of 1860. The most atrocious massacres and barbarities were perpetrated by the Druses upon the unhappy Maronites, which the Turkish government appeared unable to arrest, till an expedition from France, under the sanction of the principal European powers, sailed to the Syrian coast. Through its agency, and the diplomatic intervention of the European states with the Sublime Porte, a species of tranquillity was restored, and a guarantee given for the prevention in future of such scenes of horror, and also for the punishment of those who had committed or encouraged the barbarities. Large subscriptions were collected in Britain and other countries for the relief of the unfortunate Christians of Syria, multitudes of whom, though they had escaped the massacres in which thousands of their nation perished, were reduced to beggary and exile.

DRZEWOHOSTITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 14 m. S.W. Neutitschin, on the Bistrizza; with a parish church, a castle, an ancient townhouse; and wool, cattle, and other yearly markets. Pop. 1500.

DSCHAKOWA, or **DYAKOVA**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N.E. of Albania eyalet Rum-ili, on the Grenik, 63 m. E.N.E. Scutari. It contains six mosques, a R. Catholic and a Greek church, and above 8000 inhabitants.

DUBKA, a river, India, which rises in Mount Gagur or Gutgarh, in the dist. of Kumaon, lat. $29^{\circ}27'N.$; lon. $79^{\circ}26'E.$; flows first S.W. to the village of Burooa, where it descends from the mountains into the plains, then nearly due S., and joins the West Rangunga, about lat. $28^{\circ}24'N.$; lon. $79^{\circ}17'E.$ Below Burooa it often bears the name of Googha, and still lower down that of Nahul. Its whole course is about 90 m.

DUBUQUE, a tn. U. States, Iowa, r. bank Mississippi, about 50 m. below the confluence of the Wisconsin, upon the Illinois Central railway, and at the point where the three states of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois touch each other. It stands on a broad plateau, at the foot of hills, with terraced vineyards, not unlike those of the Rhine, extending several miles along the river, here nearly a mile wide, is regularly laid out, and contains several handsome buildings. It is the central depôt for the mining region of Iowa, the lead from the mines in the vicinity being conveyed down the river in steamboats. Steam coal and limestone are abundant, and a quarry of variegated brown marble is said to have been found on the opposite side of the river. Its prosperity is owing partly to the extent of immigration to the far west, and partly to the rich lead mines. The town contains a R. Catholic cathedral, several Protestant churches, and two banks. Pop. 13,000.

DUCHI, a tn. W. Africa, Haasa States, prov. Zanfara, 140 m. N.W. Kano. Its name, meaning 'rocks,' indicates the peculiar nature of the place, a labyrinth of rocky eminences intersected by a ravine giving it a very wild and romantic appearance. The houses, scattered about in several groups among the rocks, are scarcely visible. The surrounding district having only a slight covering of fertile soil is well adapted for millet. In some parts cotton of good quality seems to be grown.

DUK-EL-ARBA, a tn. Abyssinia, cap. prov. Dagossa, about 12 m. W. Lake Tana or Dembea. It is a large place, with a church on a lofty height, but possesses no other object

of interest, as it is only recovering from the disasters brought upon it by civil war.

DUMARAN, an isl. Indian Archipelago, belonging to the Calamiane prov. of the Philippine Isles, and situated about 10 m. N.E. Palawan, about lat. $10^{\circ}31'N.$; lon. $119^{\circ}22'E.$ It has a computed area of 151 geo. sq. m., and on its E. coast a small town of 1750 inhabitants, with a R. Catholic mission. The coast is steep, with no anchorage for large ships, and little shelter even for boats; the interior is covered with forest, containing the wild buffalo, the wild hog, and deer. The people are employed chiefly in fishing trepan, shell tortoise, and pearls, and in gathering esculent swallows' nests.

DUNAJOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and N.W. Brzezan; with a copper mill, and 1600 inhabitants.

DUNEDIN, a tn. New Zealand, S. Island or New Munster, cap. prov. Otago, is situated on the E. coast, at the head of a fine bay or creek, which may be said to form an outer and an inner harbour, the former extending to Port Chalmers, beyond which large vessels do not go, and the latter to Dunedin itself, which is accessible only to light craft and



small steamers. The town, which was founded in 1848 by a body of Scotch settlers in connection with the Free church, possesses a church, manse, and school. Agricultural operations, which were for some time confined to the vicinity of the town, are gradually extending to other quarters, and it is confidently expected that the colonists will become large exporters both of corn and wool. The area occupied by the town and fenced around it is 629 acres, of which 329 were under cultivation in 1861. The number of vessels entering the port in the same year was 256, of 84,394 tons, being nearly quadruple that of the previous year; the number leaving the port was 213, of 89,724 tons, showing a similar increase. Pop. (1861) 5956.

DUNKIRK [add.], a tn. and port, France. In consequence of the increase of the population, and the limited area within the ramparts, much difficulty has been experienced in procuring sufficient accommodation for the inhabitants. The 'Basse Ville' in particular is very unhealthy, owing to its crowded state and the ditches inclosing it on all sides. The local authorities, however, have prevailed upon the government to level a part of the ramparts and fill up the ditches, hitherto productive of fever and ague, so that building may be freely carried on to the W. of the town. A new and handsome building, the palais de justice, was finished in 1864, the erection of which cost £20,000, besides the fitting up of the interior. A church is also to be built for the French Reformed congregation.

Agriculture is making rapid progress in the district of the town, both in cultivation and draining, the latter being essential to the land, about 13,000 acres of which have been subjected to it.

The Iceland-cod fishery, though less productive than in 1861, produced in 1862 a gross amount in weight of 117,079 cwt., of the value of £107,681. About 122 vessels, of 12,262 tons, belonging to the port, were employed in the fishery in 1863. Five oyster-beds, *parcs d'huîtres*, have been established, and well organized, and provided with the means necessary to render them prolific and profitable.

The principal imports in the year 1863 were tallow, grain, cod-liver oil, rape-seed, hemp, timber, iron, and machinery; the exports were chiefly raw sugar, wine, oilcake, flour, wheat, fruit, and vegetables. A brisk trade in pig iron is carried on with Scotland, and large quantities of machinery are imported; and iron rails, tyres, cast steel, &c., from Sheffield, *via* Hull. British vessels, to the number of 771, and of a tonnage of 96,479, entered the port in 1863, bringing, amongst others, 259 cargoes of pig and manufactured iron. A considerable trade is also carried on with Spain, railway materials to the value of £62,131 having been exported thither in the same year. Timber from Norway also passes through Dunkirk to the interior in large quantities. P. 32,000.

DUNNVILLE, a tn. Canada West, co. Haldemund, 50 m S. by W. Toronto, on the Grand River, and on the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway. It possesses five churches, several flour and saw mills, amply supplied with water-power, a tannery, and a foundry. The chief exports are wheat and sawn pine timber. Pop. about 1500.

DURANGO [add.], a tn. Mexico, cap. state of same name, on the elevated plateau of Anahuac, at the height of 6500 ft. above the sea, in lat. 24° 25' N.; lon. 104° 30' W. Originally established as a military post in 1559, to check the incursions of the Chichimeks, it long remained without any importance, and dates its prosperity from the discovery of the rich mines of Guarisamey, situated at some distance to the W. Its leading streets, its principal square, and most of its public buildings owe their existence to the proprietors of these mines. It has a cathedral, and several other churches and chapels, four monasteries, an old Jesuit college, a mint, an hospital, a large tobacco factory, and various other industrial establishments. In its environs are two celebrated places of pilgrimage, and out of the plateau in its vicinity rises a hill called the Cerro del Mercado, which is entirely composed of magnetic iron. A still more remarkable object to be seen in the same locality is a meteoric stone of the extraordinary weight of 41,800 lbs. Pop. 14,000.

D'URBAN, a tn. S.E. Africa, about 1 m. east of the anchorage in the large and finely-sheltered circular basin which forms Port Natal. It is well laid out in wide streets, lined with beautiful trees, which give it a healthy and pleasing appearance, and consists of about 400 houses, chiefly of wood, but gradually giving place to stone houses. The inhabitants, mostly English, have an Episcopal church and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. A railway, connecting D'Urban with the pier, about 2 m. distant, is meant to be extended along the fertile valleys, producing indigo, coffee, and sugar, to the timber districts of Natal. Pop. 1200.

DURGUTLI [anc. *Egara*], a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, 30 m. E. Smyrna. It stands among mountains in the vicinity of a large marsh, and contains a pop. estimated at nearly 30,000, who are largely engaged both in manufactures and trade.

DURRAUNGDRRA [add.], a tn. India, Gujerat, peninsula Kattywar, near the Runn or Salt March, 75 m. W. Ahmedabad. Though greatly decayed it is still a place of importance, surrounded by a comparatively modern wall, and containing about 2000 substantial houses. Its manufactures are chiefly coarse cloth and carpets.

D'URVILLE, an isl. New Zealand, off the N. coast of Middle Island or Munster. It forms a prominent feature in Cook Strait, projecting into it as a bold and salient point from the E. shores of Blind Bay, is 17 m. long from N. to S., by about 6 m. wide, and is only separated from the mainland by a very narrow channel. Its harbours are on the N. Port Hardy, and on the W. Greville or Brooke Harbour. It has also on the E. a roadstead, called Rangetoto, formed by three islands of the same name. The surface of D'Urville is

wooded and mountainous, attaining in its highest point an elevation of 2180 ft. Stephen's Island, 2 m. N.E. of D'Urville, though only 1 m. in extent, is a scarcely less prominent object, as it rises abruptly from the sea to the height of nearly 1000 ft. Coasters sometimes pass between these islands, but never without risk.

DUSKY, a sound or bay, New Zealand, in the S.W. extremity of Munster or Middle Island; lat. (Five Fingers' Point) 45° 44' 15" S.; lon. 166° 27' 45" E. It is formed between Five Fingers' Point, the S.W. extremity of Resolution Island, on the N., and South Point on the S., having between them a width of 4 m., stretches in an E.N.E. direction for 22 m., and is studded with numerous islands and rock. The principal anchorages are Pickersgill Harbour and Cascade Cove on the S., and Facile Harbour and Duck Cove on the N.; temporary anchorages may be found in other places, but the depth of water is in general too great. Among the islands of the sound, are Anchor Island, which lies immediately within its entrance, is 3½ m. long, and rises to the height of 1360 ft., and the three islands, Indian, Long, and Cooper, respectively 1½, 7, and 3½ m. long, forming a chain which extends nearly to the head of the sound, and leaves a navigable channel both N. and S. of it. Dusky Sound was so named by Captain Cook, who discovered it on his first, and explored it in his second voyage.

DUTHUMI, a settlement, S.E. Africa, territory Khutu, belonging to the basin of the Kingani, about lat. 7° 20' S.; lon. 37° 30' E. It is one of the largest and most fertile localities in the territory, consisting chiefly of a plain of black earth and sand choked with vegetation where not corrected by the axe. It is watered by a perennial stream of same name, which, joining the Mgezi, an affluent of the Mgeta, belongs to the basin of the Kingani. The means of irrigation thus furnished are carefully employed. To the N. of the plain rise the craggy hills of Duthumi, stretching N.N.W., and ultimately, it is said, becoming linked with the Usugara chain considerably to the N.W. It is also not improbable that they become linked in a similar way with the Ngura Mountains in the E. Their estimated absolute height is from 3000 to 4000 ft. They appear to rise abruptly, but throw out branches, which slope gradually toward, and seem finally to merge into it; their jagged crests and peaks indicate a primitive formation. The Kingani is said to issue from a cave or fissure in the E. slope of these hills, and to receive so many feeders as to swell immediately into a large perennial stream; its affluent, the Mgeta, rises in the W. slope, and flows along the S. base. Owing to the prevalence of rain and the great humidity of the atmosphere, the Duthumi Hills are generally cloud-capped, and never expose their outlines except in the clearest weather. Notwithstanding the allegation that water freezes upon the heights, the ordinary crops of the lowland districts, holeris and sesamum, manioc and sweet potatoes, are grown, and cucumbers, beans, plantains, and sugarcane abound. The jungle at the base of the hills gives shelter to the elephant, the rhinoceros, the gnu, &c. The great curse of Duthumi is the slave-trade. Arab traders often reside there for months, for the purpose of purchasing slaves cheaply. Perpetual feuds among the chiefs are the natural result, and scarcely a month passes without fields being laid waste, villages burned down, and the unhappy cultivators carried off for sale.

DUTTEEAH, a state and tn. India, Bundelcund. The STATE, between lat. 25° 32' and 26° 18' N.; lon. 78° 15' and 78° 54' E., has an estimated area of 850 sq. m., contains 380 villages, and produces a revenue of about £100,000. The rajah pays no tribute, but maintains a military force of 1000 cavalry, 5000 infantry, and 80 artillerymen. He faithfully supported the British in the mutiny of 1857, besieging the rance of Jhansi, who had revolted. Pop. 120,000.—THE TOWN, cap. of the above state, lies on the route from Agra to Saugor, between parallel low and rocky hills, 110 m. S. by E. Agra, and is surrounded by a stone wall about 30 ft. high, but without ditch or glacis. It consists of narrow winding streets, in which, however, many of the houses are large and substantial. The rajah's palace, situated within a well laid out pleasure-ground of about 10 acres, inclosed by a lofty wall, with embattled towers at each of its four corners. Within the inclosure is a reservoir, with a fine fountain in the form of an octagon, surrounded by columned cloisters, with a

sculptured elephant at each corner spouting water from its uplifted proboscis. There are two other palaces, one within the town, and the other outside, but both untenanted. Pop. about 40,000.

DWALAGIRI [add.], a peak of the Himalayas, in Nepal. This mountain, which was formerly believed to be 28,000 ft. in height, is now ascertained to be only 26,826. The highest point of the Himalayan range is Mount Everest. (See EVEREST.)

DYALOUNG, a river, India, which rises in lat. 26° 4' N.; lon. 93° 42' E.; on the boundary between the Tooloo Ram Senaputtee country and the British dist. Nowgong,

Lower Assam, flows W. for 95 m., and joins the Kullung, an affluent of the Brahmapootra.

DYIKUMA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Selles, between the Kikombo and the Balomba, 75 m. N.E. Benguela, is the residence of an independent native chief. The inhabitants employ themselves in agriculture, the making of Dongo laces, and trade. The Tapach, flowing from E. to W. through the district, adds greatly to its fertility. Pop. about 1500.

DZWINOGROD, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 32 m. N.W. Brzezan. It was once fortified, and stood several sieges. Pop. 1400.

E.

EASTON [add.], a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Northampton, r. bank Delaware, and on railways connecting it with the Lehigh coalfield, Philadelphia, and New York, 54 m. N. Philadelphia. Though the site is rather uneven, the streets are regularly formed at right angles and spacious, and there is also a public square. The principal public buildings and institutions are eleven churches and two Jewish synagogues, Lafayette college, with 6 professors, 100 students, and a library of 4500 volumes; a superior high-school, an academy, and a farmers' and mechanics' institute. In the vicinity a cemetery of about 40 acres has been formed on picturesque ground overhanging Bushkill Creek. The industrial establishments include tanneries, foundries, blast furnaces, cotton factories, rifle factories, and numerous distilleries, and oil, saw, and flour mills. The trade is in the above articles, and more especially in flour and whisky. Of the last 14,000 barrels were exported in a single year. The surrounding country is said to contain inexhaustible seams of excellent iron ore. Zinc also has been discovered, and is worked to some extent. Pop. 8914.

EASTPORT [add.], a vil. U. States, Maine, near the boundary between the U. States and British America. It stands on the S.E. shore of Moose Island, communicating with the mainland by a covered bridge 1200 ft. long; is compactly built, and contains seven churches, six schools, and a public library. In its spacious harbour, which is never blocked by ice, the tides rise 25 ft. Shipbuilding employs many of the inhabitants, and an active trade is carried on, partly with the British provinces and partly in the export of lumber. There is also an extensive fishery, and at times 200 to 300 boats engaged in it may be counted within sight of the town. At the termination of the war in 1815 Great Britain claimed Moose Island, on which Eastport is built, and other islands in Passamaquoddy Bay; but, in 1818, a commission appointed to decide the question adjudged them to the U. States. Pop. 3850.

EAST RIVER, U. States, is the name given to a strait situated between New York and Brooklyn, and connecting New York Bay with Long Island Sound. It is about 18 m. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, and has a rapid current caused by the tide of the Atlantic, which, rushing through it, reaches New York three quarters of an hour earlier than the tide from the bay, and thereafter runs up the Hudson many miles in advance of the latter tide. East River is navigable by the largest vessels, but has a pass, called Hellgate, which is dangerous, though several of the more formidable obstructions have been removed by blasting.

EATON, a vil. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. Preble, on the Seven Mile Creek and the Eaton and Hamilton railway, 50 m. N. by W. Cincinnati. It stands in the centre of a rich agricultural country, and has some trade in its produce. Pop. 1600.

EBED, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 20 m. E. Komorn, on the Danube. The inhabitants are partly employed in the culture of the vine, but more especially in the sturgeon fishery, which is here important. Pop. 1120.

EBOULEMCUS, a vil. Canada East, co. Charlevoix, l. bank St. Lawrence, 65 m. N.E. Quebec. It has a R.

Catholic church; but as most of the inhabitants appear to prefer official employment to private enterprise, neither trade nor manufactures exhibit any signs of activity. Pop. estimated at 2500.

E-CHING, a city and dist. in China, department of Yang-chow, on the l. bank of the Yangtze River, 20 m. above Chin-kiang, and 204 m. from Shanghai. It is situated at the junction of two small creeks, one of which communicates with the Imperial canal, forming a trading port of importance to native traffic. The town is pleasantly situated on rising ground about 2 m. N. of the river bank, and presents a thriving aspect compared with some larger cities. In the eastern suburb there is a fine temple surrounded by lofty trees, and a seven-storied pagoda in excellent preservation marks the centre of the town. At all times along the creek leading to the great river a forest of masts may be seen, with ensigns of every shape and colour, giving it a lively aspect. The port is not open to foreign commerce; but as there is no prohibitory clause in the treaty of Tientsin to prevent foreign steamers towing native junks on the river from port to port, there is a considerable traffic of this kind carried on from E-ching to Ta-tung, a small *entrepôt* near the city of Tungliu, 252 m. higher up the Yangtze, on the r. bank of the river. These junks are chiefly laden with salt from the Yellow Sea, conveyed up the small streams on the coast leading into the Great canal. There is a high duty on this commodity, as it reaches the central provinces of China, where it is not found in a natural state. Formerly the junks had to pay the duty at the intermediate custom-houses on the river, which led to much smuggling and exaction. Since the foreign steamers have commenced to tow them, an arrangement has been made between the mandarins of E-ching and Ta-tung, who collect the duty for all the customs, and allow the junks to pass under foreign flags from port to port without further levy. It is in this way that several ports on the Yangtze, ostensibly closed to foreign trade, are open to merchants who have no hesitation in stretching the terms of treaties; and while they carry on the towing traffic between the ports at the rate of one tael (6s. 8d.) per ton, they make a handsome profit on opium and merchandise, for which there is a large demand at these towns for the interior markets. These innovations, it is expected, may lead to E-ching and other riverine ports being ere long added to the number of treaty ports.—(MS. Notes.)

ECUADOR [add.], a state, S. America. In consequence of hostilities with Peru and New Granada, the prosperity of the state has been obstructed of late years. Commerce and industrial pursuits have been paralyzed; labourers and artisans have been thinned and demoralized by being drafted into the army, agriculture necessarily neglected, and trade generally reduced to stagnation. The cultivation of cotton, which is produced with great facility, has been suddenly and greatly extended; the quantity grown in 1863 having been about 600,000 lbs., and in 1864, 2,000,000. Unfortunately the thinness of population, but above all the unsettled state of the country, hinders the success of ardent commercial enterprise, which otherwise exists. The following figures

show the state of foreign trade during the years succeeding that of its most flourishing condition, 1858:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1858	£506,456	£474,524
1859	286,918	462,403
1860	428,877	913,428
1861	1,003,123	552,303
1862	361,791	458,332
1863	328,016	680,151

The number of vessels entering in 1861 was 273, of 64,360 tons; and of those outward bound, 265, of 57,616 tons. Pop. (1858) 1,040,371, of whom about 600,000 were whites.

EDGARTOWN, a vil. U. States, Massachusetts, cap. co. Dukes, on the N.E. side of the island of Martha's Vineyard, 75 m. S.S.E. Boston. It contains three churches, and has manufactures of oil, candles, and salt, boat-building yards, and a well-sheltered harbour, with a pier 1000 ft. long, a lighthouse, and from four to five fathoms' depth of water. Pop. 2118.

EDMONTON (FORT), a station of the Hudson Bay Company, British America, l. bank of the N. Saskatchewan, 40 m. above its junction with Sturgeon River; lat. 53° 33' N.; lon. 113° 18' W. It is the most important establishment in the Saskatchewan district, and is inhabited by about thirty families living in the fort, who find employment in the making and repairs of the carts, boats, sleighs, &c., required for the Company's traffic. It has a wind-mill, forge, and carpenter's shop. Wheat grows luxuriantly, and potatoes and other roots flourish as wonderfully here as everywhere else on the Saskatchewan. At Lake St. Albans, 9 m. N., is a colony of half-breeds, who have left the service of the Company, and formed a small settlement presided over by a R. Catholic priest. The older colony of Lake St. Ann's, of similar character, but with more numerous inhabitants, lies 40 m. beyond to the W.

EDROBOL, or **ETROPOL**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Turkish Servia, on the frontiers of Bulgaria, eyalet and 95 m. E.S.E. Nissa. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the Little Isker. There is a walk-mill, and iron was at one time smelted and cast in the vicinity. Pop. about 2000, partly Bulgarians.

EDUR, **EDER**, or **EDUR**, a state and tn. India, Gujerat, Mhyee Caunta. The state, which is tributary to the Guicowar, but under the political superintendence of the Bombay government, is ruled by a descendant of the celebrated Ajil Sing, rajah of Joodpoor, and yields a revenue of £23,434, under the deduction of £3295 as the Guicowar's tribute.—The town, cap. of the above state, 103 m. N. by W. Baroda, is encircled by hills on three sides, and on the fourth defended by a wall. On a hill completely commanding it are the remains of a ruined fort, in which the rajahs used to find an asylum in times of danger. The ascent to it is by a steep zigzag path protected by four gateways. An adjoining hill contains several Jain temples and the remains of a palace. Pop. about 6000.

EKKAIREE, or **AKHERI**, a ruined tn. India, presid. Madras, ter. Mysore, 20 m. N. Bednore, and 162 m. N.W. Seringapatam. It is now in a decayed condition, but was once the capital of a powerful state. Inclosed by three concentric walls of great extent, it contains a citadel, a large temple of Siva, and an ancient palace of the Sedasiva dynasty, famous in Hindoo story. All the buildings, except the temple, are desolate, and the town is without inhabitants; the government having been removed to Bednore and the place deserted in the middle of the seventeenth century.

EESA, a country, E. Africa, inhabited by the tribe which gives it its name, and is probably the most powerful branch of the Somali nation. It extends N. to the Wayna family of the Dankali, S. to the Gudabusi, and midway between Zaylah and Berberah, E. to the Indian Ocean, and W. to the Gallus around Harar. The tribe, said to number 100,000 shields, is divided into numerous clans, which again are subdivided into minor septa. An *ugaz*, or chief, who resides in the Hadagali Hills, and is generally called Roblay, is nominally recognized as the head of the whole tribe; but every kraal or temporary village has its own *oddai* (sheikh or headman), from whom the settlement takes its name. His direct authority is very limited, and depends in a great measure on his individual power and influence. The Eesa are docile, good-humoured, and warm-hearted, but at the

same time fickle and irascible, and (worse than all) proverbially cruel and treacherous. 'These Bedouins,' say the people at Zaylah, 'offer a bowl of milk with the left hand, and stab with the right.' They are blacker and uglier than the other Somali. Their wealth consists in flocks and herds.

EGBAS, a name applied to the inhabitants of the walled town of Abbeokuta, W. Africa, and the outlying districts. The Egbas are well made and muscular, and evince a greater facility in receiving the influences of European civilization than almost any other negro tribe. (See *ABBEOKUTA in Supp.*)

EGE, a valley, Western Africa, Kanem, 175 m. N.E. Lake Chad. It is a very celebrated locality with the nomadic inhabitants of the adjacent regions, and is temporarily frequented by a variety of tribes, who visit it to water their camels at its famous wells, which have the reputed virtue of promoting the camel's growth; and to collect the fruit of the siwah (*Capparis*), which grows here in great abundance. Ege, thus largely resorted to, is also a marked point for predatory expeditions.

EGGENBURG, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Marchartsberg, at the W. foot of the mountain of this name, 49 m. N.W. Vienna. It is surrounded by walls, is the seat of several public offices, and has an old parish church, a mission-house belonging to the Redemptorist congregation, a madder mill, and numerous looms. Pop. 1350.

EGMONT [add.], a mountain, New Zealand, occupying the outer portion of a peninsula on the S.W. coast of North Island or Ulster; lat. (summit) 39° 18' S.; lon. 174° 4' 45" E. Though not the highest, it is the most strikingly remarkable mountain in New Zealand, and in clear weather may be distinctly seen from a ship's deck at sea at the distance of more than 100 m. It rises in a perfect cone from a base of 30 m. in diameter to the height of 8270 ft. Its summit, an extinct crater, is flattened and covered with perpetual snow for nearly a fourth of its height. A saddle-shaped eminence, forming a kind of offset on the N.W., has an altitude of 4600 ft. Numerous torrents descend from the mountain. The coast line of the peninsula on which the mountain stands is so nearly circular, 'that supposing a pair of compasses were planted on the summit of Mount Egmont, with a radius of 15 m., and a semicircle were then described, it would be an almost accurate delineation of the coast for a distance of 45 m., or from the Karpokouui streams to New Plymouth.'—(*New Zealand Pilot*.)

EGRI PALANKA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N. of Macedonia, eyalet and 43 m. N.E. Uskub. It has several squares, adorned with fountains, and lined with houses, along which vines are planted. The shops are full of arms manufactured within the town, and of iron, the produce of iron-works in the vicinity. Pop. about 3000.

EGYDI (ST.) **AM NEWALDE**, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, near the source of an affluent of the Danube, 43 m. S.W. Vienna; with manufactures of files and various articles in steel and iron, and saw-mills. Pop. 1630.

EGYHAZA (NYIR), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Szaboles, 29 m. N.N.W. Debreczin, cap. dist. of same name; with a Lutheran college, an hospital, an asylum for children, baths, manufactures of soda and matches, a distillery, three oil-mills, and important yearly markets. Pop. 14,787, mostly Lutherans.

EHDEN, a vil. Syria, prov. and 15 m. S.E. Tripoli, in a beautiful and well-cultivated tract on the W. slopes of Lebanon. About 10 m. S.E. is the famous group of cedars of Lebanon, not less remarkable for their position than for their size and beauty. 'They are situated,' says Dr. Robinson, 'at the head of a vast amphitheatre looking W., surrounded by the loftiest ridges of Lebanon, which rise from 2000 to 3000 ft. above them, partly covered with snow. In the midst of this vast temple of nature the cedars stand as the lonely tenants, with not a tree, and scarcely a green thing, besides.'

EHRENBERG (OLD and NEW) [add.], two contiguous places, Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 35 m. N.E. Leitmeritz; with a parish church, two mills, and large manufactures of Manchester goods. Pop. of Old Ehrenberg, 4603; of New Ehrenberg, 1300.

EIESKOWICE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 4 m. N.E. New Sandec, cap. dist. of the same name,

near the Biala; with an important trade in linen, and 1950 inhabitants.

EIKHAMS, formerly a missionary station, but now the residence of an independent chief, S. Africa, Damara-land, is prettily situated on the slope of a hill, which, though bare on its summit, has its base finely clothed with large groups of mimosas, and watered by a tributary of the Swakop. The springs in the vicinity, one of them with a temperature of 190°, are sufficiently copious and elevated to afford ample means of irrigation, and the soil thus treated is very fertile. 'Taking it as a whole,' exclaims Mr. Anderson, 'Eikhams is the prettiest place I ever saw, either in Damara-land or in Namaqua-land.' Unfortunately all this beauty could not secure permanency to the missionary station, and hence both the excellent dwelling-house and most substantial church which had been erected are falling rapidly to decay.

EINSIEDL, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zips, on the Göllnitz, about 18 m. N.W. Leutschau; with mines of silver and copper. Pop. 2400, mostly Lutherans.

EIPEL, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 27 m. E.N.E. Gitschin; with a town-house, a parish church, a brewery, flax-spinning and other mills. Pop. 1300.

EISENBACH, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Bars, about 6 m. N. Schemnitz; with picturesquely situated and much-frequented thermal baths, and mines of gold and silver. Pop. 900.

EISENBROD, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, on the Pardubitz and Reichenberg railway; with several public offices, a parish church, a town-house, yarn-spinning factories, and three mills. Pop. 2084.

EISIEC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, about 34 m. S.W. Cracow. In the vicinity are the extensive blast-furnaces and other iron-works of Wegierka-Gorda. Pop. 1300.

EL-AKSABI, a tn. N.W. Africa, near the W. borders of the Sahara, on the caravan route from Shinghot to Nun. It consists of a number of huts inclosed within a mud fort, and some houses of a better description situated outside. Altogether it is a poor place, and dirty in the extreme, as the horses, camels, and other domestic animals, are regularly shut up within the courts at night to prevent their being carried off by a robber tribe which prowls in the vicinity.

ELAMBAZAR, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Beerbhoom, 90 m. N.W. Calcutta, l. bank Hadjee, which is here navigable. It is a great mart for rice, which is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 2950.

EL-BASSAN, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Albania, eyalet Rum-ili, on the Skumbi, 62 m. S.S.E. Scutari. It is the see of a Greek bishop, contains a Greek church and three mosques, and has a much-frequented market. In the vicinity is a monastery, founded about the beginning of the 11th century, and about 10 m. S.W. are ten hot sulphur-springs. Though consisting of about 2000 houses, it does not contain above 4000 inhabitants.

ELBEKOSTELETZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 16 m. N.N.E. Prague, on the l. bank, and on an island of the Elbe; with a parish church, town-house, hospital, and cavalry barracks. Pop. 1500.

ELBETEINIZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. N.W. Czaslau, on the Elbe, a little above Kolin, and on the Vienna and Prague railway; with a parish church, a town-house, a brewery, and two mills. Pop. 2469.

EL-BIOD-SHERGUI, a tn. N. Africa, Algerian Sahara, in a plain on the S.E. side of the Sidi Sheikh range, 180 m. S.S.E. Oran. It is surrounded by a crenellated wall, 10 ft. high, and flanked by four small towers, is defended by a castle, and contains a mosque with a minaret. The inhabitants, occupying about 180 houses, are chiefly employed in agriculture and the weaving of woollen stuffs. El-Biod-Shergui is only one of a cluster of six villages which bear the common name of El Abiod Sidi Sheikh, and are under the rule of the chief Marabut of the Uled Sidi Sheikh tribe. As might be expected under such circumstances, the villages contain no fewer than seven Marabut establishments. All of them are well endowed by gifts and the offerings of pilgrims, and one in particular, occupying a central position in the group, is a handsome structure, rendered conspicuous by its white dome, and richly decorated within, the pavement being covered with carpets, and the walls hung with ostrich feathers,

ostrich eggs, flags, and mirrors. The villages are surrounded by productive and well-watered gardens, stocked with date-palms and other fruit-trees.

EL-FUERTE, a river, Mexico, which, rising among the mountains of Chihuahua, near the watershed between the Pacific and the Atlantic, flows first S.W. past the town of Urique, whose name it often bears in the upper part of its course, and then, on receiving the Rio Verde on its l. bank, changes its course to E., flows past the town of its name, forming the boundary between Sonora and Sinaloa, and after a course of 400 m. falls into the Gulf of California, in lat. 27° N.; lon. 110° W. Though broad and deep, particularly during the rainy season, for a considerable part of its course, it is so shallow at its mouth that it cannot be considered navigable except for the smallest craft.

EL-FUERTE, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 70 m. N. by W. Sinaloa, l. bank river of same name; lat. 26° 56' N.; lon. 108° 59' W. Before the Spanish yoke was thrown off it was a paltry village, composed chiefly of Indian huts, but Sonora having, after the declaration of independence, made it the seat of government, it soon became a flourishing town of 5000 inhabitants. This prosperity was not destined to last. Another political change made Alamos the seat of government, and El-Fuerte sunk as rapidly as it had risen. It has now scarcely 3000 inhabitants, and possesses nothing worthy of notice except its fine cathedral. Mining and agriculture constitute the chief employments.

ELGIN, a tn. United States, Illinois, on both sides of the Fox River, and at the junction of the Fox River Valley and the Galena and Chicago Union railway, 34 m. N.W. from Chicago. It is a prosperous trading place, with several academies and schools, manufactures of agricultural implements and carriages, a distillery, and a flour-mill. Pop. (1860) 2797.

EL-GOLEA, **EL-GUELEA**, or **EL-MENIA**, a tn. N. Africa, Algerian Sahara; lat. 31° 58' N.; lon. 0° 12' W. It consists of a high town, crowning the summit of a rock, and surrounded by lofty walls, and a low town, occupying a hollow between the high town and the spur on which are still seen the ruins of the ancient Quasba. Around both towns, but without any attempt at regular arrangement, are a number of date plantations. The houses, composed of four earthen walls, with a roof of palm-branches, are divided into two or three apartments, each with a court attached, but they have no terrace, and are invariably of a single story. El-Golea is of Berber origin, but the Arabs, who gained possession of it, have so completely extinguished the former nationality that the Berbers, still forming the bulk of its population, have forgotten their own idiom and speak Arabic.

EL-HAMRA, a vil. W. Arabia, Hejaz, 70 m. S.S.W. Medina. It is built upon a narrow shelf between a high steep hill and a sandy watercourse about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and consists of a collection of huts of unbaked brick and mud, roofed over with date-leaves. It possesses a fort, and contains a bazaar consisting of a few shops disposed in a long lane. Dates, grown in its palm-orchards, grain, ready-made bread, horse-plantains, rice, butter, and similar edibles, are plentiful and cheap. Like all settlements in El Hejaz it is half in ruins, but thickly peopled wherever the walls are standing.

EL-HODH ['the basin'], an extensive district, W. Africa, lat. 17° 20' N.; lon. 8° W., to which its Arab inhabitants have given its name from its being surrounded by a range of rocky hills called El-Khodha. At the one extremity of the range stands Walata, and at the other Tishit, both belonging to El-Hodh, and so far fixing its limits. The N.E. part of this district, called Arik, from its being inclosed on the W. and E. by light sand-hills, is rich in wells, and some centuries ago was densely covered with small towns and villages. Several other districts of El-Hodh, from the want of water, are not habitable. Baghena, though sometimes viewed as distinct, naturally belongs to the district of El-Hodh, and is one of the most favoured portions of it, being no less fit for fixed settlements than for nomadic wandering.

EL-HUSN, or **KALAT-EL-HUSN**, a vil. Syria, prov. and 38 m. N.E. Tripoli. It is the site of an ancient fortress, occupying a height, from which there is a view of the waters flowing E. to Lake Hums and W. to the Mediterranean, and commands a pass which must always have been of much importance.

ELIZABETH, or **ELIZABETH CITY**, two places, United States:—1, A tn. New Jersey, cap. co. Union, on Elizabethtown Creek, 2½ m. from its entrance into Staten Island Sound, and on the New Jersey Central and the New York and Philadelphia railways, 8 m. S.S.W. Jersey city. It is built on an eminence in regular and straight streets, shaded with trees, contains twelve churches and a number of excellent schools, and has several large manufactories. Its port, situated in the sound, is accessible by vessels of 300 tons, and the town itself by vessels of 50 tons. Pop. 11,567.—2, *Elizabeth City*, N. Carolina, cap. co. Pasquotank, on the river of that name, 20 m. above its mouth, 110 m. N.E. Goldsborough. It is one of the principal towns in the N.E. part of the state, and communicating with Norfolk, Virginia, by the Pasquotank and the Dismal Swamp canal, exports lumber, and the various products of the pitch-pine. Pop. 1798.

ELIZABETH, a cape, Russian empire, forming the N. extremity of the island of Saghalin; lat. 54° 24' 30" N.; lon. 142° 46' 30" E. It is a mass of rock, terminating an uninterrupted mountain chain, and presents a number of pointed summits, on which no vegetation of any kind appears.

ELIZABETHGRAD, a tn. Russia, gov. and 126 m. N. Kherson, cap. circle of same name, on a beautiful plain watered by the Ingul; lat. 48° 30' N.; lon. 32° 30' E. It is a thriving place, defended by a citadel, and has a church, an arsenal, a large hospital, and secular and religious schools for the circle and parish. Pop. 13,300.

ELIZABETHSTADT, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 36 m. N.N.E. Hermanstadt, cap. dist. of same name, on the Great Kokel. It is a royal free town, and has two fine R. Catholic churches, a Mechitarist monastery, with a valuable library; extensive culture of silk, and an active trade. Pop. 2241, many of whom are Armenians.

EL-KANTARA, a vil. N. Africa, Algeria, on a rivulet of same name, at the outlet of a pass in the Jebel Anres, 82 m. S. W. Constantine. Though called by a single name, it is more properly a group of three nearly-adjacent villages, each of which is inhabited by a distinct sub-tribe of Arabs. It possesses seven mosques and two Marabut endowments. The inhabitants weave woollens only to supply their own wants, and devote their chief attention to the cultivation of their gardens, orchards, and vineyards, and the rearing of bees. The environs are rich in Roman remains. Taken as a whole El-Kantara has a pop. of about 2000.

EL-KASR, or **MEDINET-EL-KESR**, two places, Egypt, Libyan Desert:—1, A tn. Wah El-Dahkel (Western Oasis), 235 m. W. Thebes; lat. 25° 42' N.; lon. 29° E. It is tolerably well built, consists of streets with gates, which are kept shut at night, and contains a number of houses of two stories. Near its centre is a sulphurous thermal spring, and in its environs is a number of ancient remains, including an Egyptian temple, a small pyramid, and a Roman castle. Pop. 2000.—2, A vil. Oasis of Wah-el-Baharih (Lesser Oasis), 175 m. S.W. Cairo; lat. 28° 27' N.; lon. 29° 5' E. It is inclosed in part by walls about 6 ft. high, and constructed of materials obtained from ancient ruins. In its vicinity there is a Roman triumphal arch. Pop. about 800.—At a short distance eastward are two other villages—the one El-Baoueyt, with 600 inhabitants; and the other, Zabou, surrounded by a wall, and possessed of a copious spring.

ELKHART, a vil. U. States, Indiana, at the confluence of the Elkhart and St. Joseph, 150 m. N. Indianapolis, and on the S. Michigan and N. Indiana railway. It carries on an active trade, being the principal entrepôt for the exports of the county. Pop. 1035.

ELKHORN, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, cap. co. Wellworth, 45 m. S.E. Madison, at the junction of the Racine and Mississippi and Wisconsin Central railways. It possesses four churches, a large and well-finished courthouse, county offices, and numerous stores. Pop. 1031.

ELLA, a mountain pass, Ceylon, Central Province, on the road leading from Badulla southward to the lowlands. In approaching it the view is obstructed by densely wooded hills, and at one time nothing is seen but an apparently impassable glen. But a sudden turn discloses a ravine, through which a torrent has forced its way, and over which for more than 60 m. the prospect extends unbroken by a single eminence, and terminates at last in the waters of the Indian Ocean. 'Perhaps,' says Sir J. E. Tennent, 'there is not a scene in

the world which combines sublimity and beauty in a more extraordinary degree than that which is presented at the Pass of Ella.'

ELLICHPOOR [add.], a tn. India, Nizam's Dominions, cap. jaghire of same name, on the Putna, an affluent of the Taptee, 112 m. W. by N. Nagpore. It is slenderly fortified, being only in part surrounded by a battlemented stone wall, 60 ft. high, but not more than 4 ft. thick. A gateway, which forms the only entrance, is highly ornamented. Some of the houses and bazaars, built of brick, are handsome; but the whole place, though large, is very indifferently built. Even the palace of the nabob, the most conspicuous of its edifices, possesses little merit. Ellichpoor made some figure in the Mahratta war, in which the Duke of Wellington gained his first laurels. It is included in what are called the Nizam's sequestered or ceded districts.

ELLICOTT'S MILLS, a vil. U. States, Maryland, on the Patapsco River, and on the Baltimore and Ohio railway, 10 m. N.N.W. Baltimore. It possesses a college, and a large amount of water-power, which is turned to account in cotton and other factories. Pop. 1444.

ELLORA, a vil. Canada West, co. Wellington, 50 m. W. Toronto, on the Grand River; with four churches, a grammar-school, saw and flour mills, a brewery and distillery, several foundries, and a large local trade. Pop. about 1200.

ELLORE [add.], a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 35 m. N. Masulipatam, in a flat and open country. It is a large and populous place, intersected by the Tammelaïr, which divides it into two distinct portions, but is dry the greater part of the year, and at all times fordable. The houses of the town are tolerably well built, in streets which are, for the most part, finely shaded by trees. On the right bank of the stream are the remains of an old fort, and also the bazaar, which is constructed with considerable regularity, the shops having wooden fronts, like those in the W. of India. The barracks and hospital, belonging to the detachment of native troops stationed here, are also on this side. The officers' houses are on the left bank. A little to the E. of the town is the Lake of Colair, which, during the rains, covers upwards of 100 sq. m.

ELLSWORTH, a tn. and port of entry, U. States, Maine, cap. co. Hancock, 67 m. E. by N. Augusta, on both sides of the Union, which is here navigable and crossed by four bridges. It is one of the most flourishing places in the state, and possesses two churches, a high-school, county buildings, a tannery, a machine shop, a pottery, building-yards, two grist and nine saw mills. The trade is chiefly in lumber, of which about fifty millions of feet are annually exported. The registered tonnage of the district is 6733, the enrolled and licensed tonnage 27,632 tons. Pop. 4658.

ELMIRA, a tn. U. States, New York, cap. co. Chemung, on the Chemung, near the mouth of Newton Creek, and on the New York and Erie, the Williamsburg and Elmira, and the Elmira, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls railways, 170 m. W.S.W. Albany. It is a well laid out and rapidly-increasing place, containing nine churches, a female college, capable of accommodating 300 pupils, numerous other academies and schools, county buildings, breweries, tanneries, furnaces, machine shops, woollen, soap and candle, edge-tool, and carriage factories, planing, flour, and saw mills. Pop. 8682.

EL-PARRAL, a tn. Mexico, prov. and 120 m. S. by E. Chihuahua, on a tributary of the Río Conchos, was the centre of an important mining district. The country around is fertile. Pop. about 7000.

ELSINEUR [add.] The payment of Sound dues was abolished in virtue of a treaty concluded in 1857 between Denmark, Great Britain, France, Russia, Sweden, and other powers, and a subsequent treaty with the United States, by which, in consideration of the sum of 35,000,000 rixdollars (£3,935,000), paid as compensation, and apportioned among the contracting powers, Denmark agreed to renounce all claim to any dues on vessels passing the Sound, or the Great and Little Belts, the navigation of which for the future was declared to be free and unrestricted.

EL-SUWAYRKIYA, a tn. Arabia, on the S. frontiers of the pachalic and 90 m. S. by E. from the town of Medina. It is a small place, consisting only of about 100 houses, built upon the side and at the base of a mass of basalt. The lower part is protected by a mud wall, with the usual semicircular

towers, and the summit has been converted into a *fortalice* by a rough bulwark of stone piled up so as to make a parapet. The narrow streets and mud houses are essentially Arabian, but the bazaar is well supplied with meat, dates, wheat, and barley. The inhabitants, Beni Husayn Sayyids, claim allegiance from all the Bedouin tribes around, and yield it only in name to the governor of Mecca.

EMAMGHUR, a fort, India, Scinde, in the Thur or Great Desert, lying between it and Jesslmeer, 100 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad. The expedition of Sir Charles Napier against this place at the head of a camel corps of 250 European infantry, with two 24 lb. howitzers, and 50 cavalry, is one of the most remarkable of his exploits. The Ameers, who had deemed it impregnable, on account both of the difficulty and the great strength of its works, were so intimidated when they saw it about to be attacked, that no defence was made. The British commander left it a heap of ruins. It was in the form of a square, inclosed by an outer and an inner wall, the former only 15 ft. high, the latter 40 ft. high, and surmounted by eight round towers. Some of the chambers were bomb-proof.

EMBOMMA, a tn. S. Africa, r. bank Zaire or Congo, about 100 m. above its mouth. It stands on a height, possesses a large weekly market, and, being well adapted for trade, contains several Portuguese factories. It was long, and it is to be feared, still continues to be, a central *dépôt* for slaves. While the French were intent on their emigration scheme, they established large factories here, with the view of employing a small steamer to ply between Embomma and Tend Point, for the purpose of bringing down the so-called emigrants. The country around Embomma, producing corn, beans, and almost every European vegetable in abundance, is the granary for the slave factories in the interior and along the coast to the N. of the river.

EMILIAN PROVINCES, a name sometimes given to those territories of Central Italy, situated on the Emilian Way, or Via Emilia, a celebrated highway of ancient times, constructed by the consul Emilius Lepidus, between Placentia (Piacenza) on the Po, and Ariminum (Rimini) on the Adriatic. It includes the duchies of Parma and Modena, and the former Papal delegations of Bologna, Ravenna, and Forli, all now part of the kingdom of Italy.

EMMITSBURG, a vil. U. States, Maryland, in the midst of a fertile and populous district, 45 m. N.W. Baltimore. It contains several churches, a R. Catholic college and theological seminary, an academy, a female orphan asylum, and an institute for girls, under the care of the sisters of charity. Pop. 812.

EMOD, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Bersod, 12 m. S. Miskolez; with a fine castle and gardens, and 2139 inhabitants.

ENDERBURY ISLAND, a coral isl. of the American Polynesia, Pacific Ocean; lat. 3° 8' S.; lon. 171° 14' W. It is 3 m. long and 2½ m. broad, with a dry lagoon, and encircled by a coral reef of from 30 to 150 ft. in breadth, and 18 at its greatest altitude.

ENDERBY, an isl. S. Pacific, the N.E. isl. of the Auckland group, S. of New Zealand, in lat. 50° 32' S.; lon. 166° 12' E. It is 2 or 3 m. long, covered with a peaty mould, and capable of sustaining a large number of cattle; it also grows potatoes and most European vegetables, and is everywhere covered with trees, from 15 to 70 ft. high. It was occupied by a colony of about 70 New Zealanders from Clatham Island, who settled in the group, and was granted by the English government to the Messrs. Enderby, as a station for the Southern Whale fishery Company, in 1850, which, however, was a failure. The group was discovered in 1806.

ENDERBY LAND, the name given to a considerable extent of coast in the Antarctic Ocean, S. of Madagascar; lat. 67° 25' S.; lon. 50° E. Discovered by Captain Biscoe in 1831.

ENDERES, a tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Sivas, beautifully situated in a romantic but well-cultivated district, 100 m. S.W. Trebizond. It consists of about 120 houses, all built of stone, and flat-roofed, and is divided into two quarters, occupied respectively by Turks and Armenians. The latter have two churches, one of them ancient, the other quite modern. Considerable care and skill are shown in

irrigating the fields, which, in consequence, raise good crops of wheat, barley, and flax. Almost all the persons employed in Constantinople in cutting and manipulating tobacco are natives of Enderes.

ENGANO [add.], an isl. Indian Archipelago, about 60 m. off the S.W. coast of Sumatra; lat. (W. point) 5° 21' S.; lon. (E. point) 102° 7' 15" E. Its area, including some islets near it, is computed at 400 geo. sq. m. It is girdled by a coral reef, on which the surf breaks heavily. The surface, though sufficiently elevated to be visible at the distance of about 20 m., seems not to be mountainous. The soil is a red clay, occupied for the most part by dense forest. The inhabitants, of genuine Malay extraction, are in a very rude state. Their only clothing is a shred of prepared bark or dried banana leaf at the waist. Having no knowledge of iron, their weapon is a spear tipped with fish-bone.

ENNS [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Traun, on the river Enns and the W. railway, 85 m. W. Vienna. It is a very old but well-built place, consisting of a town proper and five suburbs. The town, surrounded by turreted walls, which were built with the ransom shamefully exacted from Richard Cœur de Lion, contains 390 houses, arranged partly in streets, and partly in a large public square, and in many cases of handsome appearance. The principal building within the walls is the castle of Ensegg, belonging to Prince Auersperg, and containing a collection of Roman antiquities. Among the benevolent institutions are an asylum for children, a town-hospital, a lazaretto, and a poorhouse. The trade of the place is tolerably active, particularly in iron and steel ware. *Lorch*, a vil. in the vicinity, is partly on the site of the Roman Laureacum, and deserves notice both for a fine old church and several Roman antiquities. It was also the scene of the martyrdom of St. Florian, in the reign of Diocletian. Pop. 4000.

ENTRECASTEAUX, or NORTH PORT, a port, Tasmania, near the S.W. entrance of the channel of same name, on the S.E. shore of the island. It is about 600 yds. wide at its entrance, but immediately within increases in width to 1200 yds., and extends northward for nearly 1½ m., with depth of 5, 4, and 3 fathoms at a short distance from the shore. The ground, rising with a gentle acclivity, is covered with thick wood, and the water is so sheltered that it is scarcely agitated by the most violent winds.

EPIPHANIE, a vil. Canada East, co. L'Assomption, 27 m. N.E. Montreal, near the Achagan. It has a considerable trade in flour and lumber, and a pop. of about 1500.

EPPAN (ST. MICHAEL), a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle Brixen, not far from Botzen. It is a large straggling place, and has a Capuchin monastery, founded in 1638, and an educational institute. Much wine of good quality is grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1600.

ERAOOR, a vil. Ceylon, East Province, near the N. shore of the lagoon, and 8 m. N.W. of the town of Batticaloa. It is a large place, inhabited by Moors, who are chiefly engaged in agriculture, though some of them weave cotton cloth; some are also drivers of *talavams*, or bullock caravans, into the interior, carrying cocoa-nuts, salt, and brassware from the coast, and bringing back in return areca-nuts, deer's horns, and wax. The Moors of Eraoor were celebrated for their courage and address in the capture of wild elephants, while they were in demand for the courts of Indian princes; but of late years this demand has almost ceased. The road from the coast to this village passes through a rich country, lined the whole way on the right by cocoa-nut plantations, and on the left by carefully cultivated and plentifully irrigated rice-fields.

ERAR, a small river, E. Africa, which, rising among the hills to the N.E. of Harar, flows past that city in a S. direction, towards the Webbe of Ogadyn, sometimes called the Webbe Shebayli, or Haines River. Where Burton crossed it it had a bed about 100 yds. wide, and filled the greater part of it with a thin sheet of clear, cool, and sweet water. What gives interest to the Erar is the fact that it is the only perennial stream which exists between Harar and the coast.

ERD, or HAMSABEG, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and about 23 m. N.E. Stuhlweissenburg, near the Danube; with a castle, the ruins of a Turkish tower, a Roman road, distilleries, tileworks, and a trade in corn and wine. Charles of Lorraine defeated the Turks here on 23d July, 1684; and,

according to Hungarian chronicles, a great slaughter of the Huns took place in the same locality. Pop. 3552.

ERDBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 9 m. E. Znaim; with a deanery church and 2252 inhabitants.

ERDEK [anc. *Artace*], a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, on the W. side of the peninsula of Cyzicus, which projects N. into the Sea of Marmora. It was entirely burned down in 1854, but has risen from its ashes, and now contains about 1000 Greek and 200 Turkish houses. A tongue of land, which terminates in a hill presenting three steep faces towards the sea, is defended on the land side by a wall which was once thought to be Pelasgian, but is now understood to be not older than the middle ages.

ERDO-BENYE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zemplin, 30 m. S. by E. Kaschau; with a trade in excellent wine and fruit, and numerous mineral springs, with a bathing establishment. Pop. 2050—half of them belonging to the Reformed church, and many of them Jews.

ERDOSZABA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 25 m. S.E. Szathmar, on the N. frontiers of Transylvania. It has a castle belonging to Count Hunyady, and contains 1100 inhabitants.

ERIE [add.], a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. of same name, beautifully situated on Presque Isle Bay, on the S. shore of Lake Erie. Its site is an elevated bluff, commanding a fine view; its streets are broad, and regularly laid out at right angles, and it has a central park of great extent and beauty. The principal public buildings and institutions are the custom-house and post-office, occupying a handsome marble structure, twelve churches, a public library, an academy, and a number of public schools. Among the industrial establishments are two extensive foundries, machine shops, several large flour-mills, and a variety of factories. Possessing one of the best harbours on the lakes, and also ample means of communication with the interior, by the Sunbury and Erie railway, and the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania canal, Erie possesses an extensive and rapidly increasing trade. It has also a valuable fishery a few miles N. of the harbour, where large numbers of white fish and trout are caught. Pop. 9419.

ERKELET, a tn. Asia Minor, prov. Karamania, S. of the river Kizil Irmak (the ancient Halys), in lat. 38° 50' N.; lon. 35° 13' E. The name is a corruption of the ancient Heraclea. It is a thriving and healthy town, with neatly built houses and beautiful gardens. The surrounding country is eminently fertile. Pop. about 6000 souls, of whom the majority are Mohammedans.

ERUKO, a tn. Western Africa, prov. Bassa, r. bank Benue, 80 m. above its confluence with the Kwara. It is surrounded by a double palisade of tall trees, and stands near the ruins of a town of same name, which appears to have been much more important. In the modern Eruko there are no buildings of any pretensions; but in the earlier town, which was pillaged and burned down by the Fellatah many years ago, not only were the walls more substantial, and the plans more regular, but some attempts at architectural ornament had been made. The huts had been coloured both within and without, not in rude daubs, but with red, white, and a bluish-black, laid on evenly, and equally tinted all over. The inhabitants are industrious, and are much employed in the manufacture of palm-oil, Eruko being the farthest place up the Benue where it is made, though the oil-palms grow abundantly for many miles higher.

ERZERROOM [add.], a tn. Turkish Armenia, cap. pach. of same name, 166 m. N.N.E. Diarbekir; lat. 40° 9' N.; lon. 41° 6' E. It was totally destroyed by an earthquake on the 2d of June, 1859, compelling its inhabitants to migrate to the neighbouring towns.

ESACHTILZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Upper Neutra, 23 m. N.N.E. Tyrnau, on the Dudvagh; with the ruins of a castle, once occupied by the notorious Elizabeth Bathory; and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 2050.

ESKI-DSHUMNA, or ESKI-JUMA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, eyalet and 64 m. S.S.E. Silistria, on the N. slope of a lofty ridge. It has an important annual fair; and by means of extensive mulberry plantations raises a large quantity of silk.

ESKI-SHEHR [add.], [anc. *Dorylaeum*], a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, 35 m. S.E. Constantinople. It consists of

two parts—the town proper and the bazaar, connected with each other by a stone dike of considerable length. The mosques, with their eight minarets, give the place an imposing appearance, but the interior is still and lifeless. The celebrated baths are in the bazaar quarter; and there are some interesting Roman sculptures and inscriptions in the vicinity. Eski-Shehr figures in the wars of the Crusaders.

ESMERALDAS [add.], a river and tn. S. America, Ecuador. The river is understood to be formed by several streams from the W. Andes, not far from Cotopaxi, flows N.N.W., receiving several affluents, of which the Guailamba is the most important, and falls into the Pacific, about 12 m. below the town of same name. In the upper part of its course its channel is obstructed by rapids, and in the lower there is a bar with a bottom so uneven that 7 fathoms are found alongside 84. Such, too, is the velocity of the current, that the water continues fresh for 2 m. from the river's mouth.

—The town, on the l. bank, 6 m. above the mouth of the river, and capital of the prov. of same name, 100 m. N.W. Quito, is of recent origin, having been substituted for an older town, which stood on the banks of the river at some distance, and is a very paltry place, consisting of wooden houses, with a pop. of not more than 600, of whom the majority are muleteers. There are mines of emeralds in the vicinity, formerly worked by the Jesuits; but since the expulsion of the order, this branch of industry has been neglected.

ESQUIMALT, a tn. and port. Vancouver Island, at the S. extremity, 3 m. S. Victoria, the capital of the island. The town is well situated, and the harbour offers safe and convenient anchorage; it is also well adapted for an almost impregnable fortified position, as well as for a naval station and docks. The harbour of Victoria being unsuitable for shipping, Esquimalt has become the port for the island, and is likewise the entrepôt for much of the commercial traffic with British Columbia. In 1858 Victoria contained only a fort of the Hudson Bay Company, and one or two houses attached to it; and at the same period Esquimalt was entirely unoccupied. The discovery of gold in British Columbia produced a sudden influx of settlers: the town of Victoria sprang up with great rapidity, and the necessities of trade have produced the equally rapid rise of the port of Esquimalt. The town is already of considerable extent, and among its earliest buildings were a naval hospital, and the residence of the chief-justice of the island; it is connected with Victoria by an excellent road. The following figures will show the commercial position the port has already attained, for though they represent the trade and traffic of the whole of Vancouver Island, they are yet almost entirely applicable to Esquimalt alone, which engrosses nearly all the exports and imports, and the great majority of the shipping in the latter years.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Tonnage of Vessels } Entered & Cleared }	135,395*	254,123	172,265	282,895	341,984
Value of Imports . . .	£ —	£ —	£ 416,611	£ 744,377	£ 797,296
„ Exports . . .	—	—	—	—	39,579

* From June 14 to Dec. 31.

The small amount of exports is accounted for by the fact that the gold, which is the only exported produce of British Columbia, is usually taken to California by the producers, and there disposed of: the want of an adequate coined currency preventing its being exchanged within the colony or in Vancouver Island. Thus, though for the most part it passes through Victoria and Esquimalt, yet, being in private hands, it does not appear under the head of exports.

ESQUIMAUX, a group of islands, British America, on the E. coast of Labrador, near the S.W. entrance of the Strait of Belle Isle. They form part of a chain which commences at Salmon Bay, and stretches W. along the coast for 14 m. under the different names of Esquimaux, Old Fort, and Dog Islands. They are of all shapes, sizes, and heights, never however rising higher than 200 ft., and are, with the exception of some near the mainland, bare of trees. Whale Island, the southernmost of the chain, is only $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. broad. Near it lie the steep, bare, granitic islands which

form the harbour of Bonne Espérance. The island Esquimaux, which gives name to the group, is of larger dimensions, being from 8 to 9 m. in circuit. It lies in the mouth of Esquimaux Bay, so near the mainland that only small schooners can pass through the narrow channel.

ESQUIMAUX (POINT), British America, Labrador, on the shore of the St. Lawrence, N. of Anticosti Island, and 500 m. N.E. Quebec. A village has been founded on it by Canadian settlers, who have built some good two-storied houses, and cleared and fenced a considerable extent of land, which they cultivate. The situation of the new settlement is pleasant, and the lowlands of the back country, at the foot of the hills, which rise in rugged masses a few miles from the shore, are well adapted for the rearing of cattle. About 50 families had arrived here in 1862. Similar colonies are springing up at other spots along the coast, Natashquan, a short distance eastward, being one of them.

ESTERO-REAL, a river, Central America, rises in the W. cordillera of the Andes, flows circuitously W., forming the boundary between Nicaragua and Honduras, and falls into the head of the Gulf of Fonseca, near its S.E. extremity. It has a good depth of water, and was navigated by Sir E. Belcher, in the *Starling*, for 30 m. from its mouth. But for the prevailing strong winds, which made the passage toilsome, he might easily have gone farther. According to native accounts there is 10 ft. of water in the channel for 30 m. more.

ESURDA, or **ESUNDA**, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 60 m. S. Jeypoor, near l. bank Bumra. It is a well-built town, of pleasing appearance, inclosed by a ditch and a strong wall, and defended by a citadel near its centre.

ETAWAH [add.], a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provinces. The **DISTRICT**, between lat. 26° 21' and 27° 9' N.; lon. 73° 46' and 79° 49' E., is bounded N. by Mynpoorie and Furruckabad, E. Cawnpore, S. Bundelcund, S.W. Scindia's Dominions, and W. Agra; area, 1674 sq. m. The whole dist. lies within the Doab, except a small strip which lies along the r. bank of the Jumna. The soil in the E. and N.E. is generally fertile, but becomes indifferent towards the Jumna, and still more so beyond it, where the surface is rugged, wild, and in some parts almost barren. The principal spring crops are wheat, barley, gram, and other kinds of pulse; the autumnal crops, opium, sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, rice, jowar, and bajra. The fruits include apples, mangoes, plantains, guavas, oranges, citrons, limes, lemons, and remarkably fine melons. Among the wild quadrupeds are jackals, hyænas, wolves, wild hogs, antelopes, and porcupines. Birds, including falcons, peacocks, and the small species in almost endless variety, are said literally to crowd the trees; guinea-fowl and the common gallinaceous poultry run wild in the jungle. The climate is very trying to European constitutions; in no other part of India are the hot winds more frequent and scorching. Pop. 481,224.—The **TOWN**, cap. of the above dist., situated about 1 m. E. of the Jumna, on the E. Indian railway, 206 m. (by rail) N.W. Allahabad, and 63 m. S.E. Agra. has a striking appearance, many of the houses occupying small isolated summits, separated by deep, narrow, precipitous ravines. The interior, however, is very indifferent, and exhibits many symptoms of decay, and much appearance of poverty and wretchedness. The fort, situated on a high sandhill overlooking the Jumna, is of limited dimensions; the jail is one of the largest in the N.W. Provinces. The British cantonment, which lies on a wide sandy plain, 1 m. N.W. of the town, has never been a favourite station, and for some time before the late mutiny was occupied only by a wing of native infantry. The sepoys then belonging to it mutinied in the latter end of May, 1857. Pop. 17,783.

ETIMADPOOR, or **ATAMADPOOR**, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and about 20 m. E.N.E. Agra. It is an inconsiderable place, situated in a district much cut up by deep precipitous ravines; is surrounded by a mud wall of no great strength, and possesses a well-supplied bazaar. Within the town is a large tank, embanked by strong walls of masonry, and having in its centre a polygonal building of two stories, crowned by a dome.

ETZATLAN, a tn. Mexico, state Jalisco, 42 m. W. Guadalaxara; with 2834 inhabitants, employed in agriculture and mining.

EUFALA, a tn. U. States, Alabama, 70 m. S.E. Montgomery, beautifully situated r. bank Chattahoochee, which is here navigable from November to June. It occupies a height about 200 ft. above the water, contains several churches, and, in addition to some general trade, used to export annually about 20,000 bales of cotton, the produce of the surrounding plantations. Pop. 3000.

EUGÉNIE, an archipelago, nearly in the centre of Victoria Bay, on the S.W. coast of Manchooria, in the Sea of Japan. The islands, about twenty in number, vary much in size, the largest having an area of about 20 sq. m., and are hilly and covered with verdure. The trees, mostly oaks, of superior quality, and hazel, are thinly scattered. Some of the islands afford good anchorages for ships of the largest burden. They are inhabited apparently by Chinese and Koreans.

EUPATORIA [add.], a tn. Russia, the Crimea, 50 m. N. Sebastopol. It is noted as the place of debarkation of the allied armies of England and France, in September, 1854, when they effected their first landing in the Crimea, and a few days afterwards encountered the Russians in the battle of the Alma.

EVANSVILLE, a tn. U. States, Indiana, cap. co. Vanderburg, on a height above the Ohio, at the terminus of the Erie and Wabash canal, and on the Evansville and Crawfordsville railway, 140 m. S.W. Indianapolis. Owing to a remarkable bend which the Ohio makes here Evansville has sometimes been designated the 'crescent city.' It contains twenty-two churches, including almost all denominations, various public schools, three public libraries, and a national marine hospital erected by the general government. Coal and iron abounding in the neighbourhood give great facilities to manufactures, and accordingly numerous factories, machine shops, and mills have been erected. Pop. (1860), about 11,484.

EVEREST, a mountain, Asia, in the N. of Nepal; lat. 27° 59' 17" N.; lon. 85° 58' 6" E. It is the loftiest summit of the Himalaya, having a height of 29,002 ft., while Kinchinjunga, which used to claim that honour, and is situated to the E. of it, in lat. 27° 42' 9" N.; lon. 88° 11' 26" E., is only 28,156 ft., and Dwalagiri, to the W. of it, in lat. 28° 41' 48" N.; lon. 83° 32' 9" E., is only 26,826. Colonel Waugh, who first measured it in conducting the trigonometrical survey of India, has given it the name of Mount Everest, in honour of Colonel Everest, his distinguished predecessor.

EXMOUTH, an isl. British America, Arctic regions, in the W. entrance of Belcher Channel; lat. 77° 15' N.; lon. 95° 50' W. When seen from a distance it attracts attention by the redness of its colour, produced by the strata of red



EXMOUTH ISLAND.—From Belcher's Last of the Arctic Voyages.

sandstone, of which the greater part of it is composed. On the summit, which has a height of 567 ft., this sandstone is capped by a fossiliferous limestone. Vegetation is more luxuriant than usual in the same region, and game also appears to be abundant, not only geese, ducks, ptarmigan, and hares frequenting it in great numbers, but deer also. Notwithstanding this abundance it is not inhabited, and does not seem even to be visited by natives.

EXUMA [add.], two islands, W. Indies, Bahamas, partly intersected by the tropic of Cancer:—1, *Great Exuma*, about 25 m. long, between N.W. by W. and S.E. by E., with a varying breadth of 1 to 5 m., is low and swampy, and skirted by sandbanks and small cays on the S., but becoming more firm and elevated on the N., attains the height of 50 to 100 ft. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in raising stock and provisions, which they dispose of to small coasters, who carry them to Nassau in New Providence. Along the N. shore are several secure harbours, for vessels drawing 14 or 15 ft. Pop. about 2000.—2, *Little Exuma*, separated from the former by a small shallow channel almost fordable at low water, is about 8 m. long from E.S.E. to W.N.W., but is narrow and low, and contains only about 160 inhabitants, who find their chief employment in a valuable salt-pond.

EYN-NEJM [‘fountain of the star’], a vil. E. Arabia, kingdom Nejd, 200 m. E. Riad, at one time famous for a hot sulphureous spring, covered with an open cupola, and largely frequented for the cure of cutaneous diseases and paralysis. But the government a few years ago destroyed both well and cupola, ‘lest the people should put their trust in the waters rather than in God.’

EYRE, LAKE, a large sheet of water, almost worthy of being denominated a sea, in S. Australia, lying between lat. 28° 20' and 29° 30' S., and lon. 135° and 140° E. The rivers Frome and Clayton empty themselves into this lake, whose northern boundaries are not as yet defined with any degree of accuracy. The country on the W. side is sandy and barren, but occasionally relieved by hills that attain a considerable elevation. To the S. there are numerous creeks, which promote a rank but prolific vegetation. The districts bordering on Lake Eyre and Lake Torrens were thoroughly explored by M'Donnell Stuart in 1859-60, who, again examining a part of its shore in 1861, found it edged with a layer of salt, 3 inches thick, upon clay.

EYTAH, or **ETA**, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Mynpoorie, 50 m. N.E. Agra, occupies a low site almost completely flooded in the rainy season, is surrounded by a mud wall, and has a well-supplied bazaar.

EYWANOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 20 m. N.E. Brinn, on the Hanna. It has an ancient castle, surrounded by a ditch and flanked with bastions; a Jewish infirmary, and three annual fairs; and contains 2000 inhabitants.

F.

FACING ISLAND, Australia, on the coast of Queensland, off Port Curtis, and just below the tropic of Capricorn; lat. 23° 45' S.; lon. 151° 25' E.; is 8½ m. long, and 2½ m. at its greatest width; and is generally low, the most elevated part, Signal Hill, situated at its S. end, reaching only to an altitude of 275 ft. Its shores are muddy and covered with mangroves, which fringe the creeks or cluster upon extensive swamps, while the interior presents no richer vegetation than coarse sedgy grass and small bushes, with the usual monotonous gum-trees. A series of low sand-hills extends along the coast. A kind of rock-oyster is found here, and the island also furnishes quails, the blue mountain-parrots, curlews, godwits, and bustards.

FAIRFIELD, two places, U. States:—1, A tn. Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, and on the New York and New-haven railway, 60 m. S.W. Hartford. It consists principally of one broad street, with spacious hotels in its vicinity for the accommodation of summer visitors. The business of the town is carried on chiefly at the harbour of Southport, situated about 2 m. to the W., at the mouth of Mile River; but owing to the rivalry of Bridgeport, at the terminus of the Naugatuck and Housatonic railways, seems not to be increasing. Pop. 4379.—2, A vil. Iowa, cap. co. Jefferson, on Big Cedar Creek, 52 m. S.S.W. Iowa city. It possesses a branch of the state university and a female seminary, and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 1692.

FAIRHAVEN, or **FAIR HAVEN**, two places, U. States:—1, A vil. Connecticut, on both sides of the Quinepiack, which here expands into a bay, extending to Newhaven harbor, and is crossed by two wooden bridges—one for the railway and the other for ordinary traffic. It is a cheerful, well-built place, with many fine villas, possesses five churches, four building-yards, and a number of vessels, engaged partly in the Mediterranean and partly in the W. India trade; and is famous for its oysters, of which about 750,000 bushels are annually taken. Pop. about 4000.—2, A vil. Massachusetts, on the Acushnet, at its mouth in Buzzard's Bay, and on a branch of the Cape Cod, and on the Bedford branch of the Boston and Providence railways, 50 m. S.E. Boston. It contains eleven churches, a high-school, and a savings-bank; paper and cotton mills, a brass foundry, and soap, candle, and oil factories. An expansion of the river forms a fine harbour, and a good deal of shipping belonging to the place is engaged in the whale fishery. Pop. 3118.

FALKENAU, a tn. Austrian empire, circle and about 24 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz; with manufactures of cotton goods, dyeworks, bleacheries, glass refineries, two mills, and 1800 inhabitants.

FALTSHI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, circle of same name, r. bank Pruth, 53 m. S.S.E. Jassy. The camp in which Peter the Great allowed himself to be completely surrounded, in 1714, and was in consequence compelled to sign the treaty of Hush, was in the vicinity.

FAMAKA, or **FAMOKA**, a vil. Africa, Sennar, r. bank Blue Nile, opposite Fazoklo.

FANNING, an isl. N. Pacific, belonging to what has been called American Polynesia, in lat. 3° 59' N.; lon. 159° 20' W. It is about 5 m. in diameter, nearly circular, and almost covered with cocoa palms. It possesses a good harbour, is abundantly supplied with excellent fresh water, and promises to become of some importance, having been formally taken possession of by the British crown, on the 8th of February, 1861.

FAOU (LE), a small maritime tn. France, dep. Finistère, 17 m. E.S.E. Brest, in a smiling valley on the Faou, where it joins the Brest Roads. It has some saw-mills, and trade in cattle, wine, brandy, and grain; and its harbour, though small, is well frequented. Pop. 1115.

FARAH, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 22 m. N.W. Agra, about a mile from r. bank Jumna, in an open and well-cultivated country. It is built chiefly within an inclosure of what appears to have been at one time a very large serai, is defended by a square mud fort, with a bastion on each flank, and has a small but well-supplied bazaar.

FARALLON INGLES, a small but lofty isl. S. America, in the Bay of Panama, at the edge of the shoal off the river Buenaventura, 5 m. N.W. Brava Point, in lat. 8° 20' 36" N.; lon. 78° 24' 30" W. It is memorable as the spot where Dampier and his party, in 1681, on being prevented by the Spaniards from going by the Santa Maria or Clepo Rivers, sank their ship, and commenced their journey to the Atlantic. They travelled 110 m., occasionally crossing high mountains, but generally proceeding along valleys among deep and dangerous rivers, and in twenty-three days reached the Atlantic, near the Concepcion Cays, 60 m. W. of Golden Island in Caledonia Bay, in the Caribbean Sea, near the W. entrance of the Gulf of Darien.

FARMINGTON, a tn. U. States, Maine, cap. co. Franklin, on the Sandy River, and the terminus of a branch railway, 31 m. N.W. Augusta. It contains six churches, an academy, and numerous other schools; and being well supplied with water-power, possesses a large number of manufactories. Not a few of the inhabitants are employed in grazing, for which the district is well adapted. Pop. 3106.

FARO, a river, Western Africa, the source of which, not exactly known, is supposed to be near Mount Labul, about

lat. $6^{\circ} 20' N.$; lon. $10^{\circ} 40' E.$ It flows N.N.E. through Adamawa, and joins l. bank Benuwe, 35 m. E. Yola. Near the point of junction, when Dr. Barth crossed it, it had a breadth of about 600 yards, and was running with a rapid current, though its average depth was not more than 2 ft. In the rainy season this depth is much increased, and a sandy headland at the junction is laid almost entirely under water.

FARSHA, a vil. N. Africa, near the E. frontier of Kordofan, cap. Dar Hamar, or the Red Country; lat. about $13^{\circ} N.$; lon. $28^{\circ} 30' E.$ It consists of several hundred huts erected on the side of a gentle slope, and is the residence of the chief of the Hamar tribe, who, though nominally subject to Turkey since the conquest of Kordofan, is virtually independent. The district of Dar Hamar, over which his authority extends, consists of extensive plains, such as the Arabs delight to roam over, in many parts so destitute of water as to be completely parched and sterile during the hot season, but springing into comparative luxuriance during the rains; and in other parts possessed of such a depth of soil, and so far favoured by springs, that the characteristics of the desert disappear, and gigantic baobab-trees are seen. The Hamar, who have their capital in Farsha, are said to be able to muster 2000 men, most of them in mail shirts and helmets.—(*Petherick.*)

FATAWEL, a tn. Western Africa, Adamawa, to the E. of the Wandala range, 140 m. N.E. Yola, is particularly deserving of notice as the principal mart for ivory in this part of Africa.

FATSAN, or FAT-SHAN, a tn. China, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Quangtung or Canton, on an arm of the Canton River. It is said that towards the end of the 17th century it did not yield to Canton in wealth or population. Its decline is probably owing in part to a change in the river, which has left it with a channel only 4 ft. deep. It has still considerable manufactures of silks, cottons, mats, paper, and articles which are sent to Canton for export.

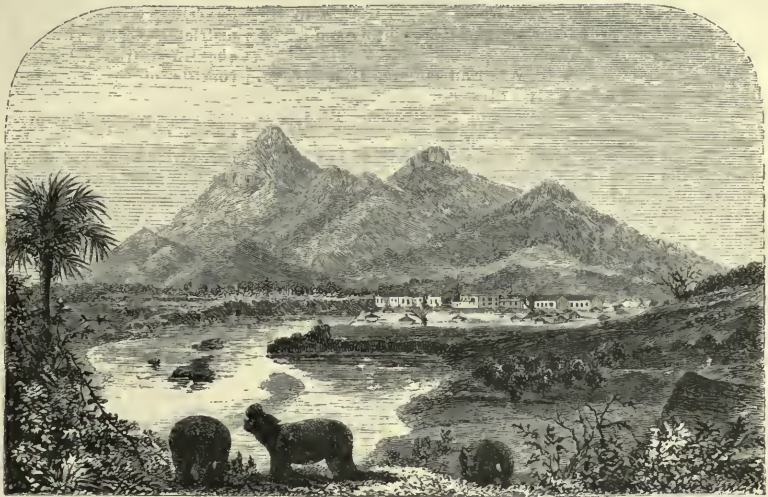
FAVOURITE'S ISLAND, a coral isl. of American Polynesia, in the N. Pacific; lat. $2^{\circ} 50' N.$; lon. $176^{\circ} 40' W.$

FAYETTEVILLE [add.], a tn. U. States, N. Carolina, at the head of navigation of Cape Fear River, 53 m. S. Raleigh. It is one of the largest and most stirring places in the state, contains several turpentine distilleries, cotton factories, and flour-mills; and carries on an active trade, particularly in lumber, tar, and turpentine, the materials of which are furnished by the pine forests covering a large part of the adjoining country. Pop. 4790.

FAZOKLO, or FAZOGLO, a vil. Africa, the most S. of Sennar, l. bank Blue Nile, at the foot of the mountain of same name; lat. $11^{\circ} 45' N.$; lon. $34^{\circ} 40' E.$ The huts which form the village are shaded by baobabs. It is remarkable as being the most S. point of the possessions of the viceroys of Egypt upon the Blue Nile, though his sovereignty here is merely nominal. Mehemet Ali built here two edifices, which he dignified with the name of palaces, and to which he said he would retreat in case of need. They are both in a ruinous condition. The mountain Fazoklo is the first of any importance met with when ascending the Blue Nile, and gives its name to the province around it. It stretches to the S., and then to the S.S.W., its S. boundary not admitting any precise definition.

FAZOKLO, or FAZOGLO, a prov. Africa, E. Soodan, to the S. of Sennar, l. bank Blue Nile, between lat. 11° and $12^{\circ} N.$, named from the mountain chain which forms its N. boundary; is very undulating, bristling with abrupt heights, and intersected by deep gorges. Its principal stream is the Tomate, which comes from the S., and after winding through the

province, falls into the Blue Nile below the village of Fazoklo. A great number of torrents, dry part of the year, furrow the province in all directions. Gneiss, granite, eurite, mica schist, and sieuite are the prevailing rocks, accompanied with feldspath, on which reposes auriferous alluvium. Gold is



MOUNT FAZOKLO, with Pasha's Palace and Village of Fannaka.—From Tremaux, Voyage au Soudan Oriental.

found in the sands everywhere, and has a purity of about 95. Vegetation is very vigorous; extensive and almost impenetrable forests cover the country; in dry places the mimosas prevail, and in moist places may be seen the great *Adansonia digitata*, the tamarind, ebony, *Cassia fistula*, three species of palms, euphorbias, and the bamboo, which forms thickets. The soil likewise produces many liliaceous, cucurbitaceous, and gramineous plants, but no wheat, and legumes, more especially haricots. The negroes cultivate only a little tobacco and maize. The fauna includes the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamos, lion, panther, and a kind of very ferocious hyæna, but few horned animals. The sheep have a short kind of wool, resembling hair, disposed over the body in patches of various shades of colour. Birds are numerous, and include the stork, the tailless eagle, the sacred ibis, the black ibis, and many grain-eating birds with rich plumage. The chief insect is the white ant, which destroys whatever is left within its reach.

There are three seasons in Fazoklo. Summer begins in February, when the heat attains to about 112° Fah. May comes in with violent storms, and during it there is rain twice or thrice each week, and during the three following months the rains are incessant; they diminish in September. Winter commences in October, and ends in January, during which time the morning is cold, and the afternoon warm. In the twenty-four hours the thermometer varies from 50° to 104° Fah.

The inhabitants are negroes and pagans, and go completely naked. They are called Berta, and their country is sometimes named Dar-Berta. The tribes are divided by the mountains or groups of mountains they inhabit; and they construct their dwellings—round bamboo-huts, covered with straw—in the most inaccessible localities, as a protection against their enemies the Gallas on the south, and the soldiers of the viceroys of Egypt on the north. The chief centres of population are those of the mountains of Cassan, Benchangourou, Singé, Fakaro, and Kamamille. The *mek* or king dwells in Cassan. The Bertas are quiet, abstemious, and live chiefly on fruits. They make a kind of beer of meal, which is both nutritive and intoxicating. They are occupied chiefly in gold-washing, but have also some tanneries for the preparation of hides. The merchants who come to purchase their gold, bring them in exchange salt, millet, cloth, and glass-beads. The Bertas are courageous. They are armed with skin-shields, large daggers, and lances, which they throw with great address; and on the appearance of an enemy they give the alarm by lighting fires on the tops of the hills.

Fazoklo was once an independent state, governed by an elected king, whose conduct was judged each year by a council of notables. During this examination the king remained seated on an ottoman, surrounded by armed men, ready to kill him should he be condemned. This custom was preserved till the reign of Yassin, who was massacred in 1838 by order of his judges. Fazoklo now pays tribute to the viceroy of Egypt, who has the right of appointing and deposing the chiefs of the country.

FEGYVERNEK, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Szolnok. It was once a place of some importance, but lost it in consequence of the inroads of the Turks. Tobacco is largely grown in the vicinity. Pop. 3618.

FELD, a vil. N. Arabia, on the S.E. side of the Selma chain, at the junction of the Syrian and a Persian pilgrim route to Mecca. It is the oldest village in the province, and is inhabited by about 150 families, who subsist by gathering fodder, and laying it up in store against the arrival of the pilgrims, to whom they then sell or exchange it.

FESTRITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Carniola, on a stream of same name in the Wochein Valley, 30 m. N.W. Laybach. Its inhabitants are engaged partly in agriculture and partly in mining coal and iron, and both smelting and manufacturing the latter. Pop. 5000.

FELVINCZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 25 m. S.S.E. Klausenburg, on the Maros. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Pop. 1150.

FERGUS, a vil. British America, Canada West, co. Wellington, on the Grand River, 48 m. W. by N. Toronto; with a Free and a Wesleyan church, two weekly newspapers, and a large trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 1000.

FERNANDO (SAN), a tn. Chili, prov. Colchagua, cap. dep. of same name, nearly equidistant from the W. base of the Cordilleras and the banks of the Tinguirien, 110 m. S.E. Valparaiso. It occupies a site so injudiciously chosen, as to be exposed to the winter floods; and consists of houses which, though compactly built, have, as well as the streets, a very poor appearance; the former being low and incommodious, and the latter ill paved and tortuous. The two churches are equally wretched, and the three schools are poorly attended. Though exposed to inundation San Fernando is 1410 ft. above sea-level. Pop., including the suburbs, about 12,000.

FERNANDO (SAN), a tn. Mexico, state Coahuila, in a fertile district, near the Rio Grande, 206 m. N. Saltillo. It stands on the Upper Salado, and was once an important military post, but suffered much during the war between Mexico and the U. States, and has never recovered its former prosperity. It still contains about 3000 inhabitants, whose chief employment is agriculture.

FERNEZELY (ALSO, KIS-BANYA, and FELSO), three nearly contiguous places, Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Szathmar, 42 m. E.S.E. Szathmar-Nemethi, near the N. frontiers of Transylvania. They have mineral springs, and mines of silver, copper, and lead, with smelting furnaces and other mining establishments; and an aggregate pop. of 3000.

FEROZABAD [add.], a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 24 m. E. Agra. It is of considerable size, surrounded by a wall, and indicates, both from the beautiful remains of splendour within it, and the numerous mounds and shapeless ruins outside, that it must once have been a place of great importance. The present inhabitants live chiefly in cottages thatched with straw. The bazaar is well supplied. Pop. 11,792.

FEROZEPORÉ, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Goorgaon, cap. pergunnah of same name, 74 m. S. Delhi. It is surrounded by a tolerably strong wall flanked with towers, and defended by a mud fort, which is mounted with cannon. Within the fort is the nabob's palace, which, though not large, is handsomely built and furnished in the English style. Pop. 7989.

FEROZPOOR [add.], a dist. and tn. India. The DIST., situated in Sirhind, is of very irregular shape, of somewhat indefinite limits, in consequence of several changes which took place after the termination of the Sikh war. Its centre seems to be nearly intersected by the parallel of 31° and the meridian of 75°. Neither its area nor its population can be stated. A great part of the surface is barren or covered with jungle, and not more than one-thirtieth is alleged to be

under cultivation. Evidences of its having once been in a more prosperous state are furnished by several ruined villages and towns, and fine wells now choked with rubbish. The great thing wanted is irrigation, and this might be furnished at comparatively little expense, by cutting a canal of only a mile long, which would convey water from the Sutlej to the Sukri, a dry watercourse or mullah which winds through the district.—The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., situated about 3 m. from l. bank Sutlej, and 50 m. S. by E. Lahore, consists of the town proper and a fort. The town, surrounded by a ditch and a mud wall, had fallen into a state of great decay and general wretchedness, when its occupation by the British completely changed its appearance. For its narrow lanes, in the filthiest state imaginable, and its mean houses huddled together in the most disorderly manner, have been substituted wide and handsome streets, with colonnaded rows of shops and long lines of warehouses. The fort, an irregular structure filled with earth to half the height of the walls, and crowded with mean brick and mud hovels, has also been remodelled and converted into an important British arsenal. On the breaking out of the mutiny some companies of the 45th N.I. nearly succeeded in seizing it, and when frustrated did not decamp till they were permitted, by some mismanagement, to commit much havoc in the town. Pop. about 6000.

FERTILE BELT, THE, a strip of country, British North America, on the N. boundary of the U. States, or between lat. 49° and 51° N. and lon. 95° and 98° W. The country on either side of this singular district is bleak, barren, and unsuitable for the settler; but the Fertile Belt itself is described as a partially wooded region, abounding in lakes and rich pastures. The soil is a rich, deep, vegetable mould, occasionally spreading out into open blooming prairies. But, as the winter endures for upwards of seven months, during which period the rivers and lakes are ice-bound, and the whole country clothed with snow, and as the heat of the summer is equally intense, it may be doubted whether the Fertile Belt will ever attract a steady immigration of European settlers. An attempt was made, however, as early as 1811, by the Earl of Selkirk to colonize a portion of it, and with many vicissitudes the Red River settlement has struggled on, until now its population, including Indian "half breeds," numbers about 6000 souls.

FIERSO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 12 m. S.W. Rovigo; with several churches, and 3238 inhabitants.

FIFENESS, the extreme E. point of Fifeshire, Scotland, about 2 m. E. by N. Crail. Its elevation above the sea is very slight, and it presents no features of grandeur or sublimity like other headlands. A reef, called the Carr Rocks, projects from it into the German Ocean, and has been the occasion of numerous shipwrecks.

FILLYO, a tn. Western Africa, Songhay country, 240 m. S.E. Timbuctoo, in a beautiful and fertile district. It consists of several detached groups of houses, built of clay, with elevated tower-like entrances, which give the whole place a castellated appearance. The vicinity has a rich embellishment of trees, and the surrounding fields bear heavy crops of corn. The inhabitants, almost all Songhay, are nominally subject to the Pullo chief of Jilgodi, but have an independent demeanour, and evidently detest the Fellatah yoke.

FILLMORE, a tn. U. States, Utah, of which it is the capital, about 150 m. almost due S. from the Great Slave Lake. It is inhabited by Mormons, and consists of houses made either of adobe or of fire-burned bricks. The only building of any pretension is the capitol, which is built of rough-hewn red sandstone in the form of a Greek cross, with a cupola of 60 ft. in diameter in its centre. The beautiful and commanding site of Fillmore, at the height of 5000 ft. above the sea, and at the foot of the main Wahsatch range, not seeming to compensate for its distance from the north and more populous district of the territory, the Mormon legislature in 1856 passed an act, removing the seat of government from it to Salt Lake City. In this they exceeded their powers, and Fillmore is still the recognized capital, though as yet it is a very paltry one, its pop. in 1860 being only 715.

FIORIO, a tn. Italy, on the W. shore of the island of Ischia, at the N.W. entrance of the Bay of Naples. It is the largest town on the island, and, though consisting of narrow streets, is clean and well built, with many handsome houses of two stories. On a rocky promontory jutting into the

sea a church and monastery occupy the site of an old castle, of which the crenellated walls still remain. The inhabitants of Ischia are bold and skilful sailors, often venturing in their small boats to Genoa and the coast of Africa. Pop. 6000.

FISHKILL, two places, U. States.—1, A vil. and township, New York, opposite Newburg, on the Hudson River and the Hudson railway. The vil., situated on Fishkill Creek, contains four or five churches and an academy. Pop. of township, 9546.—2, *Fishkill Landing*, a vil. at the mouth of the above-named creek, with several churches, an iron foundry, a machine-shop, some factories, and a number of stores. There is a ferry between it and Newburg. P. 2544.

FITZROY [add.], an isl. near the N.E. coast of Australia, 5 m. N.E. Cape Grafton, is about 5 m. in circuit; its surface is generally high and well wooded, with two peaks, one of which is 861 ft. in height. The rock when exposed is granitic. The prickly calamus palm, pomegranate, and a kind of yam abound upon it.

FLATTERY, a cape, U. States, territory Washington, on the Pacific, the N.W. extremity of the land at the entrance of Juan de Fuca Strait; lat. 48° 24' N.; lon. 124° 43' W. About 12 m. S. of it are the Flattery rocks, which extend some distance outwards, and have a considerable elevation. Upon Tatoosh, off the cape, is a lighthouse.

FLEISSEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. N.N.W. Eger, on the frontiers of Saxony; with a Protestant church, manufactures of hosiery and calico, paper, cotton, and other mills; and 1500 inhabitants.

FLINDERS, the name of two isls.—1, An isl., the largest of the Furneaux group, situated in the E. entrance of Bass Strait, between the N.E. of Tasmania and the S.E. of Australia. It is about 36 m. long by 21 m. broad, and is traversed by several ridges, one of which, high, barren, and mountainous, presents a bold and abrupt front to the W., but slopes gradually on the E. down to a low sandy beach. The Strzelecki Peaks, forming the culminating points of this ridge, are 2550 ft. above the sea. On the W. the island is fronted by several small islands, under the lee of which shelter from westerly winds may be obtained. On the E. the shore forms nearly a straight line of sandy beach for about 19 m., and then becomes diversified by three remarkable peaks, called the Patriarchs, which rise from the low sandy shore, and are detached by a similar sandy plain from the high barren mountains on the W. Off the E. extremity of the island, and in the vicinity of the loftiest of these peaks, lie the Babel Isles, so named by Captain Flinders, from the discordant and various notes of the innumerable birds frequenting them.—2, An isl. off the coast of S. Australia, about lat. 34° S.; lon. 134° E. It is the largest and most central of the Investigator group, and is nearly in the form of a square, each side measuring from 3 to 5 m., with rocks projecting from the intermediate points. When Flinders visited it it was frequented by hairy seals, sooty petrels, and small kangaroos. The only good anchorage is on the N.

FLINT, a tn. U. States, Michigan, cap. co. Genesee, 48 m. N.W. Detroit, on the line of railway from Port Huron to Grand Haven. It stands in a fertile district, is the seat of the Michigan asylum for the deaf, dumb, and blind; possesses abundance of water-power, and carries on an active trade. Pop. 2950.

FLINT, a river, U. States, rises in the W. part of Georgia, near Fayetteville, flows S., and at the S.W. extremity of the state unites with the Challohoochee in forming the Appalachicola. Its whole course is about 300 m., of which a large portion is navigable.

FLINT, an island in the Pacific Ocean, S.W. of the Marquesas Islands; lat. 11° 26' S.; lon. 151° 48' W.; is a narrow strip of coral about 1½ m. long, surrounded with breakers, which render it almost impossible for a boat to land. It was discovered in 1801.

FLORES, ENDEH, or MANGERAI [add.], an isl. Indian Archipelago, forming one of the volcanic group stretching eastward from Java; bounded N. by the Java Sea, S. the Indian Ocean, E. the Strait of Flores, which separates it from the islands of Adenara and Solor, and W. by the Strait of Mangerai or Mangerye, which separates it from the island of Komodo; lat. 8° 3' to 9° 59' S.; lon. 119° 40' to 123° 1' E.; 240 m. long, by 20 m. to 40 m. broad; area about 4035 geo. sq. m. The N.E. point is named Cape Flores. On the E.

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and W. coast there are good harbours for large vessels. On the S. coast are volcanoes; and on the E. side of the island is the peak of Lobetabi, 7117 ft. high, in the vicinity of which dwells a tribe very inimical to Europeans. There are likewise other lofty mountains, as Romba or Goonong Keo, also a volcano, 9159 ft. high; Goonong Rokka, 6555 ft.; and the peak of Larantooka, 5091 ft. high; and others. The interior of the island is not well known. It is mountainous, well wooded, and not unfruitful, and has warm springs. Among the products are buffaloes, oxen, goats, swine, dogs, fowls, tortoises, and birds'-nests; sapan and sandal wood, maize, rice, wild cinnamon, and a small quantity of the best cotton in the archipelago; sulphur, pumice-stone, copper, some gold and iron, and on the coast amber. The inhabitants, estimated to number 250,000, are of Malay extraction, but, unlike other Malays, build their houses on the ground, in place of elevating them upon posts. From Celebes vessels arrive annually in February and March, laden with gold, ivory, common earthenware, native cloths, &c., and take back in August and September birds'-nests, cordage, and oil. In former times slaves were exported from Mangerai, and were much sought after. The principal places of trade are Mangerai in the N., and Endeh in the S. coast. Since August 6, 1851, in consequence of a treaty then concluded, the whole island belongs to the Dutch, though the Portuguese claim some portions of it, and possess a fort on the E. coast at Larantooka, where some of the natives are Christians.

FLUSHING, a vil. U. States, New York, at the head of a bay opening into Long Island Sound. It contains ten churches, and several schools and seminaries, and is surrounded by extensive nurseries and gardens, which attract numerous visitors from New York, the distance being only 8 m., and the communication constant by steamer or rail.

FOGHA, a valley, Western Africa, prov. Kebbi, about 125 m. S.W. Sokoto. It is bordered on the E. by a hilly chain, separating it from another valley in Mauri, is partly occupied by a backwater of the Niger, so devoid of current that it seems almost stagnant, and where widest has a breadth of about 1000 yards. The sloping banks of the valley are adorned with a profusion of doum-palm, and the flat below is clothed with rank grass. The ground is so strongly impregnated with saline particles, that a good deal of salt is manufactured by the simple process of putting the earth into funnels made of straw and reeds, pouring water over it, boiling the liquid thus obtained, and forming the sediment into the shape of a small loaf. The inhabitants, who are of the Fulbe or Fellatah race, suffer much from the incessant warfare waged against them by the Dendi.

FOKSHANI, or FOKSICIANI [add.], a tn. Turkey in Europe, 45 m. W.N.W. Galatz, on the Milkov, an affluent of the Sereth, which divides it into two parts, one of which is in Moldavia and the other in Walachia. The part in Moldavia is the seat of a civil and a criminal court, possesses a normal school, carries on an active trade with Galatz, particularly in corn, and has a pop. of 20,000, while that of the Walachian portion does not exceed 3000.

FOKTU, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Pesth-Solt, 9 m. W. Kalocsa; with a beautiful archiepiscopal summer residence, and 3064 inhabitants, who are nearly equally divided between Protestants and R. Catholics.

FOLTITCHENI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, cap. circle Sucezawa, on the Samosch, near the frontiers of Bukowina, 68 m. W.N.W. Jassy. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, possesses a normal school, has an important annual fair, and carries on an active trade, particularly in cattle. Pop. 3000.

FOND DU LAC, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, cap. co. of same name, at the S. end of Lake Winnebago, and on the Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac, and on the Milwaukee and Fond du Lac railways, 60 m. N.E. Madison. It is pleasantly situated on a wooded slope descending towards the lake, and possesses eight churches, a steam woollen factory, several large stores, and a great number of flour and saw-mills. Pop. 5450.

FONTANA FREDDA, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. Udine, on the railway, 4 m. W. Pordenone. It is memorable for the victory gained in its neighbourhood, on 16th April, 1809, by the Archduke John over the viceroy Eugene Beauharnois. Pop. 3026.

FOO-CHOW [add]. For ten years after this port was open to foreign commerce in 1843, the trade was insignificant compared with what it has become after the second decade of years. At first the native merchants were exceedingly jealous of foreigners, and placed every obstacle in their way to the inland trade. On the occupation of Shanghai by the Taiping rebels in 1853, the tea-men stopped the supply of tea from the Bohea country to that port, where it was shipped, and directed their stocks to be carried down the river Min to Foo-chow, where the foreign ships followed and took in their cargoes. Not only did this traffic continue during the time Shanghai was held by the rebels, a period of eighteen months, but the route was found to be shorter, and hence the trade more profitable, so that it never returned to Shanghai; consequently Foo-chow has become the great outpost for the black tea district. Before that period scarcely a chest of tea appeared on the export list, and now it is the second largest port for the shipment of tea in China. In 1853 the exports did not exceed £43,000, and the imports £46,000. As compared with 1863 there was a very perceptible falling off in

1864 in the tonnage of British vessels in the port, as is thus shown:—

	Arrived.		Departed.	
	vessels.	tonn.	vessels.	tonn.
1863	332	149,726	327	147,663
1864	325	131,123	325	131,541

The decrease is accounted for by a falling off in the paper and tea trade to Tien-tsin, and by the disturbed state of the neighbouring provinces. But both the imports and exports have increased in value.

	Imports.	Exports.
1863	£2,071,107	£3,503,751
1864	2,207,774	3,890,889

The rebel disturbances, however, have so much interfered with trade, and induced the levying of so exorbitant taxes, that commerce is thrown into confusion, and the provisions of the treaty of Tien-tsin have become almost a dead letter in the port. The returns of opium show a decrease, the value of it in 1863 being £1,221,373, and in 1864 £1,086,834. And less tea was exported to Great Britain and Europe in 1864 than previously, but there were increasing demands for it for Australia, which is supplied almost entirely from



Foo chow. The total export of tea in 1864 was valued at £3,711,003, and amounted to 64,967,800 lbs.; in 1863 the totals were £3,230,485, and 61,000,180 lbs.

At this port the weights used are the same as the English pound weight, the picul being 100 lbs. The teas bought chiefly with Mexican dollars, or orders from native bankers upon correspondents in the tea districts; and paper currency is used in the city, representing metallic value equivalent to two, three, four, and five shillings. From the animosity shown, at the opening of the port, by the inhabitants of Foo-chow to the foreigners admitted to trade with them under the sanction of their own government, and the danger of exasperating them by their presence, which in several cases led to outrages, none of the foreign traders have taken up their abode within the walls of the city. The only foreigner resident there is the British consul, who deemed it a matter of policy to maintain the prestige of his country at all hazards. All the other foreign residents live in the suburbs. The total foreign population in 1864 was 129, of whom 89 were British. There were 30 mercantile houses, 13 sundries, 3 missionary establishments, 8 consulates and consular agents, 7 pilots, 27 insurance agencies, and a branch of the imperial maritime customs, with 16 British, 3 French, and 2 German officials. The Taoutai, or head mandarin of the city, is the superintendent of trade.—(Williams' *Chinese Commercial Guide; China Directory, 1864; Chinese Customs Returns.*)

FOO-CHOO, or **FU-CHU**, a bay and tn. China, in the Gulf of Leao-tong, on the W. coast of the peninsula of the Regent's Sword; lat. (of town), 39° 40' N.; lon. 121° 50' E. The BAY, which is the next inlet N. of Hulu Shan, is formed on the S. W.

by a promontory, which terminates in a projecting reef. This avoided, excellent anchorage is found to the N.E. in 5 fathoms water, with an isl. in front, which, from its appearance, has received the name of Flat Top. The land on the N. side of the bay is of singular formation, bearing so strong a resemblance to extensive fortifications, that it is difficult at first sight to believe it to be natural.—The town, situated on a river a little above its mouth in the bay, is said to command no trade except in coal, which is worked in its vicinity, and exported both in its natural state and in the form of manufactured fuel.

FOO-KEE-HIEN, a tn. China, l. bank Yang-tze-kiang, near the N.E. frontiers of prov. Sechen. It is a town of the third rank, and possesses considerable literary fame, containing immense numbers of students and lettered men of every grade. Among the most remarkable of its buildings is the Wen-tchang-koun, or temple of literary composition, where the assemblies of the literary corporation are held, and the examinations for degrees take place. Adjoining it is a magnificent garden, in the middle of which rises an octagonal tower of four stories, affording from its summit a fine view of the various quarters of the town, with its embattled walls, the windings of the Yang-tze-kiang, and the surrounding country dotted with villages and farm-houses, and covered with rich and varied vegetation. On one side of the garden a pretty Confucian pagoda stands among large and lofty trees; and on the other side is a range of little cells, in which, during the examinations, the students are shut up with nothing but pens, ink, and paper, to answer the questions put to them.

FORDHAM, a vil. U. States, New York, on the New York and Haerlem railway, 12 m. N.N.E. New York city. It is the seat of St. John's college and St. Joseph's theological seminary, two prominent R. Catholic institutions. The buildings of the college consist mainly of an old country mansion and outhouses, to which from time to time additions have been made. In 1859 it had eighteen professors and tutors, all Jesuits, except three, and was attended by 125 students. The seminary, which has a church attached to it with a tall spire, is an imposing edifice of gray stone. The village contains two or three other churches, and is a favourite summer residence.

FORNO DI ZOLDO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 14 m. N. Belluno. In the vicinity a seam of coal and a mine of argenteriferous lead are wrought. Pop. 3252.

FORT DES MOINES, a tn. U. States, Iowa, cap. co. Polk, 100 m. W. Iowa city, at the junction of the Des Moines and Racoon, the former of which is being made navigable for steamboats up to the town. It is a flourishing place, having ample water-power, which drives several saw and flour mills, abundance of timber, and a valuable coal-field. Pop. 3965.

FORTEAU, a bay, British America, in the Strait of Belle Isle, on the E. coast of Labrador. It is 4 m. wide at its entrance, between Points Amour and Forteau, and runs N. for 2½ m. between high and green table-lands of sandstone. At its head is a considerable and rapid river of the same name, abounding with salmon, and on the W. side a fine cascade. There is a church, parsonage, and resident clergyman of the Church of England at the settlement. The bay is the best roadstead in the strait, and vessels may anchor anywhere towards its head in 10 to 13 fathoms over sandy bottom. The Jersey merchants have large fishing establishments on its shores. On Amour Point there is a lighthouse in the form of a circular stone tower, faced with brick. It is 109 ft. high, and 155 ft. above the sea, and is visible in clear weather at the distance of 18 m. During fogs signals are made with a fog-whistle.

FORT ELLICE, British America, one of the stations of the Hudson's Bay Company, beautifully situated r. bank Assiniboine, 280 m. above its junction with the Red River of the North; lat. 50° 24' 32" N.; lon. 101° 48' W. It was once a post of considerable importance, being the dépôt of supplies to the Swan River district. In this respect, however, Fort Pelly has been substituted for it, and it has in consequence become only a secondary station. The buildings are constructed of wood, and surrounded by a high picket inclosure. The trade, carried on with the Plain Crees and the Ojibways, consists chiefly in pemmican and dried meat, obtained from them in exchange for European articles.

FORT GARRY, Brit. N. Amer. See **GARRY** in *Supp.*
FORT LEAVENWORTH, a military post, U. States, Kansas, r. bank Missouri, 30 m. above the junction of the Kansas River. It was established in 1827 as a general rendezvous for troops proceeding westward, and as a dépôt for all the forts on the Santa Fé and Oregon routes. For these purposes it is well adapted, as nearly all the great military roads of the territories intersect it. It contains barracks and an hospital for the troops, warehouses, and stabling for 8000 horses and 15,000 mules. Several large farms are cultivated in connection with the fort. The town of Leavenworth is only about 2 m. distant.

FORT MADISON, a tn. U. States, Iowa, cap. co. Lee, on the Mississippi, 12 m. above the lower rapids. It occupies the site of a frontier fort, which was erected in 1808 for defence against the Indians, and was burned down in 1813 when the garrison was obliged to evacuate it. The present town is well built, with a good proportion of brick houses, and possesses a substantial courthouse, half a dozen churches, and a state penitentiary. Its manufactures are rapidly increasing in importance, and its favourable position as a shipping point for the lumber, grain, and pork of the surrounding districts, has already given it an extensive trade. Pop. 2886.

FORT RILEY, a military post, U. States, Kansas, at the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill forks of Kansas River. It is situated on the great emigrant route to New Mexico and California, about 140 m. from Fort Leavenworth, with which it is connected by an excellent military road. Its stone barracks are sufficient for eight companies of

infantry, and large accommodation has also been provided for cavalry.

FORT WAYNE, a tn. U. States, Indiana, cap. co. Allen, at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph, which here form the Maumee, on the Wabash and Erie canal, 105 m. N.N.E. Indianapolis. It stands in a beautiful and well-cultivated district, possesses fifteen churches, one of them a R. Catholic cathedral, and a German female school under the charge of nuns; and carries on an active trade. It occupies the site of Twightwel, an old village of the Miami Indians, who were removed W. of the Mississippi in 1841, and, though thus of comparatively recent origin, it contained in 1860 10,388 inhabitants.

FORT WILLIAM, British America, a station or settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the N. or left bank of the Kaministiquia, at its mouth, on the W. shore of Lake Superior. It consists of a small fort sufficiently strong to resist any Indian attack, and a garden, formed of soil brought from some distance, and having an area of about an acre and three-quarters. Opposite to the fort is a large island formed by the middle channel of the Kaministiquia. This island, once almost covered with wood, chiefly tamarack, was gradually cleared to a great extent for fuel; and, where not again covered by a second growth, is partly occupied as the site of an Ojibway village, and partly as pasture ground, grazed by a herd of cows belonging to the company, which swim across the river, a distance of 400 ft., twice every day, when passing to and fro between the island and the farmyard in the vicinity of the fort.—(*Hind.*)

FOTH, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 12 m. N.N.E. Pesth, not far from the railway; with a handsome R. Catholic church, and a beautiful castle with a fine park; and 2000 inhabitants, mostly Protestants.

FOTSHA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Herzegovina, at the confluence of the Shiotna with the Drin, 22 m. S.E. Bosna Serai. It is beautifully situated, contains twelve mosques, and is celebrated for its knives and sword cutlery, which in excellence vie with those of Constantinople. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000.

FOVEAUX, a strait, New Zealand, separating the Middle or Munster Island from the South or Stewart Island. It extends for 30 m. in a W.N.W. and E.S.E. direction, from the N.W. end of Stewart Island to the island of Ruapuki, which lies in its E. entrance, is generally about 15 m. wide, and has a depth of 15 to 28 fathoms over a sandy bottom. The approach from the eastward is rendered somewhat formidable, both by the position of Ruapuki, and the islets, reefs, and tide rippings which surround it in almost every direction. The danger, however, from the island is less than it seems, as there is a clear channel on each side of it with not less than 12 fathoms water. After the island is passed the N. shore presents new dangers, as it is studded with islets and reefs, some of them extending 8 m. from the coast, and not always visible. Even here, too, the dangers are more apparent than real, as there always remains a clear navigating width of not less than 10 m. The greatest difficulty in navigating Foveaux Strait is the boisterous weather which is almost invariably met with. S.W. but more frequently N.W. gales blow with more or less violence, and without regard to seasons, throughout the whole year, frequently continuing without intermission for many days, and then lulling for a few hours only to return with renewed violence. Hence vessels passing westward through the strait are sometimes weeks in getting round the S.W. extremity of the Middle Island. Even when there it may only be to encounter a new difficulty arising from a strong current, which, should the wind fall or prove unfavourable, may have the effect of driving them back again within the strait. For these reasons the passage of the strait from the E. is not to be recommended to any but steam vessels; it is otherwise with the passage from the W., as a slant wind, S.W. or N.W., may always be calculated upon.

FRAMPTON, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Dorchester, 33 m. S. by E. Quebec; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, several schools, and an extensive trade in pork, butter, and cattle. Pop. 1000.

FRANCE [add.] The material prosperity and progress of the empire have been greatly augmented by wise legislation and by the commercial enterprise which has been aroused within the last few years. Among the domestic economical

reforms in practice or contemplation, the facilitating the formation of companies upon the 'limited liability' system, and of co-operative societies among the working-classes, will give a great impulse to trading enterprise. Measures of various kinds, affording liberty and encouragement to local as well as general effort, are also promoting the same movement. The good results of the policy of the emperor and the government are shown in the great extent to which commerce has already been increased and developed. For example, the imports rose to £99,200,000 in 1864, exhibiting an increase of £2,160,000 over 1863, of £11,280,000 over 1862; and, allowing for the extraordinary quantity of corn introduced in 1861, in consequence of the bad harvest, an increase of £15,960,000 over 1861. The principal article imported in 1864 was cotton, which amounted to £12,600,000—the value of that imported in 1863 being £10,480,000, and in 1862 £5,040,000; the greatest part of this cotton is purchased direct from Egypt and India. The exports, in like manner, have risen greatly in amount, and prove the influence of the new commercial system. French produce exported in 1861

was of the value of £77,050,400; in 1862, £89,707,240; in 1863, £105,702,360; and in 1864, £116,017,560; showing an increase in the four years of nearly 50 per cent. The augmentation has been chiefly in tissues of various kinds, the following figures contrasting them in the two years 1861 and 1864—

Tissues.	1861.	1864.
	£	£
Silk	13,315,610	15,880,840
Wool	7,519,960	14,197,960
Cotton	2,253,880	3,262,520
Flax or Hemp	594,880	907,680

The commercial relations between France and Britain show a decrease in the imports into France from Britain, in 1864, of £2,200,000, while the exports to Great Britain rose £3,240,000 above the previous year. The 'special commerce' between the two countries in the years 1863 and 1864 is shown in these tables—

IMPORTS INTO FRANCE FROM GREAT BRITAIN.			EXPORTS FROM FRANCE TO GREAT BRITAIN.		
Description.	1863.	1864.	Description.	1863.	1864.
	£	£		£	£
Raw Hides	357,960	309,680	Cattle	208,200	343,000
Woolens	2,306,720	2,492,600	Eggs	918,160	1,104,720
Silk and Waste	4,747,680	3,493,880	Butter	817,520	1,141,720
Corn and Flour	178,000	18,520	Woolens	278,880	416,160
Coal	877,400	903,920	Hair	425,600	629,880
Cotton	5,058,760	4,677,720	Plumes	193,720	185,640
Cast Iron	580,520	112,320	Silk and Waste	1,063,000	816,560
Bar Iron and Rails	19,840	1,920	Corn	840,960	854,000
Iron in Plates and Sheets	75,200	39,920	Dried Vegetables	878,320	948,560
„ other sorts	15,400	7,360	Preserved Fruits	603,920	516,360
Steel in Bar	31,440	16,160	Seeds	296,480	474,080
„ in Sheet	18,240	9,720	Sugar, Raw	236,560	140,720
„ other kinds	19,640	26,440	„ Refined	264,880	400,720
Copper ore	58,040	72,920	Resins	791,120	822,840
Copper (Rolled, &c.)	1,051,640	810,000	Garance	134,520	158,400
Tin	246,120	293,720	Drills	258,400	290,600
Cotton Yarns	195,680	188,520	Chemical Products	411,920	599,840
Woolen Yarns	351,160	329,200	Garancine	142,120	103,720
Goats' hair Yarns	173,920	204,240	Wines	1,322,920	1,505,520
Tissues of Cotton	257,840	286,480	Spirits	1,546,960	2,198,960
„ Wool	924,240	935,400	Tissues of Wool	3,452,440	3,801,000
„ Silk	88,960	148,360	„ Silk	7,232,080	7,500,800
„ Flax, Hemp, and Jute	126,840	132,320	„ Cotton	589,320	426,240
„ Alpaca	45,400	80,400	„ Flax and Hemp	157,040	99,520
„ Cashmere	237,880	200,720	Prepared Skins	2,238,160	2,544,240
Machinery	382,400	393,120	Mercury, &c.	1,634,840	2,096,040
Vessels	265,280	395,560	Millinery, &c.	225,440	319,320
			Apparel	475,280	561,320
Total	18,770,200	16,581,120	Total	27,228,160	30,490,480

The succeeding table displays the progress of the foreign trade of France, by a comparison of each term of five years during the fifteen from 1846 to 1860:—

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE.

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
1st Period.			
1846	1,257,000,000	1,180,000,000	2,437,000,000
1847	1,343,000,000	1,271,000,000	2,614,000,000
1848	862,000,000	1,153,000,000	2,015,000,000
1849	1,143,000,000	1,423,000,000	2,566,000,000
1850	1,174,000,000	1,531,000,000	2,785,000,000
2d Period.			
1851	1,158,000,000	1,629,000,000	2,787,000,000
1852	1,438,000,000	1,632,000,000	3,120,000,000
1853	1,632,000,000	1,861,000,000	3,493,000,000
1854	1,709,000,000	1,788,000,000	3,497,000,000
1855	1,952,000,000	2,027,000,000	3,979,000,000
3d Period.			
1856	2,268,000,000	2,320,000,000	4,588,000,000
1857	2,236,000,000	2,357,000,000	4,593,000,000
1858	2,035,000,000	2,442,000,000	4,477,000,000
1859	2,148,000,000	2,756,000,000	4,904,000,000
1860	2,393,000,000	2,949,000,000	5,342,000,000

Augmentation—Second period over first . . . 37 per cent.
 „ Third period over first . . . 94 „
 „ Third period over second . . . 42 „

The mercantile marine of France, which is still under heavy restrictions, has not advanced equally with its commerce; in the shipping at the ports the French flag has a far less share than foreign flags. This is proved by the follow-

ing return of the entrances to, and the clearances from, French ports, and the proportion of French vessels therein, during the three years 1862, 1863, and 1864:—

VESSELS ENTERED FRENCH PORTS.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	French Vessels.	Tonnage.
1862	28,822	4,566,673	12,374	1,907,897
1863	28,821	4,560,795	12,038	1,919,301
1864	28,400	4,662,791	11,880	1,952,093

VESSELS CLEARED FROM FRENCH PORTS.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	French Vessels.	Tonnage.
1862	19,205	3,005,969	8,201	1,445,872
1863	20,407	3,171,678	8,771	1,327,205
1864	20,261	3,230,088	8,717	1,506,435

Revenue and Expenditure, &c.—In 1860 the total revenue of the empire amounted to £78,487,944, and the expenditure to £83,363,654. The estimated revenue for 1865 was £85,521,763, and the expenditure, £85,336,353; and for 1866, £83,391,684, and £83,245,504 respectively. The budgets now distinguish the income under three heads—ordinary, extraordinary, and special, and similarly with the expenditure; and as they are rated at different times, it is difficult to arrive at the actual condition of French finance. The cost of recent wars and warlike operations has been semi-officially set down thus:—Crimean war, £53,920,000; Italian,

£13,800,000; Chinese, £6,640,000; occupation of Rome, £2,000,000; occupation of Syria, £1,120,000; Mexican expedition, £10,800,000; supplementary expenses, £3,560,000; making a total of £91,840,000. The nominal amount of the public debt of France was, in 1851, £213,825,494; in 1861, £421,154,658; in 1862, £450,963,134; in 1863, £524,109,378; and in 1866, £608,343,196. The annual interest payable on the debt was £26,134,407 in 1865.

Population, &c.—The following figures show the number of the population of France, according to the census of 1861, and the five which preceded it:—

Year of Census.	Population.	Increase in Five Years.	Annual Increase per cent.
1836 . . .	33,540,910	...	...
1841 . . .	34,230,178	689,269	0.41
1846 . . .	35,400,486	1,170,308	0.68
1851 . . .	35,783,170	382,684	0.22
1856 . . .	36,139,364	356,194	0.20
1861 . . .	36,717,254	577,890	0.32

But to arrive at the exact amount of the population in 1861, must be added that of the three departments annexed to the empire after the Italian war. These three new departments contained, according to the census of 1861—Alpes Maritimes, 194,578; Savoie, 275,039; and Haute Savoie, 267,496; total, 737,113; from which must be deducted 68,054 for the district of Grasse, detached from the department of Var, and incorporated with Nice, to form the new department of Alpes Maritimes. With this net addition, the total population of France was 37,386,313 in the eighty-nine departments. In twenty-one departments the population was numerically less in 1861 than twenty-five years previously; in twenty-three it had gradually increased; and in the remaining forty-two it had fluctuated, sometimes rising and sometimes falling; but finally, in 1861, being higher than in 1836. The continuous increase took place in those departments which contain the largest or principal manufacturing cities—the rural population being progressively absorbed by the towns; the urban population of places of above 2000 inhabitants having increased 23 per cent., while the rural has diminished 0.60 per cent. between the years 1846–1861. The 37,510 communes into which the departments are subdivided, contained, in 1861, 7,632,938 houses, classed as follows:—

Houses having only a Ground Floor	4,573,424
„ a Ground Floor and One Story	2,209,267
„ „ Two Stories	560,682
„ „ Three Stories	138,436
„ „ Four Stories	34,981
„ „ more than Four Stories	26,198

Of these houses, 19.45 per cent. were roofed with thatch or shingles; but there was some improvement in this respect, the proportion of thatched dwellings in 1856 having been above 20 per cent. In 1861, 497,061 foreigners were domiciled in France, viz.:—

Belgians	204,139	Swiss	37,749
Germans	84,958	English	25,711
Italians	70,539	Poles	7,357
Spaniards	35,023	Americans	5,020

the remainder being made up of a number of other nationalities. Of the whole French population there were only 3,883,579 persons not living in the departments in which they were born; and the total number of French subjects settled abroad amounted to no more than 316,582. These figures exclude Algeria and other French colonies.

The classification of the people according to their professions and social position is shown in the following table, which embraces the heads of families, with their wives, children, and dependants:—

Class or Employment.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture	9,918,838	9,954,655	19,873,493
Manufactures	5,524,880	5,475,147	11,000,027
Commerce	745,219	792,657	1,537,876
Professions in connection with the above three	78,433	69,733	148,166
Other Employments	77,957	95,404	173,361
Liberal Professions	960,601	589,398	1,549,999
Clergy	79,554	124,893	204,477
Professions not specified	1,259,764	1,639,150	2,898,914
Total	18,645,276	18,741,037	37,386,313

As nothing contributes more effectually to a true appreciation of the condition of a country than a knowledge of the elements of which its population is composed, particulars are subjoined of the various classes supported by agriculture and manufactures. From them it will be seen that France is an eminently agricultural country, more than one-half of its inhabitants deriving subsistence from agricultural pursuits, while in England the proportion does not exceed one-fourth, and on the Continent fluctuates between 30 and 40 per cent. Of those living by agriculture, it will be remarked that more than one-half are proprietors, cultivating their own estates; and about 900,000 of those given above as of 'profession not specified' should be added to this class, as they live upon the produce of their own lands, which are farmed out.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Agricultural Population.</i>			
Proprietors living upon and cultivating their own Estates	4,530,478	4,557,534	9,088,012
Proprietors whose Estates are managed by Agents	118,373	104,027	222,400
Farmers paying Yearly Rent	1,568,260	1,495,520	3,063,780
Tenants paying part of Produce Day and other Labourers	747,550	732,343	1,479,893
Wood-cutters & Charcoal-burners	2,609,802	2,743,497	5,353,299
Farriers and Blacksmiths	151,367	139,369	290,736
Market Gardeners	58,844	50,540	104,684
Flower Gardeners	20,997	17,497	37,894
Land Surveyors	14,188	11,787	25,975
Other Agricultural Employments	8,168	7,094	15,262
Total	9,918,838	9,954,655	19,873,493
<i>Manufacturing Population.</i>			
Employed in —			
Textile Manufactures	874,518	1,072,162	1,946,680
Mining and Quarrying	203,281	165,985	369,266
Working in Metals	74,914	61,880	136,894
Working in Metal Wares	257,984	199,515	457,499
Leather Manufactures	56,488	46,494	102,982
Wood	146,394	117,414	263,808
Pottery	112,566	91,297	203,873
Chemical Products	32,572	26,777	59,349
Building	1,190,006	921,303	2,120,369
Lighting	26,325	22,072	48,397
Furnishing	68,249	57,748	125,997
Clothing	757,770	1,172,863	1,930,633
Ministering to Food	856,676	807,570	1,664,246
Carriage or Transports	661,126	586,222	1,197,848
Works of Art, &c.	62,812	56,905	119,717
Manufacture of Fancy and Ornamental Articles	74,527	65,770	140,297
Manufacture of Munitions of War	29,897	25,256	54,653
Miscellaneous	30,415	27,904	58,319
Total	5,524,880	5,475,147	11,000,027

FRANCISCO (SAN), [add.], a tn. U. States, California, cap. co. of same name, on the N.E. corner of a peninsula, which lies between the bay of same name and the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 37° 46' N.; lon. 122° 23' W. It stands on the E. slope of some high hills facing the bay, on a bleak tract, with no trees, and little fertile ground within a distance of 20 m., and is built chiefly in an amphitheatre, formed by Telegraph Hill (294 ft. high) on the N.E., Roncon Hill (120 ft.) on the S.E., and Russian Hill (360 ft.) on the W. The streets are straight, and, intersecting each other at right angles, divide the town into a number of nearly equal square blocks. In addition to the streets are twelve squares reserved for public use, but only one of them, called the Plaza, or Portsmouth Square, can yet be considered ornamental. The busiest streets have a pavement of what are called cobblestones, but the others, both in the carriage way and on the side paths, are only flanked with fir deals, from 2 to 3 inches thick. The town is lighted with gas made from imported coal; water is brought by two aqueducts, one from the distance of five, and the other from the distance of twenty miles. Of the houses, which in 1860 numbered 10,123, 8603 were of wood, 1461 of brick, 47 of iron, 6 of adobe, and 6 of stone. One of the last was built of granite, quarried and cut in China. The principal public buildings are the custom-house, erected at an expense of £160,000; the city-hall, originally built as a theatre, and purchased by the municipality for £50,000; the mint, the marine hospital, three theatres, one of them among the largest and handsomest edifices of the kind in the U. States; 23 churches, of which the R. Catholic are the

most numerous, and apparently the most flourishing, as the total number of Protestant communicants is only about 1000; 2 Jewish synagogues, about 26 schools, a convent, 2 orphan asylums, and several hospitals. There is a remarkable preponderance in the number of grog shops, which amount to 800, while the groceries are only 373. Horse railroads have been constructed through most of the streets, which have extensive traffic. The city contains (1865) 13 foundries and machine shops, employing more than 2000 hands; glass-works, 2 sugar refineries, 9 flour and 4 saw mills, 2 woollen-mills, 2 mills for cleaning rice, chemical works for the production of nitric and sulphuric acid, a rope-walk, 4 savings-banks, 7 fire insurance offices, besides agencies for foreign companies, and agencies for foreign life offices. Real property has improved greatly, and rents have risen in proportion, dwellings of six to ten rooms letting for £200 to £400 per annum. The U. States branch mint coined in 1864, \$15,917,640 in gold, and \$365,300 in silver. The export of treasure in 1864 was as follows:—

To New York,	£2,463,225
„ England,	6,887,300
„ China,	1,577,775
„ Panama,	75,750
„ Other Countries,	187,400
Total,	£11,141,450

The exports, other than treasure, amounted in the same year to £2,644,265. The value of the imports, which consist of a great variety of articles of consumption—butter, candles, soap, boots and shoes, coal, nails, timber, &c.—cannot be stated. The number of vessels that arrived in the port in 1864 was 2096, of 739,124 tons; and of those that departed, 2166 of 810,859 tons. Of those arrived 81 were British ships, of 49,702 tons. Six ocean steamers, most of them measuring 2000 tons or more, sail regularly between San Francisco and Panama, leaving each port thrice a month. Other steamers maintain communication with Portland, Victoria, Olympia, Mazatlan, and São Pedro. San Francisco, previously known as Yerba Buena, assumed its present name on 30th Jan. 1847. A month later, when a census was taken, the population was only 459. In the spring of 1848 gold was discovered, and a rush took place, which had raised the pop. in 1852 to 34,870. The fires which have occurred in the town have been so frequent and so destructive that between Dec. 24, 1849, and June 22, 1851, five are counted, which occasioned an aggregate loss of £3,200,000. The preponderance of wooden houses in the town accounts in part for these conflagrations, but it would seem that they are also attributable in part to mismanagement on the part of the municipal authorities; unfortunately not confined to police regulations, but extending to all the branches of administration, and productive of so much insecurity to life and property, that in 1851 and 1856 the citizens took the law into their own hands, and appointed vigilance committees, which proceeded to exercise all the powers of government, apprehending alleged criminals, bringing them to trial, and in some cases not only passing sentence of death, but carrying it into execution. The census of 1860 gave a pop. of 56,805, but the actual number is estimated at 70,000, of whom about 40,000 are Americans, 12,000 Irish, 5000 Germans, 4000 British, 3000 French, and 2000 Chinese. Many of the last are professedly R. Catholics, and have a native priest of their own, who was educated at Rome. One remarkable feature in the population is the preponderance of males, there being about three adult men to one adult woman.

FRANKENFELS, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, 50 m. S.W. Vienna. It is an ancient place, supposed to have been founded by Charlemagne; and has ironworks and four saw-mills.

FRANKLIN, two places, U. States.—1, A tn. and port of entry, Louisiana, on the r. bank of the Bayou Teche, 95 m. W. by S. New Orleans. Being accessible by large steamboats, it has been the shipping point for large quantities of cotton, sugar, and maize. Pop. 1400.—2, A vil. Indiana. cap. co. Johnson, on Young's Creek, 20 m. S.S.E. Indianapolis, and on the Madison and Indianapolis, and the Martinsville railways. It contains county buildings, five or six churches, a Baptist college under the name of the Baptist Manual Labour Institute, and a large seminary. Pop. 2367.

FRASER, or **TACOUTCHE-TESSÉ** [add.], a river, British North America, rising in the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 52° 42' N.; lon. 119° W. It thence descends through an immense valley in a N.W. direction for about 160 m. as far as a spur of the Rocky Mountains, which turns it abruptly to the S. in about lat. 54° 30', inclosing in this sweep or bend the now celebrated gold-fields of Cariboo. The whole area thus inclosed is plentifully intersected by streams, creeks, and rivulets, rising in the gorges of the mountains, and ultimately swelling into considerable tributaries of the Fraser. From Fort St. George the river is navigable by light steamers for 150 m. to Fort Alexandria, in lat. 52° 35' N. Here, the surrounding country is beautifully diversified by hill and dale, grove and plain; the soil is prolific, and yields good crops of grain and vegetables. As the Fraser continues its S.W. course it receives some important affluents, the Loon, the Chilcolin, and the Quesnelle, and, in lat. 50° 10' N., effects a junction with a considerable stream named the Thompson. It now approaches the table-land of British Columbia, marked by wide and open valleys alternating with low fertile hills, and soon arrives at the Cascade range of mountains, through which the mighty river hurls its waters in a series of magnificent falls and rapids, or *cañons*. From Alexandria to Yale, a distance of more than 300 m., the river runs through a remarkable district, the land being formed in terraces, or 'benches,' as they are called, perfectly level and parallel. The lowest, where the valley expands, presents a perfectly flat surface, many miles in extent, and 40 or 50 ft. above the river's bank. The second, 60 or 70 ft. above the lower one, is generally cut out of the mountain side; and the third, 400 or 500 ft. above the last, runs along the inaccessible face of the bluffs overhanging the river. Similar formations are found on the Thompson and other rivers, and on both sides of the streams. In the course of ages a succession of granite rocks have been hollowed out to the depth of 2000 or 3000 ft.; and it is through the chasm thus laboriously formed that the Fraser pours itself—its impetus already excited by a descent of 400 or 500 m. from its mountain source. Fort Yale is next reached, and 16 m. lower, Fort Hope, from which point the river is known as the Lower Fraser, and presents a broad channel to its mouth, where it empties itself into the Gulf of Georgia, just above the boundary line of the United States territory. Its course westward from Fort Hope lies through a pleasant and fertile country. It is navigable 75 m., as far as Fort Hope, and by light steamers 15 m. more, as far as Yale. Above Yale, for a distance of 50 or 60 m., the river passes through mountain gorges in a narrow rushing stream, attaining a velocity of 15 to 20 m. an hour; so that, the river being impassable, the only route for travellers is along the perilous 'trail,' which crosses the precipitous mountains of trap and granite, 2000 to 3000 ft. high, overhanging the river almost perpendicularly. Between June and August the melting of the snow causes the river to rise so rapidly, that it requires a very powerful steamer to stem the current; and at the same time numbers of large uprooted trees are brought down, and, becoming embedded in the shallower places, form dangerous obstructions to the navigation. The stream has a rate of 4 to 7 knots between Hope and Langley, the latter being about 30 m. from the river's mouth, and thence it becomes broad, deep, and placid, the influence of the tide being felt, except during the mouths of the freshets, when it is not perceptible much beyond New Westminster, the cap. of Columbia. The rise of the river at these times is from 14 to 25 ft., and the banks for 70 m. from its mouth being low in many places, are liable to be flooded in the spring and summer, but the land is nevertheless very fertile, and produces abundance of fine hay grass. At New Westminster the r. bank rises and forms an admirable position for the town. The land adjacent to the river is clothed with masses of foliage, with lofty fir and pine, while the wild apple-tree, the white and black thorn, the vine and soft maple, and deciduous bushes of every variety, form the massive undergrowth. The total length of the river is about 580 miles.

FRASERVILLE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Temiscouata, r. bank St. Lawrence, 100 m. N.E. Quebec; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, several schools, and a large trade in lumber. Pop. about 3000.

FRAYLE MUERTO, a tn. La Plata, Pampas, on the Carcaranal, 150 m. S.E. Cordova. It is the largest and best

place on the whole line of road between Cordova and Rosario, consists of houses which, though only of mud, have an air of elegance about them, and are built with great regularity; it possesses also a market-place, a church, and an excellent post-house.

FRECK, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 10 m. E.S.E. Hermanstadt, on a height not far from the Aluta; with several fine buildings, a large and beautiful garden, and a paper-mill. Pop. 2610.

FREDERICHSTAED, a tn. West Indies, on a bay on the W. side of the isl. of Santa Cruz or St. Croix, belonging to the group of the Virgin Islands. It is defended by a fort, and has good anchorage in front of it in 5 to 6 fathoms, the bay on which it stands forming a capacious basin of about 5 m. in extent. Pop. 2886.

FREDERICKSBURG [add.], a tn. U. States, Virginia, cap. co. Spottsylvania, on the r. bank of the Rappahannock River, at the head of the tidewater, 55 m. by rail and 65 by road N. Richmond. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, and has advantages for commerce and manufactures. The railroad from Washington, via Aquia Creek, passes through it, and as the through trains generally stopped at Fredericksburg station for about an hour on each trip, a not inconsiderable chance trade was caused thereby in the immediate locality of the dépôt. A good canal has been constructed from the town to a point on the Rappahannock River, about 40 m. above, by which large quantities of wheat, flour, and tobacco were formerly received for exportation. The river affords extensive water-power, which, however, has not been much used. The hills in the neighbourhood, varying in height from 40 ft. to 100 ft., abound in fine granite and freestone. About thirty years since the prospect of Fredericksburg being a rapidly rising town was very great, but it suddenly stopped in its prosperity, and after standing still for about twenty years it gradually retrograded in its importance. Before the civil war it contained five churches, an orphan asylum, two seminaries, four newspaper offices, and two banks. During the contest it was the scene of fierce contentions, and on Dec. 13, 1862, there was fought here one of the great battles of the war, in which the Federals were defeated. The result was the reduction of Fredericksburg to ruins and desolation. In 1840 its population numbered nearly 4000 souls, and in 1850, ten years after, it had only increased 88 persons; in 1860 it had risen to 5023.

FREDERIKSHAAB, a Danish port, W. coast Greenland, lat. 62° N.; lon. 50° W.; founded in 1742. Its district, bounded S. by that of Julianeshaab, and N. by that of Fiskernæs, is 106 m. long, and contains much talc. The port is roomy and secure, has two entrances, and 8 to 10 fathoms water.

FREIBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 6 m. N.E. Neutitschein, cap. dist. of same name, on the Lubina. It has a Gothic deanery church with a lofty tower, a Piarist college, a gymnasium, a high-school, an asylum for orphan children, extensive manufactures of cloth, two woollen and four yearly markets. Pop. 4414.

FREISTADT, two tns. Austrian empire:—1, Moravia, circle and 20 m. N.E. Hradisch, on a plain bounded by wooded hills. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving and carrying on a trade in linen. Pop. 1100.—2, Silesia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Oelsa, about 32 m. E. Troppau; with several public offices, a town hospital, a beautiful castle belonging to Count Larisch, manufactures of linen and leather, and three yearly markets. Pop. 1200.

FREISTADTL, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Lower Neutra, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Waag, here crossed by a long wooden bridge, 39 m. N.E. Pressburg. It is the seat of a district court, and has a Franciscan convent with a Gothic church, a fine seat belonging to Count Erdödy, with a collection of coins and natural curiosities; an hospital, a trade in wood and wooden articles, and much-frequented cattle markets. Pop. 6098.

FRIEDEBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, prov. and 35 m. N.W. Troppau; with a very old castle, some flax-spinning, and granite quarries. Flax is extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1200.

Frysztak, or FREISTADT, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, cap. dist. of same name, circle and 6 m. N.N.E. Jaslo. It was founded by Casimir the Great, and contains 1650 inhabitants, mostly the descendants of German emigrants.

FU-CHU. See Foo-Choo.

FUERTE DE ANDALGALA, a tn. La Plata, prov. and 75 m. N.W. Catamarca, cap. dep. of same name, on a slope near the S.W. extremity of the Sierra de Aconquija. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the culture of the vine, and the conversion of its produce into wine, brandy, and other liquors, which have a high name, and are in great demand, not only in the province, but in the surrounding countries. The trade is carried on chiefly with Tucuman, from which the returns are rice, woollen and leather articles, maize, and beasts of burden. Copper mines, which promise to be productive, have been opened within the department.

FUGA, a tn. E. Africa, cap. of Usumbarra, near l. bank Pangani, and 37 m. N.W. of the tn. of this name. It stands nearly 4500 ft. above sea-level. It is without walls, and contains about 500 circular huts, of the form common to Africa, from Harar to Timbuctoo. The inhabitants have a strong mixture of Arab blood, and are estimated at 3000.

FULTON, two places, U. States.—1, A vil. Ohio, on the Ohio River, immediately above Cincinnati, of which it is properly a suburb. It possesses several churches, a rolling-mill, a dry-dock, saw-mills, lumber-yards, &c. The chief business is the building of steamboats. Pop. 3224.—2, A vil. Missouri, cap. co. Callaway, 20 m. N.E. Jefferson. It possesses several churches and academies, a state lunatic asylum, and an asylum for the deaf and dumb, and is extensively engaged in the manufacture of earthenware. Pop. 500.

FUMBINA. See ADAMAWA in Supp.

FURED (TISZA), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 46 m. N.E. Szolnok, cap. dist. of same name, near the Theiss; with a court of justice and several public offices, an infirmary, manufactures of excellent Hungarian saddles, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 5951.

FUREDABAD, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, cap. jaghire of same name, called also Bulabgruh, 24 m. S. Delhi, on the route to Muttra. It stands amid groves of tamarind and other trees, forming a pleasing contrast to the barrenness of the surrounding country; is surrounded by a wall, and possesses a bazaar and a large tank. About half a century ago it was famous for the manufacture of bows and arrows.

FUREEDPOOR, a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal. The district, between lat. 23° 3' and 24° 5' N.; lon. 89° 30' and 90° 15' E., is bounded N. by Mymensing, E. Dacca, S. Backergunge, and W. Jessore and Pubna; area, 2052 sq. m. The whole district is an alluvial tract, low and swampy in the S. and N.E., but rather more elevated in the N. and N.W. It is watered to overflowing by the Ganges and its tributaries, of which the more important are the Podda, the Konaia or Jabuna, the Dulasseree, and the Barashee or Chundnah. The soil is in general very rich, producing rice in the swampy grounds, and in those not subject to inundation abundant crops of cereals and pulse, sugar (grown to such an extent as to be probably the most important commercial crop), cotton, indigo, and oil-seeds. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse cottons for home use; and the trade, export, transit, and import, is considerable, a number of wealthy merchants taking an active share in it. Pop. 855,000.

—The town, cap. of the above dist., situated r. bank Ganges, which is here known by the name of the Podda, 112 m. N.E. Calcutta, can hardly be said to have the compactness of a town, and rather consists of a large number of huts scattered thinly over a large extent of garden, orchard, and rice ground. The only buildings of note are those in which the different branches of the civil department are accommodated. Fureedpoor was once a noted resort of river pirates.

FUREEDPOOR, a tn. India, Rohilcund, dist. and 12 m. S.S.E. Bareilly. It stands close to a grove of fine mango-trees, in a flat, fertile, and well-cultivated country, in which much cotton is grown; and has a well-supplied bazaar.

FURRUCKABAD [add.], a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provinces. The district, between lat. 26° 40' and 27° 43' N.; lon. 78° 57' and 80° 2' E., is bounded N. by Budaon and Shajehanpore, E. Oude, S. Etawah and Cawnpore, and W. Etawah and Mynpoorie; area, 1909 sq. m. It consists generally of a large alluvial flat with a gentle slope S.E., as indicated by its chief streams, the Ganges, Esun, and Rind. The only exception to the general flatness is in the S.W., where part of the ridge or crest occurs which extends along the Doab, and forms part

of the watershed between the Jumna and Ganges. The soil varies much in quality, that along the banks of the Ganges consisting of *kadir*, or marsh land saturated with moisture, but not in such excess as to interfere with its regular cultivation. On land of this description the principal crop is indigo. In other parts of the district the soil is sandy, and so little retentive of moisture that in the dry season nothing but constant irrigation can save the crops from withering away. Where this remedy against drought is not or cannot be applied the country looks dismal. Where neither excessive moisture nor sand prevails the soil is well adapted for general cropping, and produces fine wheat, barley, pulse, maize, sugar-cane, tobacco, and cotton, the last grown only for home consumption. Pop. 854,799.—The town, cap. of the above district, situated nearly 3 m. W. of the Ganges, and 93 m. E.N.E. Agra, is on the whole a handsome town, surrounded by a wall, and containing many good streets and squares, many of them shaded with trees, and clean to a degree seldom witnessed in India. Within the town, on a commanding eminence, is a large mud fort, where the nabob used to reside. The trade is considerable, and many of the wealthiest of the inhabitants have large banking establishments. Such, indeed, was the commercial importance of the place at one period, that it had its own mint, which furnished a large proportion of the coin circulated in the surrounding country. This continued to be issued till 1824. The British cantonment of Futtyghur is situated about 3 m. E. of the town, on the W. bank of the Ganges. Pop. of Furruckabad, 56,300.

FÜRSTENSTEIN, a vil. Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and about 32 m. S.W. Breslau, near Freiburg, with a picturesquely situated castle belonging to the counts of Hochberg, containing a collection of paintings and engravings, and a library of 40,000 volumes. The castle was founded in 1148 by Boleslaw IV. of Poland, and belonged to the dukes of Silesia. In 1428–29 it was in the hands of the Hussites, was subsequently several times besieged; and after being in the possession of various proprietors, it fell (1509) into the hands of its present proprietor. Pop. of vil. 300.

FUSI, or FUZI-YAMA, a mountain, Japan, in the S.E. of the island of Nippon, about lat. 35° 37' N.; lon. 138° 48' E. It is in the form of a lofty cone, and has a height estimated at about 12,450 ft. Seen from the entrance to the Bay of Jeddo it presents a very striking appearance, and forms an excellent landmark.

FUTAL (ALT), a tn. Austrian empire, Temesvar Banat, circle and 4 m. S.W. Neusatz, on the Danube; with a beautiful castle and a brewery. Pop. 4642.

FUTEHGUNGE, two places, India, Rohileund, dist. Bareilly:—1, *W. Futehgunge*, a tn. 12 m. N.W. Bareilly, on the route to Moradabad. It stands in an open, level, and well-cultivated country, and is a thriving populous place, with a well-supplied bazaar. It takes its name, meaning "Victory-market," from a victory gained here in 1796, by a British force under Sir Robert Abercrombie over an army of Rohillas. An obelisk, raised in honour of the victors, marks the spot where the battle was fought, and within a stone's throw of it is another monument, in the form of a carved and minaretted tomb, erected by the vanquished over the remains of two of their chiefs who fell in the action.—2, *E. Futehgunge*, situated about 23 m. E. of the former, on the route to Shahjehanpore, near r. bank Bhagul. It stands close to a noble grove of mango-trees, covering from 20 to

30 acres, is surrounded by a ruinous mud wall with two handsome brick gateways, and possesses a well-supplied bazaar; but is on the whole a poor and insignificant place. It owes its existence to Shujah-u-Dowlah, nabob of Oude, who erected it to commemorate a victory which was gained in 1774 by the British over the Rohillas, and made him master of nearly the whole of the Rohilla territory, in consequence of a shameful compact which he had previously concluded with Warren Hastings.

FUTTEHPOOR, a dist. and tn. British India, N.W. Provinces. The district, between lat. 25° 25' and 26° 13' N.; lon. 80° 12' and 81° 23' E., is bounded N.E. by the Ganges, separating it from Oude, E. Allahabad, S.W. the Jumna, and N.W. Cawnpore; area, 1583 sq. m. It lies wholly within the Doab, between the Ganges and Jumna, which receive the whole of the drainage directly or by their tributaries. The surface consists generally of an alluvial flat little raised above the channel of these rivers, and sloping almost imperceptibly towards the S.E. It is cultivated like a garden, and is rich in rural scenery of the most pleasing description. The principal crops are the usual cereals—pulse, sugar-cane, indigo, cotton, and poppy. The chief difficulty with which the cultivator has to contend is frequent and long-continued drought. The great trunk road, and the railway, following nearly the same line of road, from Calcutta to Delhi pass through the district. Pop. 511,132.—The town, cap. of the above dist., situated 48 m. S.S.E. Cawnpore, on the great trunk road and the railway from Calcutta, is a large and thriving place. It contains some good houses, a small but very elegant mosque, a well-supplied bazaar, a courthouse, and other buildings connected with the civil establishment; and a spacious *serai*, or traveller's lodge, consisting of a large inclosure, with two gateways, surmounted by towers not unlike those of a college, and with a cloister or verandah all round. During the sepoj mutiny the rebels gained possession of the town, and kept it till driven out by Havelock, who, on the 12th June, 1857, here achieved the first of his series of famous victories. The railway from Calcutta was opened to this point on 25th March, 1858. Pop. 20,864.

FYZABAD, or BANGLA, a tn. India, Oude, r. bank Gogra, which is here a large and navigable stream, 65 m. E. by S. Lucknow. It stands in the immediate vicinity of ancient Ayodha or Oude, the ruins of which extend for several miles along the bank of the river, and was substituted for it by the first nabob vizier of Oude, Sadut Ali Khan, who in 1730 built a palace here and made it the seat of government. It was embellished and extended by his successors, particularly Shujah-u-Dowlah, who inclosed the fort with a ditch, and strengthened it with a new wall with round towers, and added so many new buildings that the town assumed the appearance of a great capital. Subsequently, however, when his unprincipled compact with Warren Hastings had given him nearly the whole of Rohileund, he removed the seat of government to Lucknow. This event, which took place in 1775, was a fatal blow to Fyzabad, which began immediately to decline. Its wealthy merchants and bankers quitted it at once to follow the court, and its present population, though still estimated at little short of 100,000, consists almost exclusively of the more indigent classes. The only manufactures of any consequence are cloth, metal ware, and arms. The native troops stationed here, consisting of two regiments of N. I., a troop of cavalry, and a detachment of artillery, mutinied on 8th June, 1857.

G.

GABOON, THE [add.], a river, Africa, W. coast, called by the natives M'pongo, flowing into the Gulf of Guinea; lat. 31° 30' N.; lon. 9° 20' 30" E. The territory of the Gaboon (native name Empungwa) extends along the river about 40 m., and along the coast about 30 m. Its inhabitants are a fine race of negroes, who carry on an active trade with Europeans in ivory, copal, ebony, and dye-woods, and sur-

reptitiously, in slaves. The climate is unhealthy. Near the river spread vast and unwholesome swamps, but inland rise some considerable hills, and these are clothed with dense jungle-like woods, the abode of the gorilla. This region has been made better known by the travels of M. du Chaillu, and Mr. Winwood Reade's account of his interesting explorations. A French settlement was established here in 1842, and in the

following year an American mission was founded at Baraka, 8 m. up the river, which still continues in operation.

GABRIEL (SÃO), a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, on a commanding height, 190 m. W.S.W. Porto Alegre. It is a modern place of pleasing appearance, consisting of white houses roofed with red tile; and has two small chapels, large barracks for the accommodation of the park of artillery stationed here, an hospital, a house of correction, and a little theatre. The shops are numerous and well supplied, the trade is extensive, and the whole place has a lively prosperous appearance. Pop. about 2000.

GABRIEL CHANNEL, S. America. See **DAWSON ISL.** in *Supp.*

GABROVA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the S. of Bulgaria, eyalet and 140 m. S.E. Widin; with three churches, a school, and a pop. of 4000.

GADIATSCHE, a tn. Russia, gov. and 70 m. S.W. Poltava, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Psla and Grunja with the Dnieper. It has five churches, a circle and a parish school, two charitable institutes; and a trade in tobacco, which is largely cultivated in the circle. Pop. 4909.

GAFA, or **CAFA** [add.], a tn. N. Africa, regency and 176 m. S.S.W. Tunis, on a height surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. It occupies the site of the ancient bulwark of Jugurtha, and consists of wide and clean streets, and houses substantially built of stone. The chief object of interest is the citadel, a remarkable structure, but now in ruins. Two copious thermal springs, which discharge into a basin, furnish the inhabitants with the means of fertilizing the surrounding district. The people also manufacture articles in esparto, white burnouses, and covers famous for the fineness of their texture; and carry on an extensive trade in dates, oil, and wool famous for its whiteness. Pop. about 5000.

GAINESVILLE, a vil. U. States, Alabama, r. bank Tombigbee, 40 m. W.S.W. Tuscaloosa. It is an active place of business, contains several churches, and is the principal point for river shipping in the county. Pop. about 1500.

GALABAT, a prov. Abyssinia, bounded N. by outliers of the Elephant range, E. the Tacazze, and E. and W. the Shimfa; area about 1200 sq. m. It is far more populous than the neighbouring provinces, and has a soil of remarkable fertility, yielding in abundance, wherever irrigation is applied, the products not only of the temperate but also of the tropical zone. The inhabitants, partly Tagruri and partly Arabs and Fungi, employ themselves in agriculture, manufactures, and trade. The agricultural products include, beside grain, cotton, which is grown so largely as to be an important article of export. The manufactures are limited to cotton stuffs and the turning of a great variety of articles in ivory, as small cups, bracelets, finger rings, &c. The trade while Galabat existed as an independent state, long before the Turkish invasion of Soudan, was very important, as it had then almost a monopoly of the traffic with the interior of this part of the African continent. Since then commerce has found new channels, and the trade of Galabat, which in consequence has greatly declined, has little prospect of any extensive revival. Government is administered by a sheikh, a Tagruri, from Darfur. He calls himself independent, but has in fact two masters, the Turks and the Kasa of Tigré, to whom he pays an annual tribute of £800.

GALAMBFALVA (GREAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 11 m. S.W. Udvarhely, 55 m. E.N.E. Hermannstadt; with a Protestant and a Greek non-united church, and 1260 inhabitants.

GALANGUE, a territory, W. Africa, Kimbunda country, between lat. 13° 40' and 14° 30' S.; and lon. 17° and 18° 30' E.; bounded N. by Sambos, E. the Kubango, S. the land of the Nyemba-Ganguella, and W. Kaconda; area about 15,000 sq. m. It forms one of the loftiest plateaux of S. Africa, having an average height of 6000 ft. Its climate is temperate and healthy. The principal rivers are the Kubango, which borders it from N.W. to S.E., forming its boundary in that direction, and the Kunene, which, flowing from N. to S., separates Galangue from Kaconda. The government is in the hands of a prince, who is practically as well as theoretically absolute. Owing to the predatory habits of the people, who frequently take part in the Munano forays, there is not much agriculture; but from the same cause cattle are numerous,

inasmuch as in addition to those reared within the territory large numbers are introduced into it by plunder. The principal articles of trade are cattle and bees'-wax, which find a market at Benguela; some ivory also is obtained from the S. in exchange for slaves. Pop. about 250,000.

GALANJE, a tn. S. Africa, kingdom Moluwa, at a short distance N. of its capital Kabebe, about lat. 7° 30' S.; lon. 27° E. It is a considerable town, but derives most of its importance from being the burying-place of the Muati-janwo, or kings of Moluwa. Instead of one common mausoleum, each deceased monarch is buried in a separate grave of great depth and large dimensions. Over it a building with a lofty straw roof is erected, and the walls of the interior are hung with party-coloured mats. Two slaves are left to watch the body and take care of the grave. This is continued during the whole lifetime of his successor, but the moment he dies his predecessor's grave is closed, and a new one having been prepared the process of watching is resumed. Pop. about 6000.

GALAXIDI, a tn. Greece, nomarch Phthiotes and Phokis, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Salona, or N. arm of the Gulf of Corinth or Lepanto. It has its site on a low peninsula which forms three harbours, and was one of the most important commercial places in Greece previous to the war of independence, during which it was, in 1821, laid in ruins by the Turks. At present it has a civil court, a lazaretto, a custom-house, and a parish school; and contains 4000 inhabitants, engaged in shipping and trade.

GALENA [add.], a tn. U. States, Illinois, cap. co. Jo Daviess, on both sides of the Galena, 3 m. above its junction with the Mississippi, and on the Illinois Central railway, 150 m. W.N.W. Chicago. It occupies a high and healthy site, encircled by cliffs of mountain limestone, which give it a very irregular and picturesque appearance; and is for the most part substantially built of brick, many both of the private dwellings and public edifices being in a good style of architecture. Among the latter are twelve churches, ten public schools attended by 1500 scholars, a seminary, a U. States marine hospital, and a custom-house and post-office, built of stone at an expense of £14,000. The chief industrial establishments are large flour and saw mills driven by steam, two lead furnaces, two iron foundries, a pottery, several breweries, lumber yards, large leather furnishing houses, soap and candle works, and various factories of ploughs, waggons, carriages, and furniture. The great staple of Galena, however, is lead, which is extensively worked both in its vicinity and the surrounding districts. The quantity shipped from 1821 to 1858 was 820,622,839 lbs., or 366,304 tons, and had an estimated value of about six millions and a half sterling. Besides lead Galena annually exports horses, cattle, grain, flour, potatoes, pork, and bacon, to the value of about 160,000. Pop. 8196.

GALESBURG, a tn. U. States, Illinois, at the junction of the Chicago and Burlington, the Northern Cross, and the Peoria and Oquawka railways, 105 m. W.S.W. Chicago. It is well built in wide regular streets, contains a university and two colleges, one of them for females, and possesses a number of hotels, a large foundry and machine shop, and planing, saw, and flour mills. Pop. (1860), 4953.

GALLATIN, a vil. U. States, Tennessee, cap. co. Sumner, on the railway to Bowling-Green, 18 m. N.E. Nashville; contains several churches and schools, and has a pop. of about 1500.

GALLIO, a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 24 m. N. Vicenza; with manufactures of straw hats and two tanneries. Tobacco is largely grown in the district. Pop. 2320.

GALLO, an isl. S. America, at the N. entrance of a bay on the S.W. coast of New Granada; lat. 1° 59' N.; lon. 78° 38' 44" W. It is memorable as the spot where Pizarro, when the great body of his followers refused to proceed further, drew a line on the sand, and called upon those prepared to follow him to intimate their determination by stepping across it. Only thirteen did so, and with these he remained while Almagro returned to Panama for reinforcements. Ultimately, however, before these arrived he removed to the island of Gorgona as a more secure and equally eligible position. Immediately N. of Gallo is Caseajal Point, a bold red cliff, forming a striking contrast to the general flatness of the coast.

GALVESTON [add.], a tn. and port of entry, U. States, Texas, cap. co. of same name, at the mouth of a bay at the N.E. extremity of Galveston Island, and on the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson railway. It contains ten churches, two of which, the Episcopal and the R. Catholic, are handsome Gothic structures; a R. Catholic university, an Ursuline convent, an academy, a female seminary, many elegant private houses, and large and commodious stores. The harbour, the best in the state, has 12 feet of water in the bar at low tide, and is well provided with wharves, repairing-docks, building-yards, &c. Previous to the civil war its shipping trade was of considerable extent. The number of vessels entered and cleared for foreign ports in 1858 was 61, carrying 26,373 tons; the coasting trade was still more important. The principal export was cotton, of which above 300,000 bales were shipped in 1859. In December, 1862, it was occupied by a small Federal force, which, however, was surprised and captured on January 1, 1863, by the Confederates. Pop. (1860), 7307, of whom 1178 were slaves.

GAMA, a river, E. Africa, which rising in the Nguru hills, at a distance of about ten days' march from the coast, flows E., draining the countries between the Pangani and the Kingani rivers, and falls into the Indian Ocean near Saadani, opposite to the island of Zanzibar. Its bed is never dry, but a bifurcation a little above its mouth, forming a small delta, subdivides its volume, and thus renders it less fit than it might otherwise have been for navigation.

GAMBIA (THE) [add.], a British colony, W. co. Africa. In 1853 the native territory S. of the isl. of St. Mary, known as British Combo, was annexed to the colony, and has been settled by military pensioners and captured Africans. The tribes in the immediate neighbourhood of the colony are chiefly Mandingos, and are divided into two classes—Marabouts, or strict observers of the law of Mahomet, and Soninkees, who are only nominal Moslems; between the two are constant religious feuds. The export of slaves has been unknown on the Gambia for many years, the prisoners of war being usually retained in slavery by their captors or sold into other parts of the country. In point of unhealthiness the Gambia varies little from the other settlements. There is considerable sickness during and after the rains, but many of the merchants are in the habit of passing the worst months of the year in England. The position of Bathurst, the seat of government, is rendered more unhealthy by the vicinity of an offensive and pestilent swamp, which however might easily be drained. About 150 m. up the river the island of M'Carthy is occupied as an advanced post for the protection of trade in its neighbourhood; but the climate of it is very unfavourable for Europeans. The trade of the colony consists principally of ground-nuts, hides, and wax, ground-nuts being six-sevenths of the whole export; in 1858 the nuts—which are mostly taken to France, and there converted into an oil which is sold as olive-oil—reached the value of £188,000, but in 1864 the value had fallen to £78,000. Cotton is cultivated to some extent recently. Cotton goods, rice, and tobacco are the principal articles received into the colony. In 1863 the imports amounted to £175,965, and the exports to £141,673; and in 1864 the imports were £135,777, and the exports £148,157. The colonial revenue in 1863 amounted to £17,254, derived principally from customs and parliamentary grant; the expenditure was £19,325, chiefly upon civil establishments; and the liabilities of the colony amounted to £5630 on January 1, 1865.

GAMBIER, a vil. U. States, Ohio, beautifully situated on a high ridge nearly surrounded by the Vernon. It is the seat of an Episcopal college, and a theological seminary connected with it. The former consists chiefly of an imposing edifice, built of stone, in the Gothic style, and has five professors, fifty students, and a library of 8720 vols. Pop. 575.

GAMING, a tn. Austrian empire, circle Upper Wienerwald, cap. dist. of same name, 60 m. S.W. Vienna. It has a castle, a ruined church which belonged to a Carthusian monastery, manufactures of leather and waggon-axes, and numerous saw and other mills. There is a petroleum spring in the vicinity. Pop. 2020.

GAMLA KARLEBY, a seaport tn. in Russian Finland, E. coast of Gulf of Bothnia; lat. 63° 43' N.; lon. 23° 15' E. Gamla Karleby is equivalent to Old Charlestown. Pop. in 1856, 2627.

GANANOQUE, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Leeds, l. bank St. Lawrence, in a district diversified by mountains and lakes, 160 m. E.N.E. Toronto. It possesses four churches—Church of England, Free, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic; a grammar and other schools; and being a port of entry carries on a considerable trade. It has also a large extent of water-power, which has been made available for mills and manufactures. The view obtained here of the Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence is very fine. Pop. about 1600.

GANDA, a territory, S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, about lat. 12° 40' to 13° 25' S.; and lon. 14° 40' to 15° 30' E.; bounded N. by Kissandshi, E. and S. by extensive uninhabited forests, and W. by the Makango desert; area about 2100 sq. m. The surface consists mostly of lofty precipitous mountains, inclosing deep valleys, which are watered only by mountain streams, of which the only one of sufficient importance is the Ommate, which, rising in the wilds on the E. frontiers, traverses the territory, and joins the Katumbela. The inhabitants, too predatory in their habits to settle down to any regular employment, can scarcely be said to have any agriculture. Grazing is almost equally neglected, because it is found far easier to steal cattle than to rear them; and hence, when a supply is wanted, the means resorted to is a foray to the far south, where cattle are numerous, and their owners seldom have sufficient courage to defend them. The only live stock which, from being reared on the spot, can be said to have been honestly come by, are swine and poultry. Iron, the only mineral yet known to exist among the mountains, is partially worked. Pop. 30,000, who are under the rule of an absolute prince.

GANDIKO, a tn. Western Africa, prov. Kororofa, l. bank Benuwe, 200 m. above its confluence with the Kwara. It is a Pulo or Fellatah settlement, which is said to have been founded by a Pulo force, chiefly composed of slaves, who were sent to attack Wukari, and failed. Instead of returning, they preferred to remain in the country, intermarried with the Djuku, and founded several towns. Among these, and nearly adjacent to Gandiko, are Gandra and Ibi. The three together may have an aggregate pop. approaching to 2000. The huts of Gandiko are indifferent, and too much huddled together. Those of Gandra and Ibi are less crowded, and have small plots of garden ground attached to them; on their sides and roofs also pumpkins, gourds, and other cucurbitaceæ are trained.

GANDO, a tn. Western Africa, once cap. of an empire of same name, and still the residence of a powerful Pulo prince, 50 m. S.S.W. Sokoto. It stands in a hollow, commanded from all sides by chains of hills, but has a pleasant and animated interior, adorned with various trees, among which the banana is prominent. It is intersected from N. to S. by the broad and shallow bed of a torrent, affording rich pasturage; but it is, on the whole, a very dull place, and owing to the troubled state of the country is harassed by perpetual alarms. The principal manufacture is cotton cloth, particularly cotton strips, of first-rate quality, and, though coarsely dyed, in great demand in adjoining countries. The trade, almost entirely transit, is, in a great measure, confined to a coarse kind of coloured silk, imported from the north, and much used by the natives for adorning their leather-work. Some of the vegetable products are famous, among other the banana, which is grown in considerable quantity, and the onion, which surpasses that of the adjoining districts both in size and quality.

GANDUTAN, a vil. Western Africa, r. bank Kwara, 280 m. W.N.W. Sokoto. It is a slave village, the property of a Tarki chief, and consists of about 200 huts of matting, with two leather tents in the centre. The district is much infested by lions.

GANESPOOR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 38 m. W. Goruckpore, on the Koyane. It consists of about 200 houses, partly inclosed by an earthen rampart.

GANG, a mining town, Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 6 m. N.E. Czaaslau; with a parish church, and mines of silver and arsenic; and 1100 inhabitants.

GANGES, an isl. Pacific Ocean, in what is called American Polynesia; lat. 10° 59' S.; lon. 160° 55' W.

GANGPORE, a petty state, India, between lat. 21° 50' and 22° 37' N.; lon. 83° 31' and 84° 57' E.; and bounded N. by Chota Nagpore, E. native state Bonci, S. native state Samba

and British dist. Sumbulpore, and W. native states Ryghur and Jushpoor; length, E. to W., 90 m.; breadth, 35 m.; area, 2493 sq. m.; revenue about £10,000. The soil is naturally rich, but there is little cultivation, and the greater part of the surface is covered with jungle. The capital, which is of same name, is 250 m. W. by S. Calcutta. Pop. 112,000.

GARAKOTA, a tn. India, territory Saugor and Nerbudda, in the fork formed by the junction of the Sonar and Guddari, 25 m. E. Saugor. It consists of the town proper, which extends from bank to bank between the two rivers, and of a fort, which, situated in the apex of the fork, is washed on two sides, and is inclosed by a deep ditch and two walls, an outer which is 20, and an inner which is 30 ft. high.

GARANY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zemplen, 12 m. N.E. Salorallya-Ujhely; has a strong castle, provided with bulwarks and two towers; and contains 1000 inhabitants.

GARASPOOR, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, 49 m. S.W. Saugor. It is defended by a small fort, and contains some ancient structures, built of the fine sandstone in the vicinity, and elaborately sculptured.

GARDINER [add.], a tn. U. States, Maine, on both sides of the Cobsessecontee, at its junction with the Kennebec, 12 m. below Augusta, and on the Kennebec and Portland railway. It possesses ten churches, a high-school, an almshouse, and a mechanics' institute, and is very largely engaged in manufactures, for which the falls on the Cobsessecontee furnish great advantages. Among the industrial establishments are a pottery, a foundry, a woollen factory, two machine-shops, three tanneries, and two paper, two flour, and six saw-mills. The shipping owned in Gardiner is about 6000 tons, of which a half is employed in the southern and foreign trade. Pop. 4487.

GARNAVILLE, a vil. U. States, Iowa, cap. co. Clayton, 105 m. N. by E. Iowa, on the route from Dubuque to Prairie du Chien. It stands on an elevated, rolling prairie, and there are veins of lead in its vicinity. Pop. 1335.

GARRY, a fort or station, British N. America, Red River Settlement, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, is situated a little above the junction of the Assiniboine and Red

down an inclined plane into the cavern behind the Grand Fall. The Rocket Fall is so called, because the water, forced through a series of rocky channels, assumes the form of rockets in its descent. The Dame Blanche sends down its water in snowy flakes of a peculiarly graceful appearance.

GARU, a tn. Western Africa, on an island of same name, in the Kwara, 210 m. W.N.W. Sokoto. The whole bed of the river, which is here from 6 to 8 m. broad, is studded with islands, many of which are large, very fertile, and well peopled. It is a large and important place, with a population roughly estimated at 7000 or 8000.

GARU-N-GHABBES, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, 195 m. W. Kukawa. It is a middle-sized walled town, with a well-cultivated district, and is of some historical interest from being identical with Biram-ta-gabbes, the oldest place of the seven original settlements of the Hausa nation.

GASPE, a bay, British America, Canada East, on the W. shore of the gulf, near the entrance of the river of St. Lawrence. It is formed on the S. by Peter Point, consisting of low sandstone, covered with the white houses of fishermen; and on the N. by Cape Gaspé, a remarkable headland of limestone, having on its N.E. side a magnificent range of cliffs, which rise to the height of 692 feet. The entrance measured between these two points is about 9 m., and the bay itself, stretching W.N.W. for rather more than 16 m., gradually narrows to the point at its head where it receives the Dartmouth. The only other rivers of any importance which enter it are the York and the St. John, both on the S.W. shore. Gaspé Bay possesses advantages which may hereafter render it one of the most important maritime stations on the E. coast of British America. It contains an excellent outer roadstead off Douglas Town, a harbour at its head capable of holding a numerous fleet in perfect safety, and a basin where the largest ships may be hove down and refitted. The N.E. side of the bay for 5 miles within the cape is covered with fishing establishments, belonging to Jersey merchants, and with the houses of the fishermen; on the opposite shore scenery not deficient in grandeur is presented by a succession of precipitous cliffs of shale and sandstone, rising to the height of 200 feet, while the view inland terminates in a mountain range.

GASTON, a vil. U. States, N. Carolina, l. bank Roanoke, 65 m. N.N.E. Raleigh. It is the terminus of two railways connecting it with Raleigh and Richmond, and is a dépôt for tobacco and wheat.

GASTORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 10 m. from Leitmeritz, on the Obertka; with a parish church, an hospital, a townhouse, a paper-mill, and a trade in corn; and 1100 inhabitants.

GATTENDORF, a town, Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Wieselburg, about 5 m. S. Pressburg; with a fine mansion in an English park, and a trade in corn and sheep. Pop. 1270.

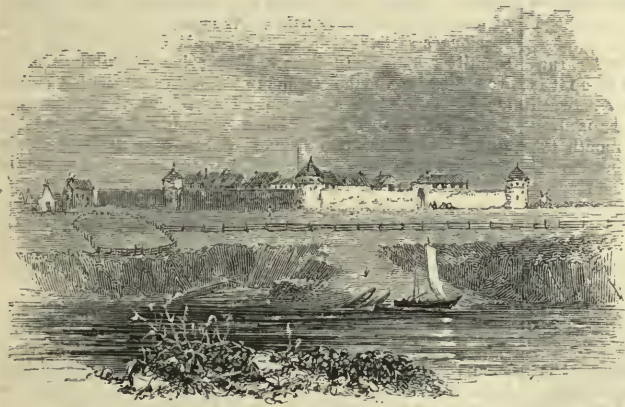
GAURION, a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, on the N.W. shore of the island; and 11 m. W.N.W. the town of Andro. It possesses a large and excellent harbour, sheltered from all winds except the west. Pop. 950.

GAYRING, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 20 m. N.N.W. Pressburg; with 3603 inhabitants, who trade in fish, wood, and cattle.

GAZAWA, a tn. Western Africa, 90 m. N. by W. Kano, cap. of a territory dependent on Maradi. It is inclosed by a strong stockade and a deep ditch, and is nearly in the form of a regular quadrangle, with a gate on each side. These defences are rendered necessary by its position on the frontier, where Islamism ends and paganism begins. The fanatical Mahometans are constantly attacking it. Owing to this cause manufactures and cultivation are much neglected, and the breeding of sheep and cattle constitutes the chief employment.

GDOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Bochnia, on the Raba, 12 m. S.E. Cracow; with a parish church, with an ancient altar-piece. The Cracow insurgents were defeated here by the Austrians in 1846. Pop. 1200.

GEBY [add.], an isl. Indian Archipelago, situated in the Gilolo passage, on the equator, between the Molucca island Gilolo and the Papuan island Waigu. It is long and narrow, stretching about 20 m. from S.E. to N.W. Its surface



FORT GARRY, RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—From Hind's Canadian Exploring Expeditions.

rivers, on the N. bank of the former. The fort, the name of which is frequently used for the settlement generally, consists of a square inclosure of high stone walls flanked at each angle by round towers. Within this are several substantial wooden buildings; the governor's residence, the jail, and the storehouses for the Company's furs and goods. It was established in 1811.

GARSEPPA, **GURSUPPA**, or **GAIRSOPPA**, an ancient but deserted town, India, presid. Madras, dist. N. Canara, 16 m. E.S.E. Honawar, is now deserving of notice only on account of the magnificent falls which bear its name, and are formed in its vicinity by the Sherravutty. The river immediately above, dividing into several branches, forms four distinct falls, which have received the respective names of the Grand Fall, the Roarer, the Rocket Fall, and the Dame Blanche. The Grand Fall is a perpendicular plunge of 880 feet, over a ledge of rock cavernous underneath. The Roarer rushes

is generally hilly, but not elevated, the highest point not exceeding 500 feet. The cultivated products are rice, cocoa and sago palms, yams, and bananas. The natives, mostly Papuans, but subject to Molucca settlers, who form the dominant class, are chiefly employed in the fishing of trepan and pearl oysters. Between Geby and the islet Pow, at its S.W. extremity, there is a harbour sheltered from all winds, with sufficient depth and good anchorage for a ship of the line.

GEMUSH-KHANEH, a tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Erzeroum. It owes its name, which means the 'house of silver,' to a mine of argentiferous lead which has long been worked in its vicinity. Pop. estimated at 8000.

GENESEEE, a river, U. States, New York. It rises in Pennsylvania, near the frontiers of New York, flows N.W. and N.E., and enters Lake Ontario about 7 m. N. Rochester, after a course of nearly 150 m. In the earlier part of its course there are three falls of 60, 90, and 110 ft. high respectively, and for above 2 m. it passes between perpendicular rocks nearly 400 ft. high. At Rochester, and also near its mouth, there are other falls of about 100 ft. high.

GENESEEE FALLS, formerly PORTAGEVILLE, a vil. U. States, New York, 50 m. E.S.E. Buffalo, on the Genesee River, which is here crossed by the New York City railroad, on a bridge 234 ft. high, and by the Genesee Valley canal. It has several churches, and is much visited for its scenery, the river here being bordered by precipitous heights, and having several picturesque falls. Pop. 1020.

GENESEEO, a vil. U. States, New York, 25 m. S.S.W. Rochester, on the Genesee River; with several churches, schools, and banks, and a large academy. Pop. 1600.

GENEVA [add.], a vil. U. States, New York, at the N.W. extremity of Lake Seneca, and on the Auburn and Canandaigua railway, 200 m. W. Albany. It commands a fine view of the lake and the surrounding country, is well built, the principal street stretching along a height above the lake, and containing many handsome residences, with fine gardens sloping down towards the shore. The principal buildings are eight churches, one of which, the Episcopal, is a fine Gothic stone structure; Hobart Free College, with six professors and ninety-six students, and a medical college. The manufactures are not important. Pop. 5057.

GEORGE, a river, British N. America, Labrador, running into the S.E. side of Ungava Bay. For 200 m. up it is a considerable stream, flowing with a rapid current between rocky banks, and, though full of rapids, the water is deep enough for barges. At some distance from its mouth the country is wooded, and about 200 m. up the stream there is a lake abounding in fish. The general course of the river is northwards, running parallel to the coast of Labrador, about 100 m., or less, distant from it. It was discovered by the Moravian missionaries in 1811.

GEORGE, a sound, New Zealand, on the S.W. shore of the Middle Island or Munster, lat. (Anchorage Cove, N. shore) 44° 55' 20" S.; lon. 167° 26' 50" E. It is nearly a mile wide at its entrance, and preserves this width as far up as the anchorage, a distance of 6 m., during which it stretches S.S.E. This is its first reach, near the head of which there is good anchorage, in 15 fathoms, in a cove of the N. shore, with a sandy beach, where a rapid stream, with 2 ft. on its bar at low water, discharges itself. About a mile above, a second reach wends E.S.E. for 3 m., and then sends off two arms, at the head of one of which, but 200 ft. above its level, is an extensive lake, with an outlet sending its surplus waters down the mountain side. George Sound is surrounded by rugged and precipitous mountains. One of these rises over its W. side to the height of 4775 ft.; another near its head to the height of 5000 ft.

GEORGEN (Str.), a royal free tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 9 m. N.E. Pressburg, on the Pressburg and Tynau tramway, at the foot of a hill covered with vineyards. It has a magistracy, two R. Catholic churches, one Protestant, a synagogue, a Piarist college, an inferior school, an endowment for the poor, and a cold sulphur bath. The wine produced in the vicinity bears a high name, and is largely exported. Pop. 2904.

GEORGEN (Str.), a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, 45 m. S.W. Linz; with a beautiful parish church, and 1600 inhabitants.

GEORGEN (Str.), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 5 m. S.W. Steinamanger; with an old and richly endowed abbey, with a Gothic church; and 1500 inhabitants, mostly R. Catholics.

GEORGEN (Str.), a tn. Austrian empire, Warasdin and St. Georgen Military Frontiers, on the Semovacha, in a wide plain, which stretches to the Drave, 58 m. E.N.E. Agram. It has a common school, and contains 4630 inhabitants.

GEORGETOWN [add.], three places, U. States:—1, A tn. and port of entry, dist. Columbia, 1. bank Potomac, 2 m. W. Washington, and on the Rock Creek, which is crossed by two bridges connecting it with Washington. It is overlooked by heights, crowned with villas, and commanding a magnificent view, and is a quiet retired place of somewhat antiquated appearance. Its principal buildings and institutions are eight churches, a Jesuit college, a nunnery, with a school attached, attended by about 100 pupils, several private boarding and day schools of high repute, a market-house, and a finely laid out cemetery. Being the only port of Columbia district, Georgetown has an important foreign and coasting trade. Pop. 8733.—2, A tn. and port of entry, S. Carolina, on the W. shore of Winyaw Bay, near the confluence of the Great Pedee, Black and Waccamaw Rivers, 100 m. S.E. Columbia. It possesses county buildings, six churches, an academy, and several turpentine distilleries and saw-mills. Its reputed unhealthiness has checked its prosperity. Pop. 1720.—3, A tn. Kentucky, cap. co. Scott, on a height above the N. Elkhorn River, in a fertile district, 17 m. E. Frankfort. It is the seat of a Baptist college, with eight professors, 132 students, and a library of 7500 volumes; of a female collegiate institute, attended by about 100 pupils; and of a military institute, which unites civil education with military discipline; and possesses several woollen, bag, and rope factories. Pop. 1684.

GEORGETOWN, a tn. Canada West, co. Hutton, on the Grand Trunk railway, 27 m. W. Toronto; with five churches, considerable local trade, and extensive manufactures of paper and cloth. Pop. about 1200.

GEORGETOWN, a tn. British America, E. coast Prince Edward Island, cap. King's co., situated on the N. shore of a harbour of same name. It is laid out in regular and spacious streets, which, as the pop. is only 500, are very scantily supplied with houses. The principal buildings, all of wood, are the courthouse, and two churches, one with a cupola and the other with a steeple. Its harbour, the entrance to which is indicated by a wooden octagon lighthouse, painted white, and visible at a distance of 14 m., is the best in the S. of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the exception of that of Charlottetown, over which, however, it has this advantage, that the ice is later in forming, and earlier in breaking up.

GERCZE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 16 m. E. Steinamanger; with extensive vineyards, a trade in fruit, particularly excellent cherries, and 1090 inhabitants, half of them Lutherans, half R. Catholics.

GERKI, a tn. Western Africa, on the Hausa and Bornou frontier, 60 m. N.E. Kano. It is a large place, and is surrounded by a wall with turrets or pinnacles, and in very good repair. There is very little trade, as the inhabitants have little inclination for industry, and are notorious for their thievish propensities. Pop. estimated at 15,000.

GESHIYA, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, 60 m. W. by S. Birni, once a strong place, and surrounded by a clay wall, but now, though still well peopled, in a state of decay. It consists of conical hills, separated by fences of matting into several quarters.

GESMA, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, 185 m. N.E. Kano. Besides a swamp, which forms a natural defence on its S. and E. sides, it is surrounded by a kind of pinnacled wall, which, however, except on the W. side, is much dilapidated. Close to this place grows the *rimé*, or silk cotton tree, which is entirely wanting in Bornou proper.

GETTYSBURG [add.], a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Adams, on the Wrightsville, York, and Gettysburg railway, 112 m. W.S.W. Philadelphia. It occupies an elevated site in a fertile and well-cultivated district, is on the whole well built, possesses seven churches, a college, with seven professors, sixty students, and a library of 7000 vols.; a Lutheran theological seminary, with two professors, about twenty students, and a library of 7000 vols.; an academy

and other schools, a courthouse and jail; and has an extensive manufacture of carriages. Copper mines have been opened in the vicinity. On the first three days of July, 1863, a desperate battle was fought here between the Federals under General Meade, and the Confederates under General Lee. It was attended with no decisive result, but the Confederate army subsequently retired, and recrossed the Potomac. The loss of the Federals was returned at 24,000. Pop. 2390.

GEWE, a tn. Western Africa, Adamawa, r. bank Benuwe, 85 m. E. Yola. It is a large Fellatah settlement, governed by a chief, who commands 100 horse. A little to the E. there is a large mountain called Banawa, which towers above the Benuwe, and is inhabited by pagan natives of the Fali tribe, who, before the Fellatah conquest, had their chief seat at Bazuma, about 20 m. N.E. Gewe.

GHADAMIS, a dist. N. Africa, situated on the N. frontier of the Sahara, and forming the S.W. frontier of the regency of Tripoli. It comprises three oases—Ghadamis proper, Derge, and Seenawan, each of which has a capital of its own name, while the whole three form a nearly isosceles triangle, of which the line stretching between Ghadamis in the S.W. and Seenawan in the N.E., a distance of about 95 m., is the base, and Derge is the apex. The area of the whole district is estimated at 1200 sq. m. Beyond its limits the whole of the surrounding region is purely desert, consisting of ridges and sandhills, with waterless intervening valleys, and in geological structure of horizontal strata of sandstone and limestone. The former rock, blackened on its outer surface by the presence of a little iron, which the air has oxidized, was at one time mistaken for basalt. The inhabitants are divided into four classes—Iharar, or pure blood; Homran, the offspring of pure blood by female slaves; Attara, the offspring of manumitted male slaves and slaves still in bondage. The government is vested in a Moudir Bey, subordinate to the governor of the Jebel Mountains, and assisted in his administration by a kadi or judge, his mufti, a sheikh or deputy-governor, and a municipal council. Ghadamis proper, owing to the precarious fall of rain, draws its supplies of grain from Derge and Seenawan, which are better situated for raising corn; and devotes itself chiefly to trade, which is carried on extensively with Tripoli on the one hand, and Ghat, Kano, Timbuctoo, Tuat, and other parts of the interior, on the other. From the interior are brought ivory, bees-wax, hides, goat skins, dyed red and yellow, ostrich-feathers, gold in lumps and dust, guro or kolu nuts, cottons, &c.; from Tripoli, cotton and long cloths, and tangils, all of British manufacture; red-dyed raw silk and beads from Venice; woollen cloths and red caps from Tunis; paper, zinc, copper, sword-blades, mirrors, and small needles from Germany. The current medium of exchange is the Tunis piastre, equal to sixpence sterling. The aggregate population of the district is computed at 6500, of whom Ghadamis proper contains 4000, Derge 2000, and Seenawan 500, all Mahometans.

GHAT, two vils. Central Arabia:—1, A vil. prov. Lower Kascem, 15 m. N.W. Beroydah, situated in an undulating district, thick with vegetation, and consisting of a straggling series of houses, gardens, and fields, irrigated by numerous wells, the adjoining hillocks being crowned with watch-towers.—2, A vil. Nejed, prov. Sedeyr, 165 m. N.W. Riad. It stands upon the side of a gorge or valley, surrounded with trees. The houses and gardens are prettily placed in shelving rows, one above the other against the mountain side; and in the rainy season the wells overflowing fill a large reservoir, from which, on all sides, run rivulets overshadowed by fig-trees, pomegranates, and palm-trees.

GHAT [add.], a tn. N. Africa, in the Sahara, 125 m. W.S.W. Murzuk. It stands in a valley well planted with date-trees, near the W. slope of the Akakas range, at the foot of a rocky eminence, is walled, and consists of about 250 houses, among which a spacious and noble-looking mansion, the residence of the governor, is conspicuous. The place from its position is of more commercial importance than might be inferred from its population. The chief thing wanting to a great increase of its prosperity is the opening of a direct route to Timbuctoo, but this the jealousy of chiefs, whose interests might be affected by it, prevents.

GHAUTS, and **SUB-GHAUTS**, the name of two mountain ranges of E. Africa, in the Somali country. The Sub-Ghauts, or maritime range, beginning at Tadjurrah, near the

Straits of Babelmandeb, extend S.E. to Karam, in lon. 46° E., and then break into detached groups. Their distance from the coast varies from 6 to 15 m., and their height from 2000 to 3000 ft. The surface, denuded of soil by rain, is bare rock, and of course barren. The Ghauts, which are from 8 to 40 m. distant from the sea, have an average height of 4000 to 6000 ft., are thickly covered with gum-arabic and frankincense trees, the wild fig, and the Somali pine, and form the seaward abutment of the great table land of the interior. Their northern or maritime face is precipitous; their southern face slopes gently from their tabular summit. The Sub-Ghauts and lower ranges consist of sandstone capped with limestone; the higher portion of the Ghauts and their plateau consist of primitive rocks of granite, syenite, mica schist, quartz, micaceous grit, &c., mixed with sandstone.

GHAZAL, **BAHR EL**:—1, A stream, Africa, an affluent of the Bahr el Abiad, or White Nile, which it joins in lat. 8° 58' N.; lon. 30° 18' E.; flowing from the W., and entering in the form of a broad expanse called Lake No. There is a considerable negro population along its banks, who rear cattle and hunt for ivory. Petherick, on April 25, 1863, estimates its volume as equal to about a third that of the White Nile. Speke, who passed the mouth of it in the month of February in the same year, says, 'Instead of finding a huge lake as described in our maps at an elbow of the Nile, we found only a small piece of water resembling a duck-pond buried in a sea of rushes.' In the same month of February, 1863, Steudner ascended the stream in a boat for above 100 m. to the mouth of the Djour or Jur, from which apparently it obtains its principal supply of water. He describes it as a reedy marsh, with a water-way sometimes difficult to trace, but generally with a width varying from 80 to 400 paces, and having in many places a depth of 12 to 20 feet. It is fed by several streams besides the Jur.—2, A dry river-bed, Africa, stretching N.N.E. from the E. end of Lake Tsad.

GHAZEEPORE, a dist. India, N.W. Provinces, between lat. 25° 17' and 26° N.; lon. 83° 8' and 84° 40' E.; is bounded N.W. and N. by Azimgurh, N.E. the Ghagra, or Gogra, separating it from Sarun, S.E. Shahabad, S. Shahabad and Benares, and W. Benares and Jannpore; length, E. to W., 96 m.; breadth, 40 m.; area, 2187 sq. m. Its general character is that of an extensive flat, nowhere more than 350 ft. above the sea, and little raised above the bed of the Gauges, which traverses it in a tortuous course from W. to E., and drains it directly, or by its tributaries, chiefly the Ghora, Karamnassa, and Tous or Sarju. The soil, for the most part remarkably fertile, yields annually two crops, the earlier or *khurreef*, consisting mostly of maize, rice, pulse, indigo, and oil seeds; and the later or *rubbee*, of wheat, barley, gram, safflower, opium, cotton, tobacco, and sugar. The sugar, cotton, opium, and indigo are largely exported. Pop. 1,059,287.

GHERGO, a tn. Western Africa, Tawarek country, in a swampy district, behind a backwater of the Niger, which has here the various names of Mayo Balleo, Isa, and Eghorren. It is 90 m. E. Timbuctoo. It is an ancient place; but has changed its site, having been originally erected on a height above the banks of the river, and afterwards removed for greater protection to its present semi-insular position. The inhabitants, occupying about 400 huts, grow a good deal of rice and tobacco.

GHILAN [add.], a prov. Persia, S.W. shore of Caspian Sea; bounded N.E. by the latter, E. and S.E. by prov. Mazanderan, S. by Irak-Ajemi, N. by Russia, and W. by prov. Azerbaijan; length, 144 m.; breadth, 50 m. A lofty range of mountains, measuring from 6000 to 9000 ft. above the sea's level, forms its inland boundary. The whole province, except where cleared for cultivation, and on the mountain summits, is covered with woods, and the excessive rain and dense vegetation render the whole of the level country a morass. The climate is consequently unhealthy, and in the hot months fatal to Europeans. The language of Ghilan proper is the Ghilaik, a dialect of the Persian. The inhabitants are represented as rude and brutal, much addicted to plunder and murder, but hardy, muscular, and active. Resht is the capital; a clean town, with extensive bazaars. Its houses are generally built of burned brick, and tiled. Lahijan is the next in importance. The food of the Ghilaiks is very simple and light, consisting chiefly of rice and fish; but there

is an abundance of fine poultry, and wild fruit grows profusely everywhere. The vines climb up the forest trees, as in Turkey; the juice of the grape affords a delicious kind of treacle, called *doushaub*, which is eaten with dry boiled rice; wheat and barley are very sparsely cultivated. The oak and birch flourish in the province, but the former does not attain to any noticeable dimensions. In the woods lurk the tiger and panther, the wild boar and the jackal; birds are very numerous; and the reedy marshes and islands are tenanted by myriads of wild-fowl. Enzilli is the only seaport of Ghilan, and its harbour is deep enough to admit vessels of 250 tons burden, but the passage is much obstructed by sandbanks. Pop. of Ghilan about 120,000.

GHIR, or **RAS ABERNI**, a cape, Africa, on the S.W. coast of Morocco; lat. 30° 33' N.; lon. 9° 50' W. It projects boldly into the sea, and has a height of about 1200 feet. Immediately behind is a back-ground of more than double that height, clothed with scattered woods, and dotted over with numerous villages.

GHOONGEE, a riv. India, which rises in Nepal, on the British frontier, lat. 27° 50' N.; lon. 83° 20' E., flows S., receiving many small streams on the right and left; and throwing off branches which irrigate and fertilize a great extent of country, and joins the Raptee on its left bank, after a course of about 100 m.

GHURIAN, a fort and dist. N. Africa, regency and 56 m. S. Tripoli, in a mountainous country, of which the culminating point, Mount Tekut, has a height of 2800 ft. It is approached by a very steep ascent, and stands on the spur of a kind of plateau, surrounded by olive gardens. Its natural strength is increased by a castle, with a garrison of about 200 men; who, in consequence of the disaffection known to prevail in the surrounding country, guard it so strictly that Dr. Barth and his party were allowed to enter it only man by man, after each had been searched for his arms.—The district, which is very rugged throughout, contains a number of villages—some above ground, and some subterranean. The former are generally in a wretched condition, and half deserted; the latter are thought by Dr. Barth to have originated principally with the Jews, who at a very early period became intimately connected with the Berbers, several of whose tribes embraced Judaism. Among the vegetable products of the district is saffron, which is grown in regular plantations.

GIEBAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 9 m. N.N.E. Olmütz, among the Sudeten-Gebirge; with 1700 inhabitants, whose chief employment is in weaving and spinning flax.

GILBERT, or **AVAKKUM**, a river, Russian empire, Manchooria, which has its mouth in the N.W. angle of Olga or Seymour Bay, in the Sea of Japan. It flows through a deep valley, consisting mostly of marshy and turfy land, and inclosed by high mountains. Its mouth is broad and shallow, with only 3 ft. water on the bar, but within the depth varies from 14 to 20 ft. within a distance of 5 m. The channel, which previously contained several flat islands, then divides into numerous creeks. The Chinese settled on its banks cultivate barley, wheat, hemp, potatoes, and vegetables.

GILUI, a river, Russian empire, Manchooria, which is formed by several streams from Mount Atychan, flows rapidly through a valley between mountain slopes, which are for the most part covered with moss, and joins the Zeya, an affluent of the Amoor, on its right bank. For some distance above its mouth, it has a width of about 100 yards.

GINDURA, a river in the S. of Ceylon, which, rising near Mount Hiniduwa, within the S. frontier of West Province, flows S.S.W. through S. Province, and falls into the sea about 4 m. N.N.W. of the Point de Galle. It has a course of 59 m., and drains an area of 389 sq. m.

GIRAFFE, a navigable river, Africa, or more properly an arm which the White Nile throws off in the Bohr country, about lat. 7° N., and again receives on its right bank about lat. 9° N. Opposite its mouth there is a large island, covered with thick bush, and a favourite resort of elephants, rhinoceroses, giraffes, buffaloes, and various species of antelopes.

GIRAJISIR, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and about 120 m. N.E. Jessulmeer. It consists of about 300 houses, is defended by a small fort, and is supplied with somewhat brackish water from two deep wells.

GIRHI, or 'GIRAFFES,' a tribe of the Somali country, E. Africa, inhabiting the hills which bound the Marar Prairie on the W., interposing between it and the district of Harar. Despite the unmerciful persecutions of the Gallas, they gradually migrated westward from Makhar, their original seat, number 5000 shields, possess about 180 villages, and are accounted the paramount power in this part of the country. Though friendly with the Habr Awal, they seldom descend into the plains, unless compelled by want of pasture.

GIRREE, a river, India, which rises in the hill state of Kothkae, at the height of 7400 ft. above the sea, in lat. 31° 4' N.; lon. 77° 42' E., flows successively S.W. and S.E., and joins the Jumna after a course of about 90 m. At the point of confluence, its discharge of water averages 100 cubic ft. per second.

GLACIER LAKE, British America, Rocky Mountains, lat. 51° 53' N.; lon. 117° 30' W., is about 8 m. long, by 4 wide, and possesses much more interest than its dimensions indicate, from being situated on the watershed between the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans—sending part of its waters to the former through the Columbia, and part to the latter through one of the affluents of the N. branch of the Saskatchewan. It is formed by the damming up of a narrow valley between Mount Forbes and Mount Lyell. The upper part of this valley is occupied by glaciers communicating with immense fields of ice, which cover the mountains all round, and obliterates all their valleys. The foot of the glacier is only 4320 ft. above the sea; but Mount Murchison, a few miles to the E. of it, rises to the height of 15,789 ft., and is considered by the Indians the highest of all the Rocky Mountains. Still nearer Glacier Lake on the S. stands Mount Forbes, with an altitude of 13,400 ft. The great mass of these mountains, and the absence of striking peaks, make it difficult for a mere spectator to appreciate their altitude.—(*Palisser*.)

GLASERHAI, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Arva-Thurocz, about 20 m. N. Schennitz. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in growing oats, for which the soil of the district is best adapted, and in rearing cattle. Pop. 1500.

GLASGOW. [add.] Since the time to which the text refers, this city has continued to thrive and grow in a remarkable manner. Judged of by every available test, the increase of its prosperity has been not only singularly rapid, but solid as well. For its unusual good fortune it is, beyond all doubt, indebted to the great variety of important industrial pursuits that are carried on within its boundaries, or in its immediate vicinity. The bulk of its population are not dependent on any one leading industry. It stands out as combining in itself the characteristics of the Manchester, the Liverpool, the Birmingham, and the Wolverhampton of Scotland. Thus it has escaped the full effect of many of those fluctuations and reverses in trade which have told disastrously upon towns where the mass of the people are engrossed with one leading pursuit.

According to the census of 1861, the population of the city proper was then 403,142. Adding to this number that of the inhabitants of its surrounding and closely contiguous suburbs, the total is raised to 446,395. The increase thus revealed as having taken place during the decennial period 1851-61, is no less than \$6,257—an addition larger than that made within the same period to the population of any city in the kingdom, with the single exception of London. There are valid reasons for believing that the process of augmentation continues to go forward at an equal, if not at an enhanced, ratio. An estimate, formed upon trustworthy data, has been made, that at midsummer, 1865, the population of the same area was in excess of 490,000. In principle the estimate errs rather on the side of defect than of exaggeration. The statement may therefore be hazarded that Glasgow now (1866) contains half a million souls.

Striking as this progress is, it has been accompanied by commensurate improvements. The appearance of the city has been bettered in many of its aspects. In the W. and N.W. quarters especially, numerous handsome streets and crescents have sprung into existence. Very soon all the available building ground within the municipal boundaries on these sides will be fully occupied. Dwellings of a superior kind for the accommodation of the working-classes have

also been largely multiplied; and there exists every prospect, in connection with a projected scheme of city improvements, that speedily many obscure streets in the central districts (such as the alleys leading off the High Street, and those closes and wynds which lie between Trongate, Bridgegate, and the Saltmarket—nurseries of disease, crowded with the homes of a motley population, who dwell in all the squalor of promiscuous wretchedness) will be cleared away, though not without simultaneous provision being made for their inhabitants in tenements more conducive alike to their moral and physical well-being. As it is, through the gradual operation of commercial exigencies, the heart of the city is more and more being given up to purely business purposes. Some of the warehouses and offices recently erected are remarkably handsome buildings, and take rank among the architectural ornaments of the city. Of these there may be particularized the warehouse of Messrs. J. and W. Campbell & Co. in Ingram Street, that of Messrs. Stewart & Macdonald in Buchanan Street, and a fine pile in West Regent Street, built by Mr. A. Orr Ewing. In this connection there may be noticed the large number of handsome churches erected within the last dozen years. In that space of time upwards of thirty new places of worship have been reared. The whole number in the city (excluding its suburbs) is now 173, affording accommodation to upwards of 150,000 persons, or considerably more than one-third of the entire population. Thirty-eight of them belong to the Established Church, forty-five to the Free Church, and forty to the United Presbyterian body; while there are six Episcopalian, and ten Roman Catholic. It is held within the mark to compute that half-a-million of money has been expended in church-building within the past twenty-five years. Many of the new buildings are exceedingly meritorious alike in their architectural features and in their internal decorations. Among them may be specified Park and Sandyford churches, belonging to the Establishment; the College, Kelvinside, and St. George's, in connection with the Free Church; Landsdowne U. P. church, and Trinity Congregationalist. The venerable cathedral has undergone a process of restoration and embellishment, which, while bringing out all the beauty of its original design, renders it, in one respect at least, one of the most richly-decorated temples in Europe. The windows have been filled with stained glass according to a connected and harmonious plan. Those in the nave illustrate Old Testament subjects, taken in the order of the biblical chronology; those in the choir are similarly devoted to subjects taken from the teaching of the Saviour. The work was executed at Munich, at the cost of donors who presented, or who joined in presenting, separate windows, by way of family memorial. The ancient college in the High Street is likely to be soon removed from the site it has so long occupied, which is to be surrendered to the purposes of a railway station. It is proposed to transplant the University buildings to the grounds of Gilmorehill—a commanding and eligible situation in the W. end of the city, lying between the West-end Park and the suburb of Partick. Plans for the proposed buildings have been obtained from Mr. G. G. Scott; and magnificent subscriptions have been made alike by the noblemen and landed proprietors of the neighbourhood, and by the leading merchants of the city, in order to defray the expense of transference.

The whole extent of thoroughfares within the city, excluding mere lanes, alleys, &c., is now within a fraction of one hundred and twenty miles. The sum annually expended on their maintenance exceeds £30,000. Since the Paving Act of 1856 came into operation, about £150,000 has been spent in laying down granite pavements. This, however, forms but a small item in the action of the municipal corporation for the behoof of the community. Chief among their achievements in this respect, there stands undoubtedly the accomplishment of the grand scheme by which Glasgow is now supplied with water from Loch Katrine—a Highland lake some 30 m. distant. This immense undertaking, begun in 1856, under the superintendence of Mr. Bateman, the engineer, was completed in 1859, and the supply of water to the city is now under the administration of the town council. The engineering difficulties in the construction of the works were very considerable. The aqueduct from the lake to the Mugdock reservoir is 26 m. long—13 of these are tunnelled, 4 consist of iron pipings carried across valleys, and for the

remainder there are open cuttings and bridges. The cost of the aqueduct proper was, on an average, £18,000 per mile. The total cost exceeded a million and a half, as thus—

Loch Katrine Water-works,	£930,668	16	10
Gorbals Water-works,	196,019	7	5
Purchase and Extension of the Old Works (the property of a Joint-Stock Co.), which supplied the city by pumping from the river,	462,133	16	8
	£1,588,822	0	11

Large as this expenditure is, it has proved a very good investment. Twenty-five years ago two water companies existed, the joint revenues of which were £25,000. The income of the water commission is now well-nigh £100,000. The Gorbals works above mentioned are those which formerly supplied the south side of the city. They still continue to send in from the Ferenze Hills, about 6 m. to the southward, some 3,500,000 gallons per day. The quantity derived from Loch Katrine approaches 25,000,000 gallons daily. The works are so constructed that, with a slight expenditure, they could be rendered capable of furnishing double that quantity; in truth, they give access to a permanent and inexhaustible source of supply; and nothing to vie with them, either in magnitude or success, exists in the kingdom. The advantages that have flowed from the carrying out of this great enterprise cannot be more forcibly illustrated than by the increased degree to which water is now used by the population. In 1838 the supply per head per diem was 26 gallons, which was then deemed a very liberal amount. In 1845 it was 30 gallons. In 1852 it had risen to 35 gallons on the north, and 38 on the Gorbals side. The latter was thought quite an adequate supply; and in the early calculations concerning the Loch Katrine scheme, a maximum of 40 gallons per head was adopted. Yet already the quantity delivered is 45 gallons. That, however, includes 3½ gallons sold by meter for trade purposes.

Another instance of wise and large liberality on the part of the municipal governors consists in the provision of public parks. Besides the Green (referred to in the text), two other large and beautifully laid-out parks now exist. The one on the west comprises the lands of Kelvingrove, consisting of 62 acres, whereof 17 acres have been set apart for feuing—the rest being available for park purposes. It was laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton, according to a very tasteful plan, in which the difficulties presented by the ground were most skillfully overcome, being, in fact, converted into means of additional ornament. The total cost has been about £89,000. The Queen's, or South-side Park, as its name indicates, adjoins a different quarter of the city. Trenching upon the parish of Cathcart on the S., it is situated between the village of Strathbungo on the W. and the rising suburb of Crosshill on the E., and has cost about £60,000. It extends to 142 acres; but a very considerable portion is destined to be disposed of, no doubt very profitably, for feuing. Sloping upwards to a considerable height, there is commanded from the summit one of the finest views of the city, which is spread out like a panorama beneath, while, turning to the other side, one overlooks the scene of the battle of Langside, which was fought, with such disastrous results to her, in the presence of Mary Stuart. The knoll whence the unhappy queen surveyed the battle, and from which, when all was lost, she was hurriedly led away, lies just outside the park, and will probably be, by and by, included within it. This historic circumstance was in view when it received the name of the Queen's Park.

As illustrative of the onerous and varied duties that devolve upon the municipal authorities, it may be mentioned that the corporation administer solely, or in part, no fewer than twenty distinct trusts, the united annual revenues of which is in excess of £400,000, while the debts affecting them stand at about £3,250,000. Besides these public objects, there are numerous charities, bequests, bursaries, schools, and other beneficent institutions, the financial affairs of which are under the control of the corporation as a whole, or certain members thereof.

Any record of the progress of Glasgow must needs assign a prominent place to its great artery, the Clyde. The subjoined figures, supplemental to those already given, speak for themselves.

CLYDE NAVIGATION.

Year.	Length of Quays.	Area of Harbour.	Revenue.		Proportion per Yard.
			£	s. d.	
	Yards.	Acres.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
1854 . . .	3496	52	86,580	5 11	24 15 3
1855 . . .	3536	52	73,943	9 1	20 18 0
1856 . . .	3680	52	74,995	7 9	20 7 8
1857 . . .	3680	52	82,797	10 7	22 9 10
1858 . . .	3860	57	78,783	17 6	20 8 2
1859 . . .	4248	70	90,816	17 7	21 7 6
1860 . . .	4248	70	97,983	18 1	23 1 4
1861 . . .	4248	70	105,768	11 0	24 17 11
1862 . . .	4248	70	118,083	10 2	26 4 11
1863 . . .	4248	70	118,083	7 10	27 15 11
1864 . . .	4248	70	121,380	13 9	28 11 5
1865 . . .	4248	70	121,587	11 11	28 12 6

Of the harbour dues thus levied, the trustees for the year ending as at 30th June, 1865, expended upon ordinary operations a sum of £41,565, 4s. 11d., while the expenditure on new works and improvements amounted to the sum of £108,058, 4s. 8d. It is to be regretted that they have not as yet been able to construct any sufficient dock accommodation; various obstacles have interposed to defer the accomplishment of this cherished design; but well-contrived arrangements to that end are in progress, and there exists a reasonable prospect that this defect will be speedily supplied.

The subjoined table, applicable to the year ending at the date last specified, shows the number and the scale of tonnage of the vessels arriving in the harbour:—

Vessels' Tonnage.	Number of Sailing and Steam Vessels.	Vessels' Tonnage.	Number of Sailing and Steam Vessels.
		Brought over	15,232
Under 40 . . .	4,962	350 to 400 . .	244
40 to 60 . . .	2,383	400 to 450 . .	313
60 to 80 . . .	3,894	450 to 500 . .	244
80 to 100 . . .	1,646	500 to 600 . .	127
100 to 150 . . .	767	600 to 700 . .	45
150 to 200 . . .	534	700 to 800 . .	27
200 to 250 . . .	339	800 to 900 . .	15
250 to 300 . . .	427	900 to 1000 . .	20
300 to 350 . . .	371	1000 & upwards	88
Over . . .	15,232	Total . . .	16,355

Of these 16,355 vessels, 611 were from foreign ports, while 15,744 were engaged in the coasting trade—425 of those from abroad were sailing vessels, and only 186 steamers. These proportions were exactly reversed in the trade coastwise: in it 11,670 of the arrivals were those of steamers, while only 4074 were those of sailing vessels. The tendency is towards a decrease in the number of sailing vessels, but it is accompanied by an equally marked tendency to an augmentation in size and capacity. The gross tonnage of the 16,355 vessels, the arrival of which is recorded, was 1,719,058. The figures for the years undermentioned were—

	No.	Tonnage.
1851	17,274	1,446,606
1861	16,085	1,504,220
1862	15,864	1,530,642
1863	15,175	1,527,779
1864	14,531	1,528,239

It occurs here to mention that a large number of the arrivals thus noted are those of steamers specially constructed for passenger traffic on the river. No city in the world can boast the possession of so large and effective a service in this respect—even as no city possesses the like means and temptations for its employment. The fleet of strictly river steamers—the trips of which do not extend beyond the various watering-places that dot the shores of the estuary and of the many beautiful lochs that communicate with it—is wholly unrivalled alike for swiftness and accommodation; and the patronage they receive during the summer season is enormous. Most of the wealthier residents in the city have coast-houses, which they occupy in summer time; and the family is poor indeed, the members of which have not their annual trip 'down the water.'

As further illustrating, in a manner at once striking and succinct, the advance in the shipping trade of the port, the following comparative statement of the number and tonnage of steamers employed in particular trades during the years 1857 and 1865 may be taken:—

	1857.		1865.	
	Ves.	Tonn.	Ves.	Tonn.
Transatlantic Trade	4	4,436	8	8,946
France, Spain, and Mediterranean	10	2,006	21	7,080
Transient Steamers which loaded (Foreign)	24	7,083	46	14,447
Transient Steamers which loaded (Coastwise)	16	6,596	41	19,072
Regular Traders—English, Irish, and Scotch Ports	33	7,136	45	10,278
Steamers Engined	25	9,570	73	39,789
Total	112	36,782	234	99,612

This list, it will be noticed, does not include the steam vessels which came to the harbour to be repaired, of which there were a considerable number; nor the river steamers, tugs, screw lighters, and luggage boats; nor the rams that have been built and engined here.

No department of industrial enterprise has of late years been prosecuted with more zeal and success than that of ship-building. When iron began to be used in the construction of ships, Glasgow was not slow to turn to account the facilities which she possesses for this branch of employment. The energy and skill evinced in the trade have been such that the fame of Clyde-built vessels has become world-wide. Specimens of them navigate every sea; and whether the object be pleasure, commerce, or war, they continue to be eagerly sought after. The ship-building yards begin at the termination of the wharves and quays, and are continued at intervals all down the river. During the year 1865 there were turned out in all 257 vessels, of every size and character, giving a tonnage of 151,292, and a horse-power of 23,857. The numbers for the two previous years were—

	No.	Tonnage.
1863	170	124,000
1864	242	178,505

The immense increase of tonnage in 1864—the amount of which, it will be noted, outvies even that for the succeeding year—was due to exceptional causes connected with the American war; but that there is little reason to fear the continuance of a sound and profitable business, is evidenced by the fact that at the 1st January, 1866, there were in the builders' hands orders for 178 vessels, with a tonnage of 291,270 tons, and a horse-power of 42,607. Of this number the sailing vessels stood to steamers in the proportion of about a third. The great majority were of iron, though a considerable number were built upon what is called the 'composite principle,' which is now coming into favour—that is to say, with iron ribs and framework, covered with a skin of wood.

As connected with this increase in shipbuilding, and in ships that have a Glasgow ownership, something may here be noted as to the trade of the port. The subjoined table gives the quantities of goods brought from abroad in 1865:—

Articles.		
Sugar	tons	144,009
Melacto	casks	206
Molasses	tons	4,721
Coffee	"	357
Pimento	bags	10
Tea	lbs.	6,429,135
Pepper	bags	2,055
Jute	bales	12,865
Cotton	"	5,639
Rum	{ puns	1,112
	{ hhds.	169
Logwood	tons	2,707
Fustic	"	567
Mahogany	logs and pieces	1,463
Unmanufactured Tobacco	lbs.	3,135,700
Ashes	barrels	10,033
Flour	{ bags	69,219
	{ casks	50,319
Oil (Whale, Cod, Seal, &c.)	"	2,609
Olive Oil	{ cases	5,896
	{ casks	3,948
Tallow	bags	1,492
Sumac	"	29,122
Hides	No.	56,344
Guano	tons	8,600
Nitrate of Soda	"	6,805
Brimstone	"	17,717
Tar	barrels	15,536
Madder Root	bales	254

To show more forcibly how trade has grown, three of the chief articles enumerated above may be selected for a com-

parison with previous years. The amount of tea, sugar, and tobacco taken out of bond during each of the last five years has been:—

	Tea.	Sugar.	Tobacco.
	lbs.	tons.	lbs.
1861 . . .	4,077,774	88,694	1,668,959
1862 . . .	4,177,502	106,748	1,775,173
1863 . . .	4,634,370	121,044	1,867,524
1864 . . .	4,696,268	126,061	1,956,682
1865 . . .	5,504,351	136,540	2,017,998

It is almost needless to remark that these figures do more than illustrate the growth of trade. They attest, with an emphasis which is unmistakable, the existence of a growing improvement in the condition of the people.

Another striking instance of growth is afforded in the history of the grain trade. Here is a statement of the imports, foreign and British, received by river, rail, and canal, for the two years 1864—65:—

	1864.		1865.	
	qrs.	lbs.	qrs.	lbs.
Wheat	600,667	531,105	600,667	531,105
Flour	250	358,215	250	358,215
Wheat and Flour	860,328	721,218	860,328	721,218
Oatmeal	250	85,819	250	85,819
Oats	100,671	64,561	100,671	64,561
Barley	208,352	201,347	208,352	201,347
Beans	57,922	61,363	57,922	61,363
Pease	23,403	20,237	23,403	20,237
Maize	73,675	101,635	73,675	101,635

Let these figures be compared with those given in the text, and it will be seen that all the main items are greatly more than doubled, while some of them are quadrupled. In explanation of the falling off discernible for the last year, it may be remarked that, while the imports for 1864 were unusually high, those for the succeeding year were unusually low, the stock on hand at the beginning of the season being greater than was ever known. The principal sources of foreign supply are America and the south of Europe. From America 63,052 quarters of wheat and 69,148 barrels of flour were received in 1865, against 275,326 quarters and 272,483 barrels, in the preceding year; while from the Black Sea there came 245,339 quarters of wheat, against only 61,442 quarters in the previous season.

Allusion has already been made to the advantages which the city derives from its proximity to the great iron-fields of the north. At the close of last year there were 136 iron furnaces in blast throughout Scotland, producing upwards of 3000 tons of pig-iron daily. The Glasgow Exchange is the mart for the sale of this enormous manufacture, and the shipments of it take place almost exclusively at Clyde ports. The table next given shows the amount of production and of shipments for the last twenty years:—

	Production		Shipments	
	In Tons.	In Tons.	In Tons.	In Tons.
1845 . . .	475,000	194,000	1856 . . .	820,000
1846 . . .	580,000	376,000	1857 . . .	900,000
1847 . . .	540,000	370,000	1858 . . .	950,000
1848 . . .	600,000	394,677	1859 . . .	980,000
1849 . . .	692,000	374,431	1860 . . .	1,000,000
1850 . . .	630,000	324,658	1861 . . .	1,040,000
1851 . . .	775,000	450,000	1862 . . .	1,080,000
1852 . . .	780,000	424,000	1863 . . .	1,150,000
1853 . . .	720,000	620,000	1864 . . .	1,160,000
1854 . . .	780,000	590,000	1865 . . .	1,164,000
1855 . . .	820,000	542,000		

At the average of last year's prices (65s. 3d. per ton) the value of that year's production exceeded three millions and a half. The price, however, varies greatly. During the period indicated above it has been as low as an average of 37s. 6d., and as high as 80s. The difference between the amount produced and the amount shipped, allowance being made for the stock on hand, represents the export to England by rail, and the quantity either converted from the crude to the malleable state, or used in the foundries of the city. Enough has been said to indicate that in this manufacture we have one of the chief sources of wealth and wages in this part of the kingdom.

One peculiar branch of trade to which a special reference is made in the text is that of sewed muslin. It was first

introduced upon an extensive scale in Glasgow towards the end of last century by the founder of the existing firm of Muir & Co., Glasgow and London. For many years the production was confined to the villages and rural cottages of Ayrshire; and even yet this class of goods is known in the London market as 'Ayrshire needlework.' The founders of the new industry soon had many competitors. Early in the present century the high price paid for embroidering muslins enabled thousands of young women to earn a comfortable living in their own homes, and caused the knitting needles and the spinning-wheel to be laid aside far beyond the bounds of Ayrshire. But till about the year 1816—17 Glasgow had no rival in the trade. About that date a Scotchman, the owner of a retail shop in Dublin, began to get work done at Donaghadee, in the north of Ireland. At first he did little more than supply his own shop. In 1824—25 the successor of this gentleman was joined by his nephews, and the firm of Cochrane & Browns was established at Donaghadee. Female labour was there plentiful and cheap. The Irish girls were willing to learn, and anxious to be taught. Schools were established; the best Scottish workers were taken over to act as teachers; and such an impetus was given to the trade that by 1850 there was not a town of any importance from Belfast to Waterford on the one side, or from Derry to Galway on the other, that did not contain one or more agents employed in the distribution and collection of this kind of work. For fifteen years before the last-named date what was done in Ireland equalled in quality, and more than doubled in quantity, what was produced in Scotland. Still Glasgow retained, as it still retains, the chief place as the seat and mart of the manufacture. Various causes helped to this effect. Not the least is the superior finish which the Glasgow bleachers give to the goods—a superiority so marked that the Belfast manufacturers send their goods to be bleached here. Till about 1830 designs were transferred to the muslin by hand from wooden blocks. This process was slow, clumsy, and expensive. A great improvement was carried out by an adaptation of lithography, which the firm last-mentioned, though not the first to adopt, were the first to work out successfully. An increased demand continued to keep pace with the increased power of production till 1857, when it was computed that the sales reached an annual value of £1,500,000. In that year several large firms failed—one of them it is supposed for a larger sum than had hitherto been involved in any trade failure in Glasgow. Their stocks were suddenly thrown upon the market at ruinously low prices. A sudden contraction of the trade to about a fourth of its former dimensions ensued; and for three years it was difficult for the regular trader to make a profit. But this condition of affairs has passed; for years a gradual improvement has been going on; and at present the value of the annual sales stands at from £700,000 to £800,000.

Allusion has been already made to the important position which Glasgow holds in connection with that great branch of national industry which may be classed under the designation of 'applied chemistry.' The St. Rollox works of Messrs. C. Tennent & Co., starting from a comparatively small commencement during the latter half of the last century, have become the seat of the greatest chemical manufacture of its kind in the world. The foundation of the establishment was laid by the late Charles Tennent, Esq., in the preparation of a bleaching agent called chlorine water (*aqua chlorinata*), known also as 'oxy-muriatic acid.' The manufacture rested upon the fact that chlorine gas, a powerful bleaching agent, could be made more available for use when dissolved in water. This method of storing up the gas has, however, given place to the plan of associating it with hydrated or slaked lime, thus forming the well-known bleaching-powder. Besides this powder, the manufactures carried on at St. Rollox now include sulphuric acid, soda-ash, soda (crystallized), and soap—to which list may be added a chemically-prepared manganese by a process peculiar to the firm. The materials used in these manufactures are derived from six different countries, and the average annual consumption is—

Coal (chiefly from C. T. & Co.'s pits)	120,000 tons.
Limestone, from the North of Ireland	30,000 "
Salt, from Cheshire	20,000 "
Manganese, from Spain	3,000 "
Pyrites, from Portugal	10,000 "
Brimstone, from Sicily	2,000 "

The average annual production is—

Bleaching Powder	8,000 tons.
Sulphuric Acid	20,000 „
Soda Ash	10,000 „
Soda Crystals	8,000 „

This large amount of produce is dispersed over the whole of the United Kingdom and of the European continent, extending also to many parts of America, Australia, and New Zealand. The works cover an area of 25 acres. The workmen number about 1000. Upwards of 300 casks are made and used within the premises daily.

It would be tedious, if not impossible, to attempt to go over with any minuteness of detail the various industries that are here pursued on a large scale, else something might have been said as to calico printing and dyeing—for which many firms have gained distinction at repeated international exhibitions; as to the pottery manufacture—which is well known for its elegance, substantiality, and cheapness, and includes all descriptions of ceramic utensil, from the enamelled ware of Dives to the unornamented porringers of Lazarus; as to iron-founding—in which, though of a massive character generally, new ideas have been successfully wrought out in its bearing upon domestic requirements; as to glass-making—which is carried on upon a more extensive scale than anywhere else in Scotland; or as to brewing—in the performances in which the Wellpark brewery of the Messrs. Tennant might be taken as a specimen, with its 75 foreign agencies, its consumption of 40,000 qrs. of barley every year, and its use of 1000 casks and 400 gross of bottles every day. It must suffice to say that these immensely varied pursuits are mutually helpful to each other. Without wearing the appearance of a mutually dependent system, these industries do possess much of that relation. It would be interesting to know the number of workers employed in connection with them, and the amount of wages which the employers disburse. It is needless to say that on such a point accurate statistics are unattainable.

But though it is impossible to form any adequate estimate of the numbers that are included in the wage-receiving class, or of the sum that they get, there are some accessible sources of information as to how that sum is employed. Most gratifying is it to think that, amid much folly and debauchery, entailing a prodigious waste of wealth, deprivation of happiness, and destruction of life, there are counteracting elements in some respects worthy of a prudent, intelligent, and religious people. Notable among these is the disposition to accumulate. The subjoined figures, illustrative of the progress made by the National Security Savings-Bank during the thirty years of its existence, carry a remarkable illustration of thrift, thoughtfulness, and self-control:—

YEARS.	DEPOSITS.		Interest Credited Depositors.	Number of Depositors.	Balance Due Depositors.
	Number.	Amount.			
1836-55.	987,107	£3,399,192 11 6	£193,826 11 10	32,733	£656,998 17 4
1856 . .	89,640	285,228 17 7	19,415 0 5	33,287	680,485 1 10
1857 . .	81,842	265,283 1 8	19,450 8 1	31,044	632,231 7 7
1858 . .	92,743	340,424 1 7	19,800 5 7	35,838	724,280 15 1
1859 . .	103,590	331,918 0 10	22,479 8 8	38,998	804,679 6 8
1860 . .	108,730	350,496 6 3	24,622 10 6	41,250	876,356 15 4
1861 . .	106,581	347,724 0 0	26,350 18 10	42,122	927,427 16 3
1862 . .	108,323	356,044 3 6	27,756 9 9	42,957	971,972 14 6
1863 . .	119,828	404,061 1 5	29,702 9 10	46,078	1,069,902 8 6
1864 . .	132,548	417,745 17 1	30,901 12 11	49,037	1,071,459 10 6
1865 . .	136,503	443,627 0 2	31,239 14 7	50,893	1,121,278 16 7
Total	2,067,435	£6,941,745 1 7	£445,545 11 0	—	—

In the year 1864 the average amount of each deposit was £3, 0s. 10d.; of each repayment, £5, 14s. 2d.; and of each depositor's balance, £21, 7s. 7d.

In the year 1865 the average amount of each deposit was £3, 2s. 8d.; of each repayment, £5, 5s. 6d.; and of each depositor's balance, £21, 10s. 3d.

The balance of over a million thus shown to remain at the credit of the depositors in the bank forms a very fair break-water against poverty and want; and its continued increase during recent years is rendered all the more remarkable by the strenuous competition which has lately been set up to this mode of investment.

The charitable institutions of Glasgow are exceedingly numerous and varied. Provision, in one form or another, exists for the relief of the sick, the homeless, and the destitute of all classes. The amount of money expended in the

maintenance of these institutions is very large, and still more remarkable is the amount of time and care bestowed upon their management by many of the leading business men in the city. Besides those that are of a cosmopolitan kind, there are others that contemplate local objects, and are supported by the strength of local feeling. Natives of every county in Scotland have found a home in Glasgow, and there is scarcely a county that does not give its name to a society composed of such persons, who have united for the twofold purpose of cherishing home memories and attachments, and of succouring those from the same district who may have fallen into distress. By means of pensions to old and decayed people, and of help given towards the education of the young, a vast amount of substantial good is thus effected in a very quiet way.

Turning to those philanthropic efforts that are not of a purely eleemosynary character, the self-supporting power of which has been attested by ample experience, it may be noticed that Glasgow has led the way in respect of several very successful and beneficial experiments. Prominent among these, and well deserving of mention, is the establishment of cheap dining-halls for the working-classes. Started in 1860, in the Sailors' Home Buildings at the harbour, with the view of placing a cheap and wholesome meal within reach of the men who are always lounging about there, the distinguishing principle of the scheme primarily was that every article sold should be charged a penny—be it an egg, a cup of tea or coffee, a basin of "broth," a roll, or slice of bread. The beginning thus made was rapidly and widely followed up. There are now a central dépôt, where all the cooking is done, and twenty-six branch establishments distributed all over the city. The total amount drawn in the course of the year was £40,234, 13s. 10½d., representing the enormous number of ten millions of ordinary penny rations. In various towns attempts have been made to imitate the example which has thus been afforded; but we are not aware that in any instance have they been attended with anything like the same signal success.

GLASGOW, a vil. U. States, Missouri, l. bank Missouri, 55 m. N.W. Jefferson city. It is a place of considerable trade, and much of the produce of the adjacent districts is shipped at it. Pop. 1025.

GLEICHENBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Styria, on the slope of a mountain of same name, in a romantic district, 24 m. S.E. Gratz. It has a beautiful church, built in the Byzantine style; a strong castle, with massive towers and bastions; a Franciscan hospitiun; and celebrated mineral springs, with elegant baths, and ample accommodation for visitors. The springs were known to the Romans; large quantities of the water are annually exported.

GLOGON, a tn. Austrian empire, Banat Military Frontiers, 8 m. N.W. Pancsova; with a R. Catholic parish church, a German common school, and 2450 inhabitants.

GLOGOW, a town Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 7 m. N. by W. Rzeszow, cap. dist. of same name; with a fine baronial castle, and 2148 inhabitants.

GLOUCESTER, a vil. U. States, Massachusetts, forming part of the township of its name, very beautifully situated on the coast, about 25 m. N.N.E. Boston. It is handsomely and compactly built, and has one of the best ports on

the coast, capacious, safe, of easy access, and deep enough to admit the largest vessels. Gloucester ranks as the third port of Massachusetts in respect of foreign trade, and as the first fishing town in the U. States. The fish are chiefly mackerel and cod. Pop. 10,904.

GMÜND, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Manhartsberg, at the confluence of the Braunerbach with the Lainsitz, 72 m. N.W. Vienna. It has three saw-mills and numerous looms. There are two mineral springs in the vicinity. Pop. 1570.

GNILOVSKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, r. bank Don. It is the great mart for all the fish and caviar brought to market by the Cossacks of the Don and the Black Sea, and contains 2902 inhabitants.

GOALPARA, a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 25° 40' and 26° 31' N.; lon. 89° 42' and 91° 8' E.; is bounded N. by Bhotan, E. Camroop in Lower Assam, S. the Garrow tribes and Mymensing, and W. Rungpore and the native state Coosh Behar; length, N.W. to S.E., 100 m.; breadth, 70 m.; area, 3506 sq. m. The principal crops are cotton, tobacco, sugar, and mustard. The capital of same name, situated near l. bank Brahmapootra, was nearly destroyed by fire in 1838. Pop. of dist. 400,000.

GÖCSENY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Tolna, not far from the Danube, 6 m. S.E. Szegsard; with a fishery, a trade in corn and wine, and 2112 inhabitants belonging to the Reformed church.

GÖDING [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 24 m. S.W. Hradisch, on the river March, and on the Vienna and Overberg railway, near the frontiers of Hungary. It is the seat of several public offices, has a deanery church, an imposing castle, a large tobacco factory, a potash refinery, important horse, cattle, and wool markets, and a mine of lignite. Pop. 3793.

GODIYAN, a salt marsh between the Dead Sea and Red Sea, about 35 m. from Akabah, and 113 ft. above the level of the Red Sea, is the watershed of the entire district of the Wady Akabah.

GOGO, **GAWO**, or **GHAGO**, a tn. Western Africa, once capital of the Songhay empire, l. bank Niger, 220 m. E.S.E. Timbuctoo. It has been completely shorn of all its former greatness, and now consists of about 300 huts, grouped in clusters, and surrounded by heaps of rubbish, apparently the debris of the former city. The great mosque, now a ruin, was originally flanked by two towers, one of which is in tolerable preservation. It rises in seven terraces, gradually decreasing in diameter from a base measuring 40 or 50 ft. on each side, to a summit not measuring more than 16. In its most flourishing state Gogo appears to have had a circuit of about 6 m., but there is nothing in the ruins to indicate a superior style of architecture in the original structures.

GOGUREE, a river, India, which rises in the Sub-Himalayan Mountains, Nepaul, lat. 27° 30' N.; lon. 85° 40' E.; flows first S.E. for about 70 m. across the Terai; then entering the British territory, flows successively S.S.W. and S.E., and joins the Coosy on its r. bank, about 10 m. above its confluence with the Ganges. Its total length is about 235 m.

GOHANUH, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, cap. pergunnah of same name, 50 m. N.W. Delhi. It stands on the Rohtuk branch of the Delhi canal, and became the scene of a singular disaster, produced by an engineering blunder. When the water was first let into the canal, it refused to proceed any further. Due allowance had not been made for a rise of level, and the consequence was that the embankment, unable to resist the accumulated pressure, gave way, and the great body of water rushed down, completely destroying Lalpoor, a considerable town, the remains of which are still seen. Pop. 6668.

GOHUD, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, 28 m. N.E. Gwalior. It is surrounded by three walls—an outer one, which is constructed of mud, faced with stone, and incloses a large area; and two others, which intervene at a considerable distance between it and the citadel, a lofty structure with massive towers and many spacious and commodious apartments. Outside the outer wall is a ditch, which can be filled with water from the Besulee. The town, once the capital of a territory of same name, belonging to a Jat rana, suffered much by war before it passed finally into Scindia's possession by a compromise which exchanged it for the territory of Dholpore, still enjoyed by the rana's descendants. It is now comparatively insignificant, possessing only a few good modern houses.

GOISERN, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, in a romantic and finely diversified district, on the Traun, about 45 m. S.W. Steyer. It has two churches, one an old R. Catholic, and the other a handsome Protestant church, a modern and an old feudal castle, and contains 1000 inhabitants.

GOLD COAST [add.], a British possession, W. coast Africa. The territory recognized as British consists of a large number of forts and posts, many of them abandoned or in ruins, which have fallen into British hands by settlement, capture, or purchase, together with the line of sea-coast adjacent to them. The Dutch also possess many forts and posts on the same line of coast, and whatever portion is not Dutch is recognized by the natives as British territory. That actually occupied consists at present, in addition to the coast, of the Fort of Dixcove in the Ahanta country, of Cape Coast Castle and Annamaboe Fort in the Fantee; Winnebah in the Agoomah country, and of Accra in the dist. of same name. Quittah Fort, on the river Volta, has not been occupied since 1856. Immediately in rear of the 300 m. of coast along which these posts are situated, and extending to the distance of about 80 m. inland, is a country inhabited by a number of native tribes, the principal of whom are the Wassaws, Denkeras, Akims, Assins, and Fantees, the whole of whom, except a small number contiguous to some of the Dutch posts, are included in what is called the 'Protectorate.' Eastward is the kingdom of Dahomey; northward that of Ashantee. In 1844 the Gold Coast settlements were placed under the jurisdiction of Sierra Leone; but in 1850 they were formed into a separate government, with executive and legislative councils. There is also a judicial establishment, with a chief justice and necessary officers, besides ecclesiastical, educational, medical, and military establishments. The slave-trade has been everywhere suppressed, but domestic slavery of a mild character exists in the districts of the Protectorate. The climate is unhealthy; dysentery, but not fever, being extremely common in a very fatal form. Cowries and gold-dust form the chief currency. The principal articles exported in 1862 and 1863, with their value, were as follows:—

	1862.	1863.
Gold Dust	£7,758	£27,000
Gum	2,699	850
Ivory	1,330	1,547
Monkey Skins	2,200	1,060
Palm Oil	85,910	22,569
Miscellaneous	2,189	629
	£102,086	£53,664

The imports and their value in the same years are thus stated:—

	1862.	1863.
Cotton and Silk Goods	£68,000	£26,000
Guns	3,200	2,139
Gunpowder	5,400	2,049
Hardware	11,800	14,840
Tobacco	7,500	6,314
Wines and Spirits	40,000	18,773
Miscellaneous	9,200	6,840
	£145,100	£76,955

The revenue, which is principally derived from a parliamentary grant of £4000 a year, and a duty of 2 per cent. on imports, amounted in 1863 to £8547, and the expenditure, chiefly upon the civil establishments, amounted to £9409. The protection afforded to the adjacent native tribes has involved their defence against the inroads of their hostile neighbours the Ashantees; this has burdened the settlements with considerable expense.

GOLDEN CITY, U. States, cap. terr. Colorado, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, 15 m. from Denver. It is the seat of government, and contains the government land-office, one or two churches, and a flour-mill. Pop. (1863), 1000.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a tn. U. States, N. Carolina, cap. co. Wayne, on the Neuse, which is crossed here by the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, 60 m. S.E. Raleigh. It has been a rising and flourishing place, with good public buildings, and is accessible by steamboats. Pop. 885.

GOLIAD, a tn. U. States, Texas, cap. co. of same name, on the San Antonio River, 155 m. W.S.W. Galveston. It possesses a Presbyterian college and a female institute. The raising of stock is the chief employment. Pop. 1212.

GOLOGURY, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 9 m. S.W. Zloczow; with the ruins of a strong castle, and 2234 inhabitants.

GOLUBATZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, circle Posharevets, on the Danube, 59 m. E.S.E. Belgrade. It contains a church and a school. Its fortifications, which were strong, have been dismantled.

GOLUNGO (ALTO), a vil. and dist. S.W. Africa, Portuguese Settlements, prov. Angola, 120 m. E. Loanda; lat. 9° 8' 30" S.; lon. 15° 2' E. It stands among green hills, many of them cultivated to their tops with manioc, coffee, cotton, ground-nuts, bananas, pine-apples, guavas, papaws, custard-apples, pitangas, and jambas, fruits brought from America in former days by the missionaries. Were water present, the scenery, with its amphitheatre of high hills and its towering palms, would be no unfit representative in miniature of that of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. The whole district is equally fertile and beautiful. The chief articles of trade are ivory and bees'-wax. According to a recent census it contains 26,000 hearths, or a pop. of at least 105,000.

GOMPOLA [anc. *Ganga-sri-poorā*], the last of the native capitals of Ceylon, stood in its central province on the Mahawalli Ganga. It was built in the fourteenth century, and was shortly afterwards visited by the celebrated traveller Ibn Batuta, who describes its palace as situated near a bend of the river called the 'estuary of rubies.' Nothing now remains to mark the site of the ancient city; but the locality has in modern times acquired high interest from being one of the first in Ceylon where the systematic culture of coffee was first attempted. Its soil and situation have proved unfavourable, but there is hardly one of the magnificent hills seen from it which has not been taken possession of by European settlers within a recent period. The locality still continues to be one of the most important in the district, because it is the point of convergence of the great roads which connect the rich districts of Pusalawa, Demboola, Kotmañe, and Ambogamma with Kandy and Colombo. Its rest-house is consequently one of the most frequented in Ceylon; and to facilitate the traffic which passes through it, a suspension bridge across the river has been substituted for the old, inconvenient, and often dangerous ferry.

GÖNCZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Abauj-Torna, 15 m. S. Kaschau; with an ancient castle in ruins, a mineral spring with baths, an active trade in wine and fruit, and 3683 inhabitants, mostly belonging to the Reformed church.

GONDAR, the cap. city of Abyssinia, 21 m. N.E. Lake Zana or Dembea; lat. 12° 51' N.; lon. 37° 32' E. It is built on a lofty volcanic ridge, at an altitude of 7422 ft. above the sea, between two rivers which unite in the deep valley below the town. On the E. side flows the Angerab, on the W. the Gaha; and the two, after effecting a junction 2 m. S. of Gondar, empty themselves into Lake Dembea. The city has fallen sadly from its pristine magnificence, and no longer presents to the traveller a regular and connected whole, but a number of scattered groups of houses and ruined edifices, separated by wide and dreary wastes, and occupying an area of little less than 11 m. in circumference. The streets in the inhabited portions are exceedingly narrow, crooked, and impassable; the only scavengers being the hyenas, which, accompanied by leopards, prowl about at night in search of food. The houses are usually well built, of rough-hewn volcanic stone, and thatched with straw, which rises in the shape of a cone or cylinder. They are, however, small, and seldom exceed one story in height. The meaner houses are constructed of hardened clay. Attached are sheds for the domestic cattle, and the whole is surrounded by a wall or fence to protect them against the nocturnal depredations of beasts of prey. The principal quarter lies S.W. of the ruined palace of the Abyssinian kings, and is named Debra Birhan, the 'church, or hill of light.' It occupies the highest ground, but the church itself is built on the hill-slope. W. of the lofty castle, and close to its walls, begins the quarter Oimbecha Beit, that is, the castle-quarter, inhabited by the nobles or magnates of the land, and regarded as a sort of sanctuary or political asylum, though offering little protection against the tyranny of the sovereign. Islam-Beit, at the base of the hill, is the name of the district appropriated to the Mahometan inhabitants. The ruins of ancient Gondar furnish material for the most ardent antiquarian. Among the most interesting relics are the extensive remains of the old palace, built for the Abyssinian kings by the Portuguese. Gondar was then

a royal residence, but it is now entirely in the hands of the Gallas, and from the licentious and brutal character of its inhabitants, there seems no prospect of its recovering its former splendour. The surrounding country is blessed with a salubrious climate and a prolific soil, which would well repay the properly directed labours of the agriculturist. Upwards of one hundred different kinds of fruit may be noted in the gardens; the myrtle, the pomegranate, and the citron bloom with rare luxuriance. But the people of Gondar turn these advantages to no account. They chiefly occupy themselves with commercial pursuits, and traffic in coffee, musk, civet, raw hides, butter, and rhinoceros horns. The import of powder and shot is forbidden; but spices, antimony for smearing the eyelids, razors, sewing needles, Surat tobacco, rice, sugar, and cotton are eagerly dealt in. The principal market, held on Saturday, is well supplied with provisions. The people are well provided with churches, of which there are no less than forty-four, built in a circular form, and surrounded by pillars which support a dome-shaped roof of straw. It is said there are not less than twelve hundred priests or clergy. The prevailing religions are Christianity, Mahometanism, and Judaism. The Christians are largely in the majority. They are Monophysites, acknowledging for their head a Coptic archbishop or primate, but owing to the extreme ignorance of the clergy, have but an imperfect idea of scriptural religion. They practise circumcision, celebrate the Sabbath on Saturday, and baptize boys when forty days, and girls when eighty days old. The purest morality is found among the Jews.

The people have a great desire of performing a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and the favourite idea of king Theodore is to reconquer the whole of Oïq Ethiopia, drive all unbelievers out of Egypt, make a conquest of Jerusalem, and seat himself there on the throne of David, from whom he thinks himself descended through the Queen of Sheba by Solomon. The Abyssinians believe that they possess the genuine tables of the law, and besides the books of the Bible, the book of Enoch, and a sixth of Moses, which latter seems to be a kind of extension of, and commentary on, Genesis and Exodus. After the clergy the scribes form a strong body in Gondar; they have schools for music and poetry.

The estimates formed by travellers of the population of the city vary greatly. Bruce puts it at 10,000 families; M. d'Abbadie, in 1838, at from 25,000 to 30,000 souls; but Herr Steudner, in 1862, asserts that it does not exceed 7000.

GONDOKORO, a vil. Africa, on the Bahr el Abiad or White Nile, lat. 4° 55' N.; lon. 32° 12' 24' E., about 1265 ft. above sea-level; the seat of an Austrian R. Catholic mission, which was abandoned in 1863. It is a station of the ivory traders, who occupy it for about two months in the year, after which time it is deserted, when the annual boats return to Khartoum, and the remaining expeditions depart for the interior. Gangs of slave-hunters also make this a place of resort. Being beyond the reach of the Egyptian government the greatest lawlessness prevails. A few miserable huts are all that dignify the spot with a name. The country around is a desert, and produces no grain. The climate is unhealthy and hot, the thermometer at noon in the shade marking 90° to 95°. In February, 1863, Speke and Grant reached this place on their way homeward, and were there met by Baker, who subsequently discovered the Albert Nyanza.

GONKOR, a river, India, which, formed in Nepal by the junction of the Ponna and the Mui, flows S. through the Terai into the British territory, and falls into the Ganges near the town of Deatpore. Its whole length is about 135 m.

GÖNEN [anc. *Poemanenum*], a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, on a flat at some distance from the banks of the *Æsepus*, 105 m. S.W. Constantinople. It consists of about 800 houses, contains four mosques, baths, and a klan, and possesses thermal springs, of which little use seems to be made, though they are said to be very efficacious in cutaneous affections. Over one of them a tannery has been erected, and several others are used by the Turkish women for washing their clothes.

GONYE, a vil. S. Africa, Makololo country, celebrated for its falls on the Leambye or Zambesi, about 100 m. below Nariete; lat. 16° 12' 9" S.; lon. 23° 55' E. These falls have not been made by wearing back, like those of Niagara, but are of a fissure form. For many miles below the river is

confined in a narrow space, not more than 100 yds wide, and the water goes boiling along as if in masses jostling and tumbling over one another. Thus interrupted, the river, when in flood, rises from 50 to 60 ft., and inundating the valley to a considerable distance above, has already been fatal to more than one important town built at too low a level. Viewed from the mass of rock which overhangs the falls, the scenery is surpassingly beautiful. The villagers of Gonye are bound to convey travellers across the river in canoes. This they do both dexterously and cheerfully.

GONZALES, an isl. S. America, belonging to the Pearl group, in the S. of the Bay of Panama. It is about 12 m. in circuit, and is separated from the Isla del Rey on the E. by a deep and broad channel, in which numerous islets are interspersed. On its N. side are two bays, protected from the N. by the islands of Senora and Senorita. These bays have been proposed as depôts for steamers; one being re-examined with this view in 1858. Only one of them was found to be tolerably well fitted for such a purpose.

GOODERICH, a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. co. Huron, beautifully situated at the mouth of the Maitland, on the E. shore of Lake Huron, and at the W. terminus of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway, 115 m. W.N.W. Toronto. It has four churches—Church of England, Church of Scotland, United Presbyterian, and Wesleyan; tanneries and machine works, various other manufactures, important fisheries, and a convenient harbour, at which large quantities of wheat, the produce of the adjoining district, are exported. Pop. about 4000.

GOOLBURGAH, a tn. India, Nizam's Dominions, dist. and 110 m. W. by S. Hyderabad, founded in the 14th century, was the capital of the first Mahometan kingdom in the Deccan, and figures much in its early history. Nothing now remains to attest its former importance, except a strong stone fort containing a large unfinished mosque and a number of tombs. One of these, the shrine of a celebrated saint, has done more than anything else to preserve it from falling into complete insignificance. The anniversary of the saint's death attracts large numbers of devotees. The surrounding country is a bare undulating plain terminating in low hills.

GOOMA, a river, India, which rises in the peninsula of Kattywar in Gujerat, flows successively E. and S.E., and falls into the Gulf of Cambay, after a course of about 90 m.

GOOMSOOR, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 43 m. N.W. Ganjam, cap. of a hilly tract, held by a zemindar under the British government till he forfeited it by rebellion. Any importance which it formerly possessed has disappeared. The Khoonds, its inhabitants, were once addicted to human sacrifices, but the practice has been suppressed.

GOOR, a river, India, which, rising on the E. slope of the W. Ghauts, in lat. 19° 8' N.; lon. 73° 36' E., flows S.E. for 50 m. through dist. Poona, and then for other 50 m. through that of Ahmednuggur, and joins the Beema, in lat. 18° 30' N.; lon. 70° 36' E., after a rapid course of 100 m.

GOORGAON, a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provinces. The DISTRICT, between lat. 27° 40' and 28° 30' N.; lon. 76° 21' and 77° 35' E., is bounded N. by the jaghire of Jujhur and dist. Delhi; E. jaghire Bullubgurh, and the Jumna separating it from dists. Boolundshuhur and Allygurh; S. Muttra, Tijarra, and the territory of Bhurtapore, and W. Tijarra and Jujhur; area, 1942 sq. m. The surface, generally flat, but occasionally broken by hills, has an average height of about 840 ft. above the sea. Along the right bank of the Jumna the soil is rather fertile, though the neglect of cultivation has allowed large tracts to become covered with jungle. About 8 m. W. of the Jumna the country rises into a kind of rocky table-land, on which the prevailing formation is quartzose. In a few places gneiss and mica crop out. The only minerals of any consequence are iron, which is mined and smelted in the vicinity of Ferozepore, and salt, which is obtained from deep wells in the form of brine, and rendered solid by evaporation. Pop. 460,326.—The TOWN, cap. of the above dist., 18 m. S.W. Delhi, is situated near the W. base of a range of quartzose hills. It formerly belonged to the so-called Begum Sumvoos, who makes some figure in Indian history; it lapsed to the British government on her death in 1836. The military cantonment formerly existing here has been abandoned, and its principal buildings now afford accommodation to the civil establishment.

GOOSE, an isl. British America, Canada East, in the St. Lawrence, between the Middle and South Traverse, and 43 m. below Quebec. It is 4½ m. long, and is composed partly of flat meadow and partly of rocky hilly ground. The latter, forming its E. half, is from 150 to 200 ft. high. On the W., where it is flat, a belt of meadows extends from it for 2½ m. to Crane Island, the whole thus forming one continuous stretch of 10 m. The Goose and Crane Islands, with the intervening meadows grazed by large herds of cattle, taken in connection with the mountains of the N. shore, furnish one of the finest views of the St. Lawrence.

GOOTY [add.], a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 50 m. E. Bellary. It consists of a fort and native town, inclosed by a cluster of fortified hills, the loftiest of which is 2171 ft. above sea-level, and 989 ft. above the adjoining plain, and of a cantonment and other native town situated at some distance outside. The hills are connected with each other by a rampart, and the only entrance to the town within is through two fortified gateways. One of the hills situated to the N., and consisting of an immense smooth rock, is covered with a series of works which render it a separate citadel, which is sometimes used as a state prison. The cantonment being no longer required, as the troops now stationed here consist only of two companies of N.I., is in ruins; the pettah adjoining it consists of one principal street with some good houses. Sir Thomas Monro, the celebrated Indian statesman, died at Putticonda in the vicinity, and was at first interred at Gooty, though his remains were afterwards removed to Madras. A choultry and tank have been constructed here to his memory. Estimated pop. 3000, of whom about a fifth are Mahometans.

GOPUT, a river, India, which rises in the native state of Korea on the S.W. frontier of Bengal, flows circuitously, first N.W. for 70 m., then N.E. for 55 m., and joins the Sone on its right bank at the small town of Burdhec.

GORAGOT, or **GHORAGHAT**, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bograh, on the Kurateea, an offset of the Teesta, 48 m. S.E. Dinagepore. When in its most flourishing state it was about 8 m. long and 2 m. broad, but appears to have been even then a very straggling place. The rampart of its ruined fort extends about a mile along the bank of the river and half a mile behind, but the only remains of any importance are several small mosques. The present inhabitants have some trade, but such is the general desolation that tigers prowl nightly in the streets. Pop. about 3000.

GORGONA, an isl. W. coast S. America, about 30 m. off the coast of New Granada; lat. (Watering Bay) 2° 58' 10" N.; lon. 78° 10' 20" W. It is about 5 m. long by 1½ m. broad, has three remarkable peaks, of which the loftiest, situated in the centre, is 1296 ft. high, presents a beautiful and finely diversified surface, forming a pleasing contrast to the low dense wood of the mainland, is well watered, and wherever cultivated has proved productive. This island figures much in the adventures of Pizarro, the buccaneers, and the early voyagers to this part of the coast. It was to this island Pizarro and his followers retreated after leaving Gallo Island, and here they remained for five months before they took their final departure for the coast of Peru.

GORI, a tn. Trans-Caucasian Russia, Georgia, l. bank Kur, where the river is augmented by the confluence of two large affluents, 26 m. N.W. Tiflis. The country around it, though less picturesque, is more fertile and healthy than that of Tiflis, and hence it has sometimes been regretted that the Russians in selecting the capital did not give it the preference over the latter city. In the neighbourhood of Gori is the troglodyte city of Uplotichos, on the summit of a sandstone rock out of which it has been excavated. Many of the excavations present vaulted roofs and rows of pillars on the sides; in some of these chambers the walls and ceilings are beautifully decorated. The only building not excavated is a church occupying the highest summit of the mountain, and probably much more recent than the city. Pop. estimated at 3400, of whom the majority are Armenians.

GORLICE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 64 m. S.E. Cracow, on the Ropa, on a steep height. It is a place of some importance, with several public offices; and its inhabitants, chiefly German immigrants, are engaged in weaving linen and woollen cloth, and in carrying on a considerable trade in corn. It had once a strong castle, where the Arians were protected, and had an opportunity of propa-

gating their heresy. There is a seam of asphalt in the vicinity. Pop. 3666.

GORONZAGO, a mountain range, S.E. Africa, in the Macombe country, about 120 m. S. of the Zambesi, and nearly the same distance W. of the Indian Ocean; lat. 18° 20' S.; lon. 34° E. It has an estimated height of 4000 ft., is famed for its clear cold waters and healthiness, and was once a Jesuit station.

GORUCKPORE [add.], a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, cap. dist. of same name, 430 m. N.W. Calcutta. It stands in a marshy district on the left bank of the Raptée, which is here a fine navigable stream, with a channel about 200 yards wide, and contains, with some good houses of brick covered with tile, a far greater number of wretched hovels. Even the better houses have a very unsightly appearance, caused mainly by the herds of monkeys, which, by the partiality of the inhabitants, are allowed to infest the place, and one of whose favourite pastimes is to displace the tiles from the roofs and scatter them about. The fort, situated close to the river, is a regular square with twelve bastions—one at each corner and two on each face; but part of it was demolished in 1802 when the British took possession. The principal buildings of the town are two mosques, the one ruins, and the other, though in tolerable preservation, a heavy, tasteless structure; and the Imambarra, a palace built by Shujah-ud-Dowlah, spacious and handsome, and capable of producing a fine effect were it not disfigured by the chaos of filth and misery which surrounds it. The military cantonment, situated on the E. of the town on the highest ground that could be found, contains the usual buildings, though the houses of the Europeans are said to be poorer in appearance, and more devoid of ornamental ground, than usual. The celebrated temple of Gorackhnath is in the vicinity. During the sepoy mutiny Goruckpore was wrested from the rebels, on 6th Jan. 1858, by the Nepanlese auxiliary force. Pop. 45,265.

GOSAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, on a stream which waters the beautiful valley of the same name, about 42 m. S.W. Steyer. It has two churches, a Protestant and a R. Catholic. In its vicinity are the two lakes of Gosau, remarkable for their wild romantic scenery, and an aqueduct which conveys the salt brine of the mines from one mountain to another across a deep valley. Pop. 1600.

GOSHEN [add.], a tn. U. States, New York, on the Erie railway, 70 m. N.W. New York city, containing county buildings, four churches, an academy, a female seminary, tanneries, and fulling, flour, and saw mills. It is celebrated for excellent butter, made chiefly for the New York market. Pop. 3213.

GOSSLING, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, on the Ips; with manufactures of iron, gypsum kilns, various saw-mills and coal-mines, which are worked to some extent. Pop. 2080.

GOTTHARD (St.), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Raab, opposite to the mouth of the Lafnitz, 23 m. S.W. Steinamanger; with a famous Cistercian abbey, founded by Belu III. in 1183, and a considerable trade. The Turks were defeated here in 1664. Pop. 815.

GOVASDIA, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 20 m. S.W. Broos; with one of the most celebrated ironworks in the country.

GOVERDHUN, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 15 m. W. Muttra. It stands on a narrow sandstone ridge, possesses a well-supplied bazaar, and is inhabited mostly by Brahmins, who subsist chiefly on the endowments attached to the tombs of the Jat rajahs of Bhurtpore and Deeg, who are buried here. One of these tombs, that of Suraj Mul, situated on the N.E. extremity of the ridge, about 2 m. from the town, is a handsome structure, tastefully designed and elaborately executed in fine white sandstone, little inferior to marble. Many fantastic Hindoo legends are connected with this place.

GOWK, a tn. Persia, prov. and 50 m. S.E. Kerman, in a valley. It is a large straggling place, extending with its gardens and houses for nearly 3 m., possesses two mud forts, one at each extremity, and contains about 1500 families. There is little field cultivation, but great quantities of grapes are grown in the gardens and partly dried for exportation.

GOYA, a tn. La Plata, prov. and 100 m. S. Corrientes, l. bank Parana, on a low flat site of indifferent fertility. It

carries on a considerable trade in hides and tallow. Pop. about 7000.

GOZENAKO, a tn. Western Africa, territory and a few miles E. Tasawa. It stands in a fertile district, pastured by numerous herds of fine cattle, and is of considerable size, consisting of a town inclosed by a *keffi*, or close stockade of thick stems of trees, and an open suburb. The houses, all conical, are made entirely of stalks and reeds. The fields to the W. of the place are well cultivated, and have many tall fan-palms and other trees interspersed with them.

GRABOWKA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and a little N. of Tarnow; with 2459 inhabitants, who weave fine goods and have several tanneries of red leather.

GRACIAS, or **GRACIAS A DIOS**, a tn. Central America, Honduras, cap. N.W. dep. of the state, on a plateau at the foot of a steep escarpment of the mountains of Salaque. It was founded in 1536, and owing to the richness of its mines soon rose to importance both political and commercial. At one time all the trade with Guatemala from Puerto Caballos passed through it. In its churches it still presents indications of its former splendour. Immediately in front of the town a mountain stream plunges by two successive leaps to a depth of 1200 ft. Pop. about 5000.

GRADISHTEH, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, circle Posharevetz, at the confluence of the Pek with the Danube, 41 m. E. Belgrade. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, and has a church and a school, and in the vicinity the remains of a Roman bridge. Pop. 1800.

GRAFENDORF (UPPER), a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on the Pielach, 36 m. W.S.W. Vienna; with a paper-mill and five saw-mills. Friedrad, almost immediately adjoining, has ironworks and a cotton-mill. Pop. 2080.

GRAHAM'S TOWN [add.], a tn. S. Africa, cap. dist. Albany, in the E. prov. of Cape Colony, 25 m. N. from the coast; lat. 32° 40' S.; lon. 26° 22' E. It is pleasantly situated on an eminence surrounded by others of greater elevation, and consists of wide and airy streets, and houses provided for the most part with well-watered gardens abundantly stocked with fruit-trees. Among the public buildings are various handsome churches, two of them Episcopalian, one R. Catholic, and others of different denominations; a grammar-school, a library, and large barracks. The shops are decidedly better than in any other part of the colony, and the market is large, well supplied, and much frequented. In addition to the more ordinary articles exposed for sale are ivory, ostrich feathers, wild beasts' skins, antelopes' horns, and other products of the interior. The town has its municipal council, and two banks assist in developing the resources of the district. It is also a bishop's see. Pop. about 5000, of whom 1000 are coloured.

GRAN CHACO, or **HUANCHACO**, a small tn. on the coast of Peru, about 8 m. N.W. Truxillo, of which it may be considered as the port; lat. 8° 20' S.; lon. 78° 40' W. It stands on an extensive sandy flat, presenting an appearance by no means attractive; but possesses a handsome church, with a conspicuous tower, and is indebted to Truxillo for some trade. The shore however is so very flat that no vessel of any size can approach it. In the vicinity, on the road to Truxillo, are ruins extending over an immense area, and supposed to be those of an ancient Peruvian town.

GRAND BAY, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Chicoutime, at the head of the bay of same name, in the Saguenay, about 60 m. above its mouth, 114 m. N. by E. Quebec. The bay, which is about a mile wide, and 100 fathoms deep, forms an excellent harbour, at which large quantities of lumber are shipped. Pop. about 750.

GRAND HAVEN, a tn. U. States, Michigan, cap. co. Ottawa, near the mouth of Grand River, in Lake Michigan, and at the terminus of the Detroit and Milwaukee railway. It possesses three churches, a tannery, a planing-mill, and several saw-mills; and carries on an extensive trade, in which the principal articles of export are timber, staves, shingles, fish, leather, gypsum, stucco, lime, and flour. The value of the exports has in some years exceeded £200,000. Pop. 3000.

GRAND RAPID, British America, the name given to a rapid of the Saskatchewan, which occurs shortly after it issues from the W. side of Cross Lake, and is about to pour its waters into Lake Winnipeg. After some minor interruptions the banks of the river, previously low and flat, but

thickly timbered, begin to rise, and have only attained the height of 20 ft. when the W. extremity of the Grand Rapid is reached. It is said to be unsurpassed as a rapid in magnificence and extent, as well as in volume of water. Its total length is $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. and its total descent $43\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; its breadth at its upper extremity where it commences is 480 yds., but at its lower extremity where it terminates is only about 240 yds.; the depth of water, as no soundings have been taken, can hardly be conjectured. Throughout almost its entire length the Grand Rapid is confined between perpendicular escarpments of rock, composed of brittle buff coloured limestone, in horizontal strata. Above the limestone is a bed of light-coloured clay, 23 feet in thickness, with pebbles and boulders embedded in it, and above all about 8 inches of vegetable mould, clothed by a forest of balsam spruce, tamarack, and poplar. The ascent of the Grand Rapid is a task of no ordinary labour and difficulty, but in point of danger cannot be compared with the descent, which is thus described by Mr. Hind: 'In attempting, according to his directions (those of John Spence, an old experienced voyageur), to cross from the north to the south side of the rapid, in order to get into what was reported to be the best channel for a small canoe, such was the fierceness of the current and the turbulence of the great surges and breakers in the middle, that we were nearly engulfed; and although every nerve was strained, we were swept down with impetuous velocity, and did not get near the other side till we were about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. below our starting-point. We were then impelled with astonishing swiftness along the south side of the torrent, often in dangerous proximity to the rugged wall of rocks bounding the channel, and now and then whizzing past—almost grazing—sharp rocky points jutting out into the river, against which the thundering waters seethed and foamed in their fury. During the descent the voyageurs exerted themselves to the utmost of their strength, and evinced an admirable degree of coolness and dexterity.'

GRAND RAPIDS, a tn. U. States, Michigan, cap. co. Kent, on the rapids of Grand River, and on the Detroit and Milwaukee railway, 62 m. W.N.W. Lansing. It stands on both sides of the river, which is here about 300 yards wide, possesses county buildings, several churches, an Episcopal college, and in respect both of manufactures and trade is one of the most thriving places in the state. Salt, gypsum, limestone, and pine timber abound in the vicinity. Pop. (1860), 8085.

GRAND RIVER, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Gaspé, near the mouth of the river of same name, on the W. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It contains about 1450 inhabitants, chiefly employed in fishing, in which a large business is done.

GRATZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. and 4 m. S. Troppau; with a parish church, a castle belonging to the Prince of Lichnowsky, situated in a fine park, and containing a picture gallery; an hospital, a paper-mill, a trade in wood, three yearly markets, and 1200 inhabitants.

GRAVE CREEK, a vil. U. States, Virginia, cap. co. Marshall, l. bank Ohio, between the Big and the Little Grave Creeks. It derives its chief claim to notice from a remarkable ancient mound in its vicinity, 820 feet in circuit at its base, 190 feet in circuit at its summit, and 70 feet high. By means of a shaft sunk from its apex, several interesting antiquities, including two sepulchral chambers, several skeletons, and a small stone with a sculptured alphabetical inscription, have been found. Pop. 1200.

GREAT BARRIER, or **OREA** [add.], an isl. New Zealand, on the N.E. side of Ulster or Middle Island, and on the E. side of the Hauraki Gulf, to which it affords great protection from seaward. It is 21 m. long from N.N.W. to S.S.E., and 10 m. across where it is widest, near its centre. Its E. shore, on which there is generally a heavy swell, has no safe anchorage, but on its W. shore are several bays and harbours, which, though open for the most part to W. and S.W., give excellent shelter from east winds. The interior is traversed throughout its whole length by a mountain range, the culminating point of which rises to the height of 2130 feet, and is clothed with trees to its summit. Other parts are thickly wooded. Among the trees the *kauri* once flourished in great abundance, but all of those within convenient reach have been cut down, and either exported or used for ship-building purposes on the

island itself, particularly at Port Abercrombie, where small vessels are built and repaired, and where in 1848 one of 400 tons was built, equipped, and loaded with a cargo of copper ore, which was then worked near the north end of the island. The valleys and slopes of the hills afford good pasturage, and on the east side of the mountains are some plains of considerable extent.

GREAT BARRINGTON, a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, on the Housatonic River and railway, 118 m. W. Boston. It is beautifully situated among surrounding hills, and possesses six churches, an academy, a large woollen factory turning out annually 500,000 yards of cassimere, an almost equally large cotton-mill, a tannery, a distillery, a rope-walk, two flour-mills, and a manufactory of india-rubber goods. There are beds of iron ore, and quarries of variegated marble in the vicinity. Pop. 3871.

GREAT DOG LAKE, British America, situated about 22 m. N.W. of Thunder Bay, on the W. side of Lake Superior. It is of very irregular shape, with a maximum length of 20 m., a breadth of 7 m., a depth found at two different soundings to be 12 and 15 fathoms, and an estimated area of 200 sq. m. It is bounded by bold primary rocks, and studded by innumerable islands, and is 710 feet above the level of Lake Superior. Its principal feeder is the Great Dog River, which enters it from the W., its outlet Little Dog River, which, issuing from its S.W. extremity, and thereafter expanding into Little Dog Lake, is properly only a prolongation of the Kaministiquia. The country around Great Dog Lake is hilly, and covered with forests, chiefly of white spruce, interspersed with groves of aspens, and occasionally dotted with Weymouth and Banksian pines; white and yellow birch, some of them of large dimensions, also abound.—(Hind.)

GREAT SALT LAKE, U. States, in the N.E. of Utah, about lat. 41° N.; lon. 113° W. It lies in a valley or basin of the Rocky Mountains, and is of very irregular shape, presenting in its coast line numerous indentations and projections, and stretches about 75 m. from N.W. to S.E., with an average breadth of about 30 m. Its height above the sea is 4200 ft. As its name implies, the water, though clear and transparent, is excessively salt, 22 per cent., or rather more than one-fifth of its whole volume, consisting of chloride of sodium, with a slight mixture of other salts. Owing to the great specific gravity thus produced, the water is so buoyant that a man may assume a sitting posture in it, with his head and shoulders raised above the surface. Swimming however is difficult, from the tendency of the limbs to rise at each stroke out of the water, and there is, moreover, the additional danger of having the eyes stung by particles of brine, and the throat and stomach scorched by accidentally swallowing any part of it. Of its several feeders the most important issues from Lake Utah, which is situated 35 m. to the S., and not only contains fresh water, but abounds in fish. The Great Salt Lake, on the contrary, maintains no living thing, though its shores and islands are frequented by immense flocks of gulls, wild ducks, geese, and swans. It has no outlet, and therefore all the surplus water which it receives must be discharged by evaporation. Appearances indicate that it once was of much larger extent, and formed an inland sea.

GREECE [add.] The area of the kingdom is estimated at 46,429,000 stremmata, or 18,571,600 acres. No complete survey of the country has yet been made, only the vineyards, olive-grounds, currant plantations, &c., having been measured and valued to some extent. About one-third of the surface consists of mountains and rocks; one-fifth is covered with forests; and perhaps one-half is available for cultivation, but of this barely half has been turned to account. It is difficult to ascertain the amount of the produce of the soil, or its capabilities for maintaining the population. But the following figures represent the productions of the years 1857 and 1858; $8\frac{1}{2}$ kilos being equivalent to a Winchester quarter, and the oke to 45 oz. avoirdupois:—

	1857	1858
Sesame	Okes. 65,990	Okes. 44,144
Aniseed	18,850	19,646
Flax	4,260	710
Rice	41,000	38,000
Total	129,600	102,500

	1857.	1858.
	Kilos.	Kilos.
Corn	4,713,585	2,649,550
Burley	2,738,020	1,454,743
Meslin	1,582,340	977,129
Rye	85,136	32,904
Oats	301,274	145,215
Indian Corn	3,770,288	2,837,861
Buckwheat	398,788	188,797
Pulse	195,546	100,961
Vetches	4,540	1,823
Total	13,784,517	8,420,078

The year 1858 was one of great dearth, but 1857 was an average one. Notwithstanding the excessive dryness of the climate and the torrid heat of summer, the soil, when properly turned up, is generally found to be most fertile; and even beneath the desolate stony wastes of Attica it is asserted that there lies a virgin soil of rich brown loam, which is never reached by the rude plough of the time of Hesiod, which is the chief implement of agriculture. The cultivation of the currant plant is said to be rapidly increasing in the Morea: in 1858 the plantations covered 153,058 stremmata; in 1863, about 200,000. The crop amounted in 1858 to 32,408 tons; and in 1861, to 32,660 tons. Of the crop of 1862, 35,903 tons were exported—30,906 of them to Great Britain. The duty raised upon currants in 1863 was about 1,000,000 drachmas. Cotton also has become an important crop, upwards of 30,000 acres being sown in 1864; and tobacco is much grown, the best qualities being produced in the plains of Livadia, Calamata, and Argos. Valonea, the cups of the acorn of the Levantine or Valonea oak, is one of the chief and most valuable productions, and is exported for tanning purposes.

The value of the imports and exports in the year 1862 was 49,109,666 drachmas (£1,753,917), and 32,323,726 drachmas (£1,154,419) respectively; the principal articles were as follows:—

Imports.		Exports.	
	Drachmas.		Drachmas.
Tissues (chiefly Cotton and Wool)	9,337,551	Currants	13,235,870
Skins and Hides	5,904,390	Hides	2,604,609
Cereals	3,822,191	Figs	1,843,629
Flour	139,536	Oil	1,503,807
Sugar	3,034,326	Valonea	1,381,696
Wood	2,163,933	Cereals	1,061,574
Animals	2,093,116	Spirits	1,022,039
Iron	1,833,890	Silk	771,789
Coffee	1,008,818	Live Stock	565,907
Salted Provisions	1,246,028	Tobacco	464,782
Total	30,093,779	Total	24,260,702

The number of vessels entering Greek ports from foreign countries in 1862 was 10,464, of 1,078,507 tons, and of those departing for foreign destinations 11,209, of 1,062,111 tons. The coast navigation of the same year represented a tonnage of 1,204,293 entered, and 1,189,814 cleared. The mercantile marine of the country consisted of 4335 vessels, of 257,318 tons. The Ionian Islands are not included in the foregoing statistics.

The average revenue of the kingdom in the five years 1860 to 1864 was slightly superior to the expenditure:—

Average of Revenue, ...	£834,900
„ Expenditure, ...	832,103

The revenue, according to the budget of 1864, was estimated thus:—

<i>Direct Taxes.</i>		Drachmas.
Land Tax and Usufruct	7,632,000	
Tax on Bees	60,000	
„ Pasturage	150,000	
„ Cattle	1,350,000	
„ Licenses	400,000	
„ Houses	900,000	
		10,492,000
<i>Indirect Taxes.</i>		
Customs	5,000,000	
Stamps	2,100,000	
Sundries	310,000	
		7,410,000
Total	17,902,000 = £639,357	

being £219,457 less than the actual revenue of 1860.

The land tax is a tax upon the produce of the soil of 5 per cent. upon cereals and special rates upon other kinds. The effect of the tax is very detrimental to agriculture. The usufruct is a tax or rent of 15 per cent. upon the produce of national lands rented by private persons. The expenditure according to the budget of the same year, 1864, was as follows:—

<i>Debt.</i>		
Foreign	£37,696	
Internal	32,388	
Pensions	64,434	
		£134,518
<i>Public Service.</i>		
Ministry for Foreign Affairs	£20,543	
„ of Justice	56,054	
„ Interior	138,282	
„ Religion and Education	43,850	
„ War	191,951	
„ Marine	43,214	
„ Finance	34,099	
Administrative Expenses	59,973	
		£592,966
Total		£727,484

Besides this amount there are the king's civil list, the salaries of the members of the legislature, and other expenses. But it is difficult to ascertain the actual amount of the expenditure. The public debt at the end of 1862 was estimated to be £14,324,000.

The whole of Greece is divided into ten nomarchies or prefectures. These ten nomarchies represent thirty-five eparchies or sub-prefectures; and these eparchies are made up of demarchies or communes, to one of which every member of the state must belong for himself and family. These communes are distributed into three classes:—

Class I. containing a population of 10,000 and upwards	
II. „ „ 2,000 to 10,000	
III. „ „ less than 2000	

Every town or village numbering 300 or more inhabitants can claim to be constituted a distinct commune or demos. Towns or villages with less than this number belong to the commune nearest to them. The number of demoi is, of the first class, 7; of the second, 217; and of the third, 56: altogether 280. Each demos of the first class has a communal council of 18 members; of the second, 12 members; and of the third, 6 members. Every demos is presided over by a demarch or mayor; and, if of the first class, has 6 aldermen (*παρέδροι*); if of the second, 4 aldermen; and if of the third, 1 alderman. The duties of the communes are to support elementary schools, defray the expenses of elections, the repairs and maintenance of public buildings, roads, bridges, &c., and to levy local taxes. But the demarchs are responsible to the ministry of the interior, and the consequence is that local interests are sacrificed to political influences, and what appears to be an efficient municipal system becomes the mere instrument of the dominant party. As one result it is stated that there are not a dozen roads in Greece, the total mileage being 180 to 200 miles at the most. Although the country abounds in splendid forests of excellent timber, the want of roads renders it practically useless, and large quantities have to be imported; and it is a common custom for the shepherds to burn down vast tracts in order to provide more pasture for their flocks.

In the provinces of the kingdom brigandage has revived, and is said to be increasing, many members of the better classes betaking themselves to it from vindictive or lawless opposition to the exactions of the ruling powers. It is asserted that there are few of the leading bandits who have not a friend, or relative, or political patron in high quarters, and that hence many cultivated Greeks regard brigandage with an otherwise unaccountable toleration. Little effort is seriously made to suppress it. Education, however, has been making progress. When the monarchy was established there was no educational institution in existence, except an orphan asylum at Egina. In 1864 there were—

	Professors or Masters.	Pupils.
The University of Athens ... with ... 65 ... and ...		1,080
8 Gymnasia, or Royal Colleges ...	50 ...	1,124
80 Hellenic Schools ...	142 ...	5,342
1 Normal School ...	8 ...	145
Commercial Schools ...	530 ...	42,353
Private Communal ...	42 ...	2,880
300 Elementary ...	...	10,000

The nationality of the inhabitants is mixed. The Albanian race occupies the whole of Attica and Megares (except the capitals Athens and Megara), Bœotia, parts of Locris, Eubœa, Andros, and Egina, the whole of Salamis, and, in Peloponnesus, Corinthia, Argolis, parts of Arcadia and Achaia, Laconia, &c. The Albanians are prominent in activity, and furnish the greater number of the cultivators of the soil and the most enterprising of the maritime population. The Hellenic race is not less energetic, and under favourable circumstances displays much intellectual and commercial talent. But the insecurity of property and labour prevents any material prosperity or progress. By the census of 1861 the population was found to number 1,096,810.

GREEN, an isl. British America, Canada East, in the St. Lawrence, about a mile from its r. bank, in co. Temiscouata, and nearly opposite to the mouth of the Saguenay on its l. bank. It forms a narrow belt 5 m. long from N.N.E. to S.S.W., is wooded, and is mostly composed of grauwacke and slate rocks, the loftiest of which is 250 ft. above the sea. From its S.W. point, which is low and bare, a dangerous reef extends westward, and then curves out northward beyond its general line; on its N. point there is a lighthouse in the form of a square stone tower, visible in clear weather at the distance of 12 m.

GREEN BAY, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, at the head of the bay which gives it its name, and which branches off in a south-westerly direction from the N.W. of Lake Michigan, 112 m. N.E. Madison. It lies at the mouth of Fox River, which having been connected by a canal with the Wisconsin, gives a communication with the Mississippi, and carries on a large trade, particularly in fish and lumber. Within the town are 6 and in the vicinity 24 saw-mills, driven mostly by steam. Pop. 2275.

GREENCASTLE, a vil. U. States, Indiana, cap. co. Putnam, on high table-land at the intersection of the Terre Haute and Richmond with the New Albany and Salem railway, 41 m. W. Indianapolis. It is situated in a rich agricultural district, and contains two churches, a Methodist university, two academies, and a courthouse and jail. Pop. 2096.

GREENFIELD [add.], a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, cap. co. Franklin, r. bank Connecticut, at the junction of the Vermont and Massachusetts with the Connecticut River railway, 85 m. W.N.W. Boston. It contains 6 churches, and is largely engaged in the manufacture of cutlery and mechanics' tools, cassimere, castings, carriages, leather, harness, furniture, and tin-ware. The first manufactory of table cutlery in the U. States was established here in 1834. Some remarkable fossil footprints have been discovered in the vicinity. Pop. 3198.

GREENPORT, a vil. U. States, New York, on the S. side of the N.E. point of Long Island, 95 m. E.N.E. New York city. It possesses six churches, and an excellent harbour which admits the largest vessels, and is seldom obstructed by ice. Many vessels are fitted out in its building-yards, and not a few of the inhabitants are interested in the whaling trade.

GREENSBOROUGH, a vil. U. States, Alabama, on the Georgia railway, 50 m. W. Columbus. It possesses three churches, a female college, several academies and schools, a courthouse and jail, and standing in the midst of large cotton plantations has a flourishing trade. Pop. about 2500.

GREENVILLE, a tn. U. States, S. Carolina, cap. dist. of same name, on the frontiers of N. Carolina, and at the terminus of the Greenville and Columbia railway, 83 m. N.W. Columbia. It contains several churches and academies, and has become a favourite summer resort in consequence of its beautiful and romantic scenery. Pop. 1518.

GREENWICH, a tn. U. States, Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, and on the New York and New Haven railway, 30 m. N.E. New York. It contains three churches, an iron foundry, a tool and a wire factory, and since the completion of the railway has become a favourite place of residence for New York merchants. Pop. 6522.

GREIFENDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 37 m. N. Brunn, in the valley of the Zwitzawa, and on the Vienna and Prague railway; with 2199 inhabitants.

GREY, or MAWHERA, a river, New Zealand, in the N.W. of Middle Island or Munster. It is formed by two branches,

one of which, rising near the centre of the island, flows circuitously S.S.W., while the other, issuing from Lake Brunner, flows N.W. From the point of junction the united stream flows nearly due W. through an extensive valley for about 12 m., and falls into the sea on the W. coast, in lat. 42° 28' 30" S.; lon. 171° 11' 15" E.

GRIES, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle Brixen, to the W. of Botzen; with a Benedictine priory, a beautiful church adorned with some of the finest paintings of Martin Knoller, and 1700 inhabitants.

GRIFFIN, a tn. U. States, Georgia, cap. co. Spalding, on the Macon and Western railway, 62 m. N.E. Columbus. It is a healthy and prosperous place, built chiefly of brick, and containing three churches, three colleges, one of them homœopathic, and two female and various other schools. Nearly 50,000 bales of cotton used to be annually sent off from the railway station here. Pop. 2320.

GRIMSBY, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Lincoln, on the Great Western railway, 34 m. S. by W. Toronto. It has Church of England and Wesleyan churches, a tannery, a foundry, a distillery, and some general trade. Pop. about 1000.

GRINNELL LAND, Arctic Regions, the name given by Dr. Kane, while commanding an American expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, to an extensive tract, separated from the W. or opposite coast of Greenland partly by an immense glacier and partly by an open sea, the entrance to which is by Sir Thomas Smith's Sound, a N. arm of Baffin's Bay. It extends, in continuation of Ellesmere Land and the Victoria and Albert Mountains, from lat. 80° 17' to 82° 30' N., this being the highest point seen though not visited by a party engaged in the expedition. The name of Mount Sir Edward Perry was given to this point. Much of the tract is very lofty, the culminating peaks sometimes rising to the height of 2500 ft. In this region, where the thermometer seldom reaches so high as 55°, and where the ground is almost always frozen and covered with snow, Dr. Hayes found fifty-two different species of phanerogamous and sixty-eight species of cryptogamous plants.

GRONDINES, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Portneuf, l. bank St. Lawrence, 43 m. W.S.W. Quebec; with a R. Catholic chapel, a trade in lumber, and boat-building yards. Pop. about 1400.

GRONINGEN, or GRONINGUE, an isl. in the American Polynesia, about 35 m. E. of Penrhyn Island; lat. 10° S.; lon. 156° 44' W.

GROSSE ISLE, British America, Canada East, one of the islands of the St. Lawrence, 30 m. N.E. Quebec. It is about 2½ m. long by 1 m. wide, and is exclusively devoted to quarantine purposes. The establishment is very complete, and all emigrant ships arriving in Canada are obliged to call at it and stop till a clear bill of health has been obtained. No persons but those belonging to the establishment are allowed to reside on the isl., or even to visit it without a pass from the emigrant agent at Quebec.

GROTSKA, or KROTSKA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, circle and 16 m. S.E. Belgrade, r. bank Danube. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has a church and a school. The Imperialists were signally defeated here by the Turks in 1739. Pop. 1000.

GRUMBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 36 m. N.N.W. Olmütz; with manufactures of hosiery, leather, and wooden ware, and 1400 inhabitants.

GRÜNAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, on the Alben, a tributary of the Traun, 25 m. S.W. Steyer, in a very mountainous district. It has a parish church, an hospital, manufactures of scythes and various other industrial establishments, and contains 2000 inhabitants.

GRÜNBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Traun, l. bank Steyer, and 90 m. W.S.W. Vienna. It has a benevolent female institute, extensive manufactures of scythes, and other industrial establishments. About 2 m. above Grünberg, on the same side of the Steyer, is the village of Leonstein, with an old mountain fastness. Pop. 2000.

GRÜNWALD, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, near Gablonz; with numerous looms, a cotton-mill, glass-works, and 2313 inhabitants.

GRZYMALOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 24 m. S.E. Tarnopol, cap. dist. of same name; with a

baronial castle, a beet-root sugar factory, and 3887 inhabitants.

GUADALCAZAR, a tn. Mexico, state and 35 m. N.N.E. San Luis Potosi, in a valley at the height of 5000 ft. above the sea. Its mines, which were very productive, and raised it to a high degree of prosperity, are in a great measure abandoned, but tin is still wrought to some extent, and there is a mine of quicksilver, which is considered the most valuable within the limits of the Confederation.

GUADALUPE HIDALGO, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state and 3 m. N. of Mexico, which communicates with it by two parallel streets planted with rows of silver poplars. It contains a large and beautiful church in connection with a nunnery which stands at the foot of Mount Tepeyac, was founded in 1709, and is one of the richest in the country. Among its treasures is an image of the Holy Virgin of Guadalupe, whose wonder-working powers are in such repute that immense numbers of pilgrims visit it. The town itself is an unimportant place, and only remarkable for the treaty of peace concluded at it between Mexico and the U. States in 1848, after the troops of the former, headed by Santa Anna, had been signally defeated.

GUAJINQUILLA, or **HUAJINQUILLA**, a tn. Mexico, state and 125 m. S.E. Chihuahua, on the Florida, in a well-cultivated district. It is a busy and apparently prosperous place, containing from 6000 to 7000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in raising cotton.

GUALAGUAYCHU, a tn. La Plata, prov. Entre Rios, situated on a river of same name, about 9 m. above its junction with r. bank Uruguay. Its prosperity it owes to its position in the centre of a rich grazing state, and its being the entrepôt for a very important inland and foreign trade. Its exports consist of hides, tallow, jerked beef, and bone manure, brought down in large sail-boats and small-decked craft to Frey Bentos, the anchorage at the mouth of the river. Signs of prosperity are everywhere visible in the handsome and substantial buildings, public and private, and the formation of new streets and squares. It nearly doubled its pop. in seven years. In 1849 it had 7000 inhabitants, and in 1856 14,000.

GUALEGUAY, a river, La Plata, which, rising in the interior of Entre Rios, flows S. along the foot of a mountain range past a town of same name, and, uniting with the Pabon, joins l. bank Parana. It is said to be navigable by vessels of 6 ft. draught to the port of Gualeguay, 35 m. above its mouth.

GUALEGUAY, a tn. La Plata, prov. Entre Rios, l. bank river of same name, 120 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres. It carries on an active trade in hides, wool, timber, and firewood, and has an estimated pop. of 6000.

GUAM, or **GUAJAN** [add.], the southernmost and largest of the Mariana or Ladronne group in the N. Pacific, is 29 m. long between N.E. by N. and S.W. by S., and near its centre, where it is narrowest, only 3 m. broad. It is bordered nearly throughout by a chain of reefs, which are at times uncovered. At a distance it appears flat and even, but, on a nearer approach, to have its E. side lined with steep cliffs, on which the sea dashes with great violence, and in which there is no opening fit for anchorage. The W. coast is rather low, and full of small sandy bays separated from each other by rocky points. On this side are Umata Bay, which is 1 m. deep, and at its entrance $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide, and is well sheltered, except from W. winds, which prevail from June to September, and send in a very heavy swell; and Port San Luis d'Apra, a deep indentation, which is nearly in the form of the letter V, with its mouth nearly closed by a long narrow island, and which, though much enumbered with banks, rocks, and islets, forms a safe and extensive harbour. The principal produce is cocoa-nuts, the trees of which grow on the W. side in large groves 3 or 4 m. long and 1 or 2 m. broad. The other produce consists chiefly of rice, pine-apples, water-melons, oranges, limes, and bread-fruit. The island is inhabited, and in 1858 contained a population of about 4000, congregated chiefly in Yuaraban on the S. side, Apra on the W., and Umata, which stands on the N. shore of the bay of same name, at the foot of hills which rise behind it in an amphitheatre, and contains a church.

GUANAY, a tn. S. America, Bolivia, prov. and about 80 m. N. La Paz, on a stream which a little below unites

with the Tipuani and La Paz, and along with them augments the Mapiro. Most of the inhabitants are Indians, whose chief occupation is in navigating the rivers in *bolzas* or rafts, constructed of an exceedingly buoyant sort of cork-wood. On these large quantities of produce are brought to Guanay from Mojos and Reyes.

GUANO, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, cap. cant. of same name, about 80 m. S. Quito. It contains a number of good houses, including a large and handsome church; and has manufactures of woollen goods, blankets, carpets, furs, and sulphuric acid. Pop. about 9000.

GUARANDA, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, cap. cant. of same name, on a plain in a bleak and barren district, near the slopes of Chimborazo, 90 m. S. by W. Quito. It consists of winding streets and adobe houses with tiled roofs, and contains a parish church, occupying one side of the public square. Many of the inhabitants are muleteers. Pop. 8000.

GUARDIA, or **GUARDIA DE LA ESQUINA**, a tn. La Plata, Pampas, 40 m. S.W. Rosario, to the W. of r. bank Tereero. It lies in a deep basin in front of the plateau, is of considerable size, and regularly built in the form of a square, with houses which have well-stocked gardens attached to them, and with a market-place and a church. As a central point, where the roads from Rosario and Buenos Ayres to Cordova and Mendoza meet, it is a place of some importance.

GUAYAQUIL [add.], a tn. S. America, Ecuador, cap. dist. Guayas, on the W. or r. bank of the river of same name, 105 m. S.S.W. Quito; lat. 2° 12' S.; lon. 79° 50' W. It occupies a low site, little raised above the level of the sea, and consists of two parts, an ancient and a modern, the former on the S. and the latter on the N. The streets are for the most part irregularly formed; but some of them, more especially the Molecon, which faces the river, and stretches along its banks from S. to N. for the whole length of the new town, forming the principal thoroughfare, are straight and spacious. The houses, almost all constructed of wood, and roofed with tile, are usually provided with porticoes, which, carried round so as to embrace the small gardens attached to them, form in some of the streets long lines of shady piazzas. The principal buildings are the churches, which, however, are all of wood, with the exception of that of St. Dominic, which is the most ancient, and is built of stone; the governor's house and government offices, the appeal court, the treasury, the custom-house, the barracks, two colleges and several primary schools, two hospitals, and two markets. The growth and general prosperity of the town have been greatly impeded by destructive fires, which from time to time have laid great part of it in ashes. Another serious drawback is the prevalence of yellow fever, which has repeatedly raged like a pestilence, and committed dreadful ravages. The only defence of the town is a fort situated near its N. extremity on the banks of the river. There is no proper harbour, but a fine quay, built of stone, and about 60 ft. broad, lines the bank in front of the town, and affords good accommodation for vessels. In 1863, 218 vessels, of 58,343 tons, entered the port, bringing cargoes valued at £328,016; and 226 vessels, of 57,910 tons, left it, with cargoes valued at £630,151. Pop. about 22,000.

GUAYAQUIL, a river, S. America, Ecuador, which, formed by a number of small streams which descend from the W. slopes of the Andes, flows S.S.W., and falls into the gulf of same name on the Pacific, in lat. 2° 27' S. In the upper part of its course it takes the successive names of Caracol and Babahoyo. It is navigable for about 110 m., but is enumbered by a bar and shifting banks of sand.

GUAYMAS, [add.] a seaport tn. Mexico, dep. Sonora, on a bay in the Gulf of California, near the mouth of the Yaqui, lat. 27° 54' N.; lon. 110° 52' W. It lies in a hollow, inclosed by bare hills, which, excluding ventilation, make the summer heat almost stifling. The houses are mostly built of sun-dried bricks, and having no windows receive their whole light by the doors. There is only one spacious and regular street—all the others are mere narrow lanes. None of the public buildings are deserving of notice. The harbour, being large and well-sheltered, is much frequented, particularly by ships engaged in the guano trade. The chief exports are flour, wheat, and hides. The fishery in the bay, carried on chiefly by Indians, is very productive. Pop. about 4500.

GUAYTECAS, a group of islands, S. America, off the coast of Chili, between the island of Chiloe on the N. and

the Chonos Archipelago on the S. Guayteca Grande, one of the largest of the islands, has a peak 1100 ft. high, and on its S. side an excellent harbour. Port Low, on its N. side, is much frequented by otter-hunting and sealing parties from Chiloe.

GUBBÉ, a tn. N. Arabia, in the sandy desert of Nufood, lat. 28° 10' N.; lon. 41° 50' E. It stands on an extensive open plain of hard stony soil, between the two peaks of Musliman and Alghanta, which are about 10 m. asunder. It consists of five *sooks* or divisions, four of them extending in a row from E. to W., while the fifth lies southwards. The houses, built of sun-burned bricks, are tolerably large and comfortable. The better class have a front somewhat resembling the propylæa of the old Egyptian temples, and all of them have orchards attached to them. These are well laid out, and carefully irrigated with water raised from wells. The inhabitants are of the Armal tribe, which ranks as one of the greatest of the Shammar race, and possess large herds of camels.

GUDABIRSI, or GUDABURSI, a Bedouin tribe, E. Africa, bounding on the N. with the Eesa, with whom they claim affinity, though the other Somaal refuse to acknowledge the relationship, and unhesitatingly stigmatize them as a bastard and ignoble race. They own the rough and rolling ground, diversified with thorny hill and grassy vale, which lies above the maritime range of the Sub-Ghaults, and have by conquest extended their territory in the direction of Harar, so that they are now bounded by the Marar Prairie. In their features they are decidedly superior to the Eesa, and they are not so bloodthirsty, but they are equally turbulent, and, if possible, more regardless of truth. Their wealth consists in flocks and herds, peltries, hides, gums, and ghee. The hides and peltries are usually sent to Harar, and conveyed thence to Aden. The principal articles imported into the country are coarse cotton cloth, Surat tobacco, beads, and indigo-dyed stuffs for women's coifs.

GUDDADA, a river, India, which rises in Bhotan, on the S. slope of the snowy range of the Himalaya, in lat. 27° 52' N.; lon. 89° 8' E., flows S. into the British dist. Goalpara, and joins the Brahmapootra on its r. bank, after a course of 160 m.

GUELEA, or EL GUELEA, a tn. N. Africa, Sahara, lat. 31° 58' N.; lon. 0° 20' W. It stands on a rocky mountain of a conical shape, is surrounded by a lofty and thick wall solidly built of large stones and crucellated, is entered from the W. by a single gate, which seems to have belonged to an ancient city; and consists of about 200 houses, occupied by individuals of the tribe of Chambet-el-Mahdi, while many of the same tribe live outside in tents. They are rich in sheep, goats, and camels; but the chiefs alone have horses. A large well of great depth within the town supplies the inhabitants with abundance of water, and outside the walls, at the foot of the mountain, there is a perennial spring so copious that it fills an extensive basin, in which twenty camels can drink abreast. The environs are covered with gardens, orchards, and date plantations. Standing on the caravan route to the S.W. and N.E., Guelea shares largely in the intermediate transit trade.—(*Dumas, Le Grand Desert.*)

GUELMA, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 54 m. E.N.E. Constantine, on the site of the ancient Calama, part of whose walls are still standing. It is a stirring place, with two important weekly markets, at which the principal articles sold are cattle, wool, oil, grain, and leeches. The olive, the mulberry, and the tobacco and cotton plants thrive well in the vicinity. There is a government nursery here. P. 3592.

GUERNAYACA, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state and 30 m. S. Mexico, in a beautiful and fertile valley of same name, where almost all the fruits both of the temperate and the torrid zones attain perfection. It occupies the site of the ancient Gnauhnahuac, and has two churches, one of them built by Cortes, and the other surrounded by gardens in the old Mauro-Spanish style. Its principal industrial establishments are distilleries. In the vicinity is the native village of Acapanzingo, inhabited by descendants of the Azteks, who, though professing Christianity, retain their old customs and use an Aztek dialect.

GUERRERO, a state, Mexican Confederation, formed in 1849 out of states Puebla and Mexico, and named after Guerrero, a former president of the Confederation, is bounded N. by Mexico, N.E. Puebla, E. Oajaca, S. and S.W. the

Pacific Ocean, and N.W. Michoacan; area, 18,240 geo. sq. m. It belongs to the lower and gradually descending portion of the great Mexican plateau, and has a surface finely diversified by mountain and valley, and partly covered by native forests. The N. portion is covered by outliers of the Sierra Madre, and though elevated has a temperate and healthy climate. The most important rivers are the Rio de las Balsas, which in the lower part of its course forms the boundary between Guerrero and Michoacan, and the Rio de Papagallo or Tlascalala, which, though usually a small stream, becomes so swollen by the rains as to inundate a large tract of country, and interrupt the communication between the capital and Acapulco. The productions of the state are many and valuable, but agriculture is in a very imperfect condition, and the only tract which can be considered densely peopled is that which lies along the road leading from Acapulco to Mexico. The mines, particularly of gold, were long famous, but now yield poor returns. The trade also is unimportant. Pop. 270,000, mostly Indians.

GUGGUR, a river, India, which rises in the native state Puteala, beyond the N.E. frontier of Sirhind, about lat. 30° 52' N.; lon. 77° 7' E., enters Sirhind after forming part of its boundary, flows S.W., receives the Markunda and Sursooty, traverses the districts Hurreana and Butteana, crosses the frontier of Bikaneer, and shortly afterwards, having lost the greater part of its water by evaporation, absorption, and offsets for irrigation, disappears in the sands, about lat. 29°, lon. 74°. Tradition and the remains of villages scattered over a tract now desolate concur in proving that it must once have flowed to some distance beyond its present termination.

GUILFORD, a vil. U. States, Connecticut, on the New Haven and New London railway, near Long Island Sound, 8 m. S.E. Newhaven. It is an antiquated place with a public square in its centre, and contains four churches and a public school. The manufactures are unimportant, the inhabitants being chiefly engaged in agriculture and maritime pursuits. Point, about a mile S. of the village, is a favourite watering-place. Pop. 2624.

GUIMARAS, an isl. Indian Archipelago, belonging to the Philippines, and lying in the channel between Panay and Negoos. It has a computed area of 210 geo. sq. m., a mountainous surface covered with forests of fine timber, and intersected by fertile and well-watered valleys. On the W. there is a town consisting of about 994 Indian huts, the inhabitants of which manufacture coarse and fine cloth, and also engage in both agriculture and fishing. The total pop. is 5964.

GULUMBE, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, prov. Kebbi, 65 m. S.S.W. Sokoto. It is situated close to the S. side of a fertile valley, where yams and cotton are extensively cultivated, has a fine grove of banana-trees approaching close to the walls on one side, and is both large and densely peopled. The state of the country, however, keeping the inhabitants in perpetual alarm, is unfavourable to the prosecution of any branch of industry. The greatest pests of Gulumbé are the mosquitoes, which are so numerous and tormenting that a kind of raised hut accessible only by ladder, and so constructed as to exclude the mosquitoes, is regarded as the most essential part of even the poorest dwelling in the province of Kebbi.

GUMMEL, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, cap. dist. of same name, 60 m. N.E. Kano. It is a place of considerable importance, and at the time of Dr. Barth's first visit was a flourishing and populous place, with an intricate labyrinth of narrow streets. Among the public buildings was a palace with some pretensions to splendour, and then the residence of a celebrated governor of the name of Dan-Tanoma. When Dr. Barth returned Dan-Tanoma had been for some time dead, and a competition for the governorship had given rise to a civil war, during which Gummel had been rendered almost desolate. The palace had been pillaged and burned, and the successful competitor for the governorship was residing in the midst of its towering ruins, and the whole place presented an appearance of wretchedness. The market of Gummel is held outside the walls, and in its more prosperous days was remarkable for its size and activity. The extensive trade in natron, carried on between Kukawa and Muniyo on the one side, and Nupé or Nyfi on the other, has its centre here.

GUNDAM, a tn. Western Africa, cap. prov. Aussa, 40 m. S.W. Timbuktoo. It is a place of considerable size, and consists partly of a walled town, inhabited by Songhay, Ruma, and Fulbe, and two suburbs, one inhabited by Toki and the other by Erbebi. It communicates with the Kwara by means of a large branch coming from Dire.

GUNDICOTA, a tn. and fort, India, presid. Madras, dist. and a few m. S.E. Bellary. It stands on the edge of a precipice, forming the S. wall of a fissure, which pierces a range of sandstone hills from top to bottom, and makes way for the passage of the Pennar into the plains of Cuddapah. The town, though once important, is now insignificant, and contains only 1500 inhabitants. Considerable interest still attaches to the fort, which contains a handsome minaret and mosque, and the remains of a temple, which, according to Ferishtah, was annually visited by 100,000 Hindoos, and enriched by their offerings. The principal parts still existing are a handsome gateway tower of carved sandstone, and some inner buildings, containing among other sculptures a curious bas-relief, which is so placed as to show only one-half of the sculpture at a time, and exhibits the figure of a cow or of an elephant according to the position of the spectator.

GUNDLACAMA, or **GOONDACAMA**, two rivers, India, the one rising in the Nizam's Dominions, about 16 m. N. of Aurangabad, flows E., and joins the Doodna, an affluent of the Godavery. In the rainy season it flows with a strong current in a deep channel about 100 yards broad, but in summer becomes a very paltry stream. The other river rises in the Eastern Ghauts, near the N.W. frontier of dist. Cuddapah, flows very circuitously, first E. and then S.E., and after a course of about 150 m. falls into the Bay of Bengal, 8 m. N.E. Ongole.

GUNGAWATA, a tn. India, Nizam's Dominions, on the S.E. flank of the granite range of Annagundi, 6 m. N. of the Toombudra, and about 36 m. N.W. Bellary. It consists of a mud fort and a town surrounded by a wall, and is the residence of a deputy of the nizam, intrusted with the charge of the whole of that part of the frontier which is contiguous to the ceded districts.

GUNONG APPI, one of the Banda isls. (which see).

GUNOUR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, 36 m. N. Delhi. It presents a picturesque appearance when approached, is surrounded by a ruined wall, and possesses a large and handsome caravanserai, the embattled wall and towers of which, reflected on the surface of a beautifully clear tank, have a fine effect.

GUNTOOR [add.], a tn. India, presid. and 220 m. N. by E. Madras, cap. dist. of same name, in a country which lies open and flat towards the Bay of Bengal, from which it is about 40 m. distant. It is a place of considerable size, well shaded with trees, and having been much extended and improved of late years is divided into an old and a new town. The most conspicuous edifice is the jail, which stands on an open, dry, and slightly rising ground, consists of several buildings in separate areas so as to admit a proper classification, and is large enough to receive 500 prisoners. The soil of the vicinity is black or red, and produces luxuriant crops of gram or chenna, cholam, and cotton.

GUNZA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Sumbe, on the N. or r. bank of the Sumbe, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 60 m. N. Benguela. It is fortified by a strong palisade, is finely shaded by incendera trees, and watered by the windings of the Sumbe; is the residence of an independent chief, and has an estimated pop. of 2000.

GURAGALBINA, a tn. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, circle and not far from Bender, with a parish church and 2035 inhabitants.

GURAM, a tn. Western Africa, on an arm of the Niger, near the S.E. shore of Lake Debu, 200 m. S.W. Timbuktoo. It is a considerable place, seated on a large rocky eminence, which, rising from an alluvial flat, is a very conspicuous object, and is visible at Yowaru, 20 m. distant. The town consists of three distinct groups, occupied respectively by Fellatah, Songhay, and Tawarek. Across the river, opposite to Guram, stands Sorroba on another rocky eminence.

GURÉ, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, on the Tuarek frontier, 140 m. N.W. Birni. It occupies the lower slope and southern foot of a rocky eminence overlooking an extensive plain, and is separated by the irregularities of the ground

into several detached portions, and is inclosed by a stockade. At one time it was much more populous than it is now, but the original area which it covered has been contracted for greater security, part of it having been included within a labyrinth of fences, and converted into cotton ground and kitchen gardens. In the event of a hostile attack, against which Guré is still insufficiently protected, the inhabitants if driven to extremity have a refuge in the rocky cone which rises over their heads, and from which with ordinary courage a few defenders could easily repel any number of assailants. Pop. estimated at 8000.

GURGASOVATZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the S.E. of Servia, cap. circle of same name, in a fertile valley on the Timok, 110 m. S.E. Belgrade. It is the seat of a court of justice and other public offices, and has a church, a school, and a much-frequented yearly market. Pop. 2700.

GURI, a tn. W. Africa, cap. Jafuna, on the route from Kasambara to the French settlement of Bakel or Bu-Jedur; lat. 15° 40' N.; lon. 10° W. It is a large place, built of clay houses, and containing, according to an exaggerated statement of native informants, no less than sixty places of worship. The inhabitants are Aswanek of a particular stock.

GURMA, a hilly country, Western Africa, forming the N.E. portion of a large triangle interposed between the Niger on the N. and the Eastern Mandingoes or Wangarawa on the S. It is of indifferent fertility, and under the government of a chief of Masina or Melle, who, after being driven by civil war from his native country, situated at some distance to the N.W., obtained it by grant from the chief of Gurma, and formed a new colony composed of his partisans. These colonists have faithfully preserved their native manners and institutions, and thus form a community bearing no resemblance to the people around them, consisting partly of Songhay, partly of Fellatah, and partly of a native race claiming to be the original possessors of the country, and still headed by chiefs who maintain a rude independence.

GURMUKTESAR, or **GURMUKTESWAR**, a tn. India, dist. and 31 m. S.E. Meerut, r. bank Ganges. It may be regarded as the port of Meerut and the adjoining part of the Doab, as there is a much-frequented ferry above the town, on which 15 boats are kept constantly plying, and there is an important inland navigation from the sea up to this ferry, and in a less degree to Sukurthal, 50 m. higher up. Even in the dry season, when the larger craft cannot ascend beyond Furruckabad, Gurmuktesar, 150 m. above it, can be reached by boats of nearly 20 tons burden.

GUROWA, a tn. Western Africa, prov. Hamarawa, r. bank Benuwe, 300 m. above its confluence with the Kwara. It is a small place, surrounded by dense bush and forest, so thick as to be impenetrable, and leave no means of access to the place except by water; and consists of neat, well-kept circular huts, each with a small garden attached, in which ochro and pumpkins are grown. There is not much trade.

GURRAH, or **DEOHA**, a river, India, which rises in Kumaon, at the N. base of the Sub-Himalaya, lat. 29° 9' N.; lon. 79° 49' E., flows S. past the towns of Pillibheet and Shajehanpoor into Oude, and there joins the W. Ramgunga on its left bank, after a course of 240 m. It is for the most part shallow, and is sometimes forded within 40 m. of its mouth.

GURSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. Weidenau, about 28 m. N.W. Troppau; with granite quarries, and 2011 inhabitants.

GUTENSTEIN [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, cap. circle of same name, in the upper valley of the Piesting, 33 m. S.W. Vienna. It contains a modern ducal palace in the midst of a fine park; an old castle, where several of the Hapsburg family resided, and Frederick the Fair died in 1330; a Servite monastery, a chapel to which numerous pilgrimages are made; copper, iron, and numerous saw mills; and a large trade in fuel and timber.

GUT OF CANSO [add.], a strait, British America, separating Cape Breton from Nova Scotia, and forming the S. entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is a most important navigable thoroughfare, thousands of vessels annually passing through it. Its length from the lighthouse on its N. to that on its S. entrance is 14½ m., its least breadth is 900 yards,

and its depth, seldom less than 15 fathoms, amounts where deepest to 32 fathoms. The shore is generally high on both sides, the land rising from it more or less abruptly to a considerable elevation. Cape Porcupine on the W. shore is a precipitous headland 640 ft. above the sea, and has in its vicinity much beautiful scenery. The rocks, belonging to the lower members of the coal formation, consist of slates,

conglomerates, sandstones, gypsum, gypsiferous marls, and occasionally carboniferous limestone.

GUTTA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.W. Komorn, opposite to the mouth of the Waag in the Danube, with the ruins of an old castle. The inhabitants are partly employed in agriculture, for which the soil is well adapted, and partly in fishing. Pop. 4704.

H.

HABENDORF (ALT), a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Bunzlau; with a church, manufactures of woollen cloth and cassimere, a yarn spinning-mill, a lincn bleachfield, and 1300 inhabitants.

HACZOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 10 m. S.W. Sanok; with 2358 inhabitants, the descendants of Swedish prisoners who settled here in the 17th century.

HADAD, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 14 m. N. Szilagy-Somlyo; with an old castle belonging to the Vesselenyi family, a salt spring, and 1160 inhabitants.

HADJIKOEI, a tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Sivas, 30 m. N.W. Amasia. It stands in a beautiful valley, surrounded by well-cultivated fields, and consists of about 220 houses, of comfortable appearance, occupied almost entirely by Turks, the number of Armenian families not exceeding 30. The principal public building is a mosque.

HAIL, or HAYEL, a tn. Arabia, Nejed, cap. prov. Jebel Shomer, situated in a low flat valley at the foot of Mount Samra Hail, belonging to the Aja chain; lat. 42° 40' N.; lon. 27° 25' E. Though one of the latest founded places in the land it is thriving and populous. The town is surrounded with fortifications about 20 ft. high, with round and square towers, and large folding gates at intervals. The area inclosed is sufficient for a population of 300,000 or more, but the many large gardens, open spaces, and plantations within the outer walls, together with the palace and its pleasure grounds, occupying at least one-tenth of the city, materially reduce the space available for buildings. The plain all around the town is studded with isolated houses and gardens, the property of wealthy citizens. The palace in the N.W. part of the city is constructed of earth walls enormously thick, and about 30 ft. in height, pierced near the top with loopholes for windows, and running 450 to 500 ft. in length. The principal gate of it is placed in a receding angle of the wall, and flanked with high square towers, and semicircular bastions project all along the front. Immediately under the wall runs a long bench of beaten earth and stone, and about the centre of it is a throne or raised seat, occupied by the monarch when giving public audience. On the opposite side of the open area stands a long range of warehouses and apartments, in which is stowed the government merchandise and strangers are lodged. Near it are a large mosque and houses of some of the chief officials. A turning leads into the market square, which is well supplied; and a lofty gate at the S. end of the area opens at right angles into the principal street, which traverses the whole extent of the town from E. to W., and is intersected by others in various directions. Most of the houses, built of sun-dried bricks and flat-roofed, consist of two stories, with large rooms, which might be called commodious and comfortable, were it not that light is admitted only through the door and some small openings in the walls immediately below the ceiling. No house is thought complete without a coffee-room, which stands apart from the other buildings, facing the orchard or in the centre of it. The streets though unpaved are broad, and in one of them is a kind of bazaar kept chiefly by wandering tradesmen. The town has received many improvements at the hands of Telal, the present ruler of Jebel Shomer, who has opened streets, dug wells, laid out extensive gardens, besides strengthening the old fortifications and adding new ones. He also built the market and mosque before named. The palace was begun by

his father Abd-Allah-ebn-Rashud, who had been appointed governor of the province by Feysul king of Nejed, and who to consolidate his authority added a new quarter to the town, and laid the foundations of the palace about 1843. His son Telal succeeded him about 1845, and his first cares were to adorn and civilize the capital, and the palace was soon completed. His politic rule has greatly raised the importance of the city; and among the measures for enhancing its wealth, he has been partially successful in drawing the annual current of pilgrims from Persia to Mecca through his territory and the capital. The pop., which is increasing, is estimated at 20,000.—(Palgrave, &c.)

HAIMUN, a walled tn. China, prov. Chekiang, r. bank Taichau, near its mouth in the N. Pacific. The bar across the bay to the entrance of the river has only 8 ft. at low water, but within the depth is 4½ and 5 fathoms. About 4 m. above Haimun the Taichau separates into two branches, one of which takes a N.W. and the other a S.W. direction. There is another Haimun on the E. of prov. Quanton, on the l. bank of a river of same name, which has 10 ft. on its bar at low water. Immediately to the N. of it is Hope Bay, formed by Haimun Point on the S. and the Cape of Good Hope on the N. This bay affords secure anchorage in the N.E. monsoon.

HAINFELD, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, cap. circle of same name, 30 m. S.W. Vienna. It has a church, so built as to be capable of defence against an enemy; manufactures of steel and iron ware, numerous saw-mills, various other industrial establishments, and a field of coal, which is worked to a considerable extent. Pop. 2520.

HAI-TAN, an isl. China, off the E. coast of prov. Fokien, between lat. 25° 24' and 25° 40' N. It is of irregular shape and diversified appearance, elevated in the N., where a peak of the Kiangshan Hills rises to the height of 1420 ft., and low and deeply indented by sandy bays on the E. and W., while the S. extremity consists of a rugged sandy headland interspersed with large boulders. The strait of same name separating it from the mainland is encumbered by numerous islands and rocks, but though thus rendered very intricate it is invariably used by the Chinese junks. The largest bay, situated on the E. shore between Hai Head and Tan Point, is 7 m. across.

HAJOS, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Pesth-Solt, about 42 m. S.W. Keeskemet. The only building of any note is a beautiful archiepiscopal summer residence, with a stud and a park. Pop. 3244.

HAKO, or OAKO, a territory, S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, between lat. 9° and 10° 25' S., and lon. 15° and 16° 20' E.; bounded N. by the Coanza, separating it from the Portuguese settlements, W. Libollo, S. the Longa, and E. Bailundo; area, about 3000 sq. m. It is ruled by a prince, whose power, though nominally absolute, is much restricted by minor chiefs. The surface, though generally mountainous, occasionally spreads out into extensive plains. The climate is moderate and healthy. One of the most important products is wax, which is abundant and of the best quality, and forms the staple of an active trade with Pungo Andungo, on the N. bank of the Coanza. Pop. about 30,000.

HAKODADI, a tn. Japan, on the W. shore of a small peninsula on the S.W. coast of the island of Yeso; lat. 41° 49' 22" N.; lon. 140° 47' 45" E. The appearance on entering the harbour is striking and picturesque. The town

stretches for 3 m. along the base of a lofty promontory, with three principal peaks rising to the height of 600 to 1000 ft. These peaks are either bare or covered with snow, but the lower slopes are covered with a rich profusion of verdure, embosoming and partly concealing the buildings which nestle below. The houses, about 1000 in number, and mostly of one story, with attics of varying heights, are arranged in one

junks lying at anchor in its harbour, which, if the whole bay is included, and not merely the S.E. arm to which the name of harbour more properly belongs, is for accessibility and safety one of the finest in the world. It is also of ample capacity, being 4 m. long and 5 m. deep. Hakodadi is one of the five ports thrown open to British commerce, by the treaty concluded with the Japanese, 26th Aug. 1858. Formerly it was a fishing-village of small importance, belonging to a Japanese daimio, who sold it to the tycoon in 1854, for the purpose of making it a port of refuge for foreign vessels to water, provision, and refit. The Russians freely availed themselves of the port, where their men-of-war found good anchorage; and occasionally British and French squadrons visited the place. On the 9th October, 1855, a convention was ratified between the British and Japanese granting certain privileges; the convention was extended into a treaty by Lord Elgin in 1858, and a consulate established in the following year. Here also are Russian, French, and American consulates, and a few foreign traders, numbering in all about 40 individuals, with a native population and Chinese of 45,000 approximate. Beyond the refitting and provisioning of vessels there is but little trade among foreigners; the external commerce being chiefly in the hands of the Chinese, who ship the produce to China. The export trade, amounting to 414,846 dollars in 1864, consists principally of bulky articles of small value, such as *comboo* or sea-weed, timber of various kinds, dried fish, deer skins and horns, potatoes, and charcoal.



The other articles are fish-oil, tobacco, and a little silk. Recently a trade in salt has sprung up, which is exported to Northern Russia in government transports. The imports in the year 1864 amounted in value to 90,797 dollars. The chief drawbacks to foreign trade at this port are the want of accommodation in the inner harbour, the laxity and indolence of the native officials, the inadequate administration of justice, the high duties, and the exorbitant exchange

main street which runs along the sea-side, and in two or three parallel streets hanging along the slope in its rear. These streets are regularly formed, and have a width of 30 to 40 ft., with open gutters on each side to carry off the drainage into well-constructed sewers, which convey it to the sea. Wooden picket fences with gates cross the streets at intervals, and though kept open during the day are closed at night, converting each street for the time into a separate community, superintended by a special officer called *ottona*, who is held responsible for the conduct of all its residents. The houses consist of a framework of timber, to which a double row of pine boards is fastened lengthwise. A few of the better sort are neatly roofed with brown earthen tiles, but the great majority are covered with thatch, which, often sending forth a new growth from the number of seeds lodged within it, presents a very untidy appearance. The principal public buildings are four Buddhist temples. One of these, called the *Zhiogen-zhi*, or 'the Country's Protector,' built about 30 years ago, and in excellent repair, is a good specimen of Japanese architecture; and having a tiled roof which overtops all the other houses, is one of the most conspicuous objects seen on entering the harbour. Another temple, called the *Kono-zhi*, or 'High Dragon,' from having a large figure of that fabulous animal carved on its front/entablature, stands within an inclosure beautifully shaded with gigantic willows and firs, and though somewhat dilapidated must have been a more splendid and costly structure than the *Zhiogen-zhi*, which seems to have been substituted for it. The shops generally contain only such goods as meet the wants of a poor population. The principal articles are coarse cottons and silks, common earthen and China ware, lacquered bowls, cups, stands, and chopsticks, cheap cutlery, and ready-made clothing. The provision shops are well supplied with rice, wheat, barley, flour, pulse, salt, sugar, sweet potatoes, charcoal, &c. The general quiet of the streets, and the absence of many of the ordinary signs of busy activity, impress a stranger at first sight with an idea that the trade and general business must be of very limited extent. This impression, however, is soon removed, by the occasional droves of laden pack-horses which are seen entering the town, or pacing slowly along its streets, and still more by the hundreds of

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STREET IN HAKODADI.—From Perry's Japan.

demand for native metallic currency.—(*Consular Reports; Siebold's Mariner's Guide to Japan.*)
HALASEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Wieselburg, on the Little Danube, 4 m. E. Altenburg. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing, and have several floating-mills on the river. Pop. 1240.
HALIFAX COURTHOUSE, or **BANISTER**, a vil. U. States, Virginia, on the Richmond and Danville railway, and r. bank Banister River, 100 m. S.W. Richmond. It is high and pleasantly situated, and a place of active trade. The river is navigable for 10 m. above it, and there is a rich mine of plumbago 6 m. distant. Pop. 1600.
HALL, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Traun, on a height above the Salzburg, 98 m. W. by S.

Vienna. It contains a palace belonging to Prince Trautmannsdorf, a townhouse, an hospital for children, a poorhouse, and a celebrated mineral spring. In the vicinity are a ruined and a celebrated mineral spring. In the vicinity are a ruined and a fine modern castle. Pop. 1000.

HALLIWELL, a township, England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. N.W. Bolton; contains two extensive bleaching works, and several considerable cotton-mills. There are two churches—St. Peter's, built in 1840, and St. Paul's in 1848—with large schools attached. The Dissenters have two chapels. Pop. in 1861, 5953.

HAMARRUWA, a tn. W. Africa, cap. prov. of same name, on the S.E. frontier of the Ilausa States, to which it belongs, 18 m. N. of the Benuewe, and 100 m. W.S.W. Yola. It stands on a ridge about 800 feet high, which is continued along the base of the Muri Mountains, and overlooks a marshy plain, which stretches southward to the banks of the Benuewe. The area occupied by it is fully 2 m. long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. Immediately outside the town are fine corn fields, and beyond them on the mountain slopes rich pasturage, on which goats and cattle are grazed. Ivory is the chief article of trade. The population is estimated at not less than 8000, almost all Fellatah.

HAMBO, a territory, S.W. Africa, Benguela, between lat. 12° and 13° S., and lon. 16° and 17° E. Its boundaries are on the N. and E. Bailundo, S. Kakonda and Kingulo, and W. Kiakka. The S. part of the surface is very mountainous, but the N. stretches out into extensive marshy plains. The only river of any consequence is the Keve. The inhabitants belong to the Kimbunda family, resembling it both in their language and customs, but to their disgrace differing from it in one important respect. The Kimbunda abhor, the Hambo practise, cannibalism. The Hambo are in person tall and handsome, but are of a cruel and rapacious disposition, following war and plunder as the great business of their lives, and sometimes extending their forays for hundreds of miles to the S., to prey upon their unoffending and more peaceful neighbours. Hambo is believed to contain gold, though no positive evidence of its existence has yet been given. Pop. about 120,000.

HAMILTON, two places, U. States:—1. A post township, New York, on the Chenango, 25 m. S.W. Utica. It contains 10 churches, the Baptist University of Madison, with 9 professors, 145 students, and a library of 7500 vols.; a theological seminary connected with the university, and a grammar-school. The manufactures consist chiefly of leather chairs, coaches, and waggons, and tin and sheet iron. Pop. 2295.—2. A tn. Ohio, cap. co. Butler, on both sides of the Miami, on the Ohio canal, and on the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton, and the Cincinnati, Eaton, and Richmond railways, 22 m. N. Cincinnati. It possesses 10 churches, a planing-mill, 2 paper, 4 flour, and several saw mills, 2 cotton and 2 woollen factories, all supplied with water power by means of a hydraulic canal, which gives a fall of 28 feet. Pop. 7223.

HAMILTON, or **ASHWANIFI**, a river, Labrador, running into Esquimaux Bay, or Hamilton Inlet, on the E. side of the peninsula. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide at its entrance, and gradually decreases in breadth for about 25 m., when it becomes from 250 to 500 yards wide, and from this it never varies very much as far up as it has been followed. Two hundred miles from its mouth it forces itself through a range of mountains that seem to border the table-land of the interior in a succession of tremendous falls and rapids for nearly 20 m. Above these falls the river flows with a very smooth and even current; it has been followed for 100 m. further, where a post called Fort Nascepee has been established. Between the falls and the post it passes through a succession of very large lakes, communicating with each other by very short straits. These lakes appear to cover a very considerable part of the table-land, but they have not yet been explored, and consequently their dimensions are not known. The Indians report that the river above Fort Nascepee comes from a long distance to the westward, and runs with a deep and gentle current, unobstructed by falls or rapids. From Fort Nascepee the course of the river is to the southward of E. to the place where it forces itself through the mountains; it then turns to the E. and finally to the N.E., till it falls into Esquimaux Bay.

HAMILTON, or **ESQUIMAUX**, an inlet, Labrador, on the

E. side of the peninsula. The face of the country near it, towards the N. and W., is extremely rugged and hilly; it is composed of round-backed hills, traversing the country in all directions, the intervals being filled with lakes and marshes. The greater part of this district was once wooded, but fires have laid bare the rock, and burned away the mossy soil. To the S. of Hamilton Inlet the country is more level, and more clothed with trees. The head of the inlet is said to be the garden of the Atlantic coast of Labrador. Several rivers run into it, the principal being the Kenamou from the S., and the Hamilton or Ashwanipi from the W.

HAMILTON [add.], a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. co. Wentworth, beautifully situated on the S.W. extremity of Burlington Bay, at the head of Lake Ontario, and on the Great Western railway, 26 m. S.W. Toronto. It stands in the very centre of one of the finest corn countries in America, and possesses so many other advantages that it has nearly trebled its population within ten years. The streets are laid out with great regularity, part running back from the bay nearly from N. to S., and part intersecting these at right angles. The buildings, chiefly of stone and brick, include many imposing structures—churches, government and municipal buildings, banks, hotels, &c. In the environs, on a height called the Mountain, are many elegant villas, with ornamented grounds and productive gardens. Among the churches, 27 in number, are 6 Church of England, 5 Wesleyan, 2 Episcopal Methodist, 3 Baptist (one of them coloured), 2 Methodist Episcopal (one coloured), 2 Presbyterian, a Church of Scotland, a Free, a United Presbyterian, a Congregational, a New Connection Methodist, a Primitive Methodist, and a R. Catholic. The educational, literary, and benevolent institutions include classical, grammar, and other schools, a mechanics' institute, a mercantile library association, a typographical society, a deposit and savings'-bank, a city hospital, and an orphan asylum. Magnificent water-works bring an ample supply of water from the lake. Hamilton has some of the most extensive manufacturing establishments in the province—foundries, machine works, locomotive works, &c.—and carries on an important trade. It sends a member to the legislative assembly. In 1841 it contained 3446 inhabitants, and in 1850, 10,312. At present the estimated number is 29,000.

HAMMADA, an extensive stony and almost sterile plateau, N. Africa, in the Sahara, on the route from Tripoli to Murzuk, between lat. $28^{\circ} 30'$ and $30^{\circ} 30'$ N. Near El Homrah, the name given to its most desolate tract, it obtains an absolute height of 1568 ft. Notwithstanding the general character of this fearful 'burning plain,' as it is called, it has one or two small green patches of herbage which give great relief to the camel. On the S. descent, where the geological formation of the Hammada is fully displayed, the lowest rock seen is sandstone, so blackened on the outer surface both of the cliffs and the immense blocks detached from them, that it might easily be mistaken for basalt. Above this is a layer of marble. The upper crust is composed of limestone and flints.

HAMOR (ALSO and FELSÖ), two contiguous places, Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Borsod, about 5 m. W. Miskolez; with a blast-furnace and other important ironworks, and a colliery. Pop. 1100.

HANDLOVA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Lower Neutra; about 20 m. N.W. Schemnitz. It is a long straggling place, containing 2675 R. Catholic inhabitants, the most of whom make frames for saddles and articles of wooden ware.

HANG-CHOW [add.] This populous and wealthy city was captured by the Taiping rebels in 1861, and deserted by all its rich or respectable inhabitants. For three years during the rebels' occupation the place was impoverished, so that very little produce or merchandise of any value was left in it; while the unfortunate people who remained were plundered and made to work as slaves for their task-masters, unless they took arms in their cause. On the suppression of that rebellion a disciplined force of Chinese, under the command of French officers, united with the Imperialist troops, recaptured the city on the 31st March, 1864. Since then the place has partly recovered itself, and the inhabitants are returning; but it will be long before it again assumes its former prosperity.

HANKOW [*Mouth of the Han*], a tn. and river port, China, prov. Houpeh, at the junction of the Han with the Yang-tse Kiang, 604 m. (688 m. by the stream) above the mouth of the latter, and 384 m. above Nanking; lat. 30° 32' 52" N.; lon. 114° 20' E. It is situated at the junction of the rivers nearly at right angles, and extends about 2½ miles along the left bank of the Yang-tse (here 1¼ m. wide), and 1½ m. along the left bank of the Han. The native town is long and narrow, down to the river bank on one side, and hemmed in by marsh land on the other, which is flooded during the autumn, when the Yang-tse rises to its highest level, being 35 to 40 ft. above its lowest in the spring. For a Chinese town of inferior grade the main streets are unusually wide; and the shops display as valuable assortments of merchandise as may be seen in provincial cities; such as that of Woochang. It has neither walls nor any other semblance of fortification, and consists mainly of two principal parallel streets crossed by a number of curved streets nearly equidistant from each other. The streets themselves are described by Mr. Oliphant as superior to any he had seen in any other city of the empire. 'They were well paved and roofed over with mats as they are in Persian or Egyptian cities, but still broad enough to be bright and cheerful. The shops were well stocked, and upon a much grander and handsomer scale than those at Canton, or any other of the open ports.' In addition to that within the town, there is a large floating population, the Han being as densely crowded with junks as it was possible to pack them for about half a mile above its mouth, while in the Yang-tse very few are permanently moored. The most anxious care is now required to select a fitting anchorage, which in the summer months is no easy matter; the strength of the current and the chow-chow water render a safe berth, where cargo may be landed and shipped, very difficult to find. The anchorage opposite Hanyang appears to be the best; there the bank is more gradual and the water more shallow. Hanyang is on the right bank of the Han river, a narrow stream of about 120 yds. in width, and is preferred by some of the residents as being more healthy than Hankow; the land is higher, the air purer, not having to pass over a dense Chinese town during the summer months; and, above all, the anchorage is safer. In 1857 it fell into the hands of the rebels, who so completely demolished the shops and houses, after rifling them of their contents, that they scarcely left one brick standing upon another. Indeed, full evidence of the wholesale destruction inflicted by them is still seen in the walled city of Hanyang, which these fearful depredators found a compact, handsome town about 5 m. in circuit, and left a heap of ruins. Woochang, the capital of the prov., situated on the opposite bank of the Yang-tse, did not escape notwithstanding the strength of its fortifications. Immediately upon its being vacated by the rebels, Hankow was begun to be rebuilt, and soon recovered some of its former appearance and activity. The native trade of Hankow is very considerable, as the crowds which throng the shops comprise a great number of small traders from towns and villages further inland who frequent this market. Not only is it a trading emporium, but it is famous for its manufactures in metal; and may be considered the Birmingham of central China. In certain quarters the hammering is incessant all day long, where braziers are at work making cooking utensils, and the large brass pipes so much prized by the Chinese. There are also iron-foundries, where from time immemorial they have cast boilers and sauce-pans, which have not been equalled for lightness and strength by the best imitations imported from Britain. Among the manufactures are cottons similar to those of Manchester, dyed blue with indigo which is largely grown, and green by two kinds of bark obtained in the neighbourhood; a species of native cotton velvet, and candles partly composed of an insect wax called *pehlah*. Among the articles of trade are cloths and other tissues of British manufacture, furs obtained partly from the frontiers of Tibet, coal, charcoal, oil, hemp, beans, rice, and grain, procured from Honan in exchange for cotton, which appears to be the great staple of Houpeh; tea of fine quality, also the product of this province; and tin, lead, copper, and iron, chiefly from the mineral districts of Sechuen. The interior trade in these and similar manufactures is entirely in the hands of the natives, as foreigners cannot compete with them.

In the river Han the number of junks loading and discharging cargo at all times is very considerable, indicating a thriving condition in the commerce of the place that makes a great impression on a stranger. Still it is not of that gigantic kind that M. Hué described, when Hankow and the adjacent cities of Hanyang and Woochang were little known, and which he would have had us believe collectively contained 6,000,000 inhabitants, whereas at a fair estimate they do not contain 1,600,000. Of the whole population but a very small proportion are foreigners, as business is chiefly conducted through native agents and employés. There are 53 firms or branches of Shanghai houses, chiefly British, and 3 consulates—British, French, and American. Here is a branch of the Chinese maritime customs, under foreign superintendence, conducted by 1 Russian and 15 British subjects. There are 2 missionary establishments, 3 doctors, and 1 bank. Altogether the resident foreign population does not exceed 140.

The port was opened to foreign trade by the treaty of Tientsin, ratified in 1860; and of all the ports added at that date it has realized the best expectations of traders. According to the Chinese system of geography it ranks no higher than a town of the fifth order, and was considered a suburb only of the walled city of Hanyang. Now it has become the chief emporium of trade for the green tea districts in the central provinces, which formerly sent their produce for export to Canton. On the opening of the port the wealthy native merchants left that city and located themselves at Hankow, together with crowds of traders of all kinds who have flocked to this inland foreign entrepôt.

At first the British residents built warehouses, and rented Chinese residences in the native town, but as Lord Elgin had negotiated for a concession of land apart from Chinese jurisdiction, they have moved to a spot below it, which has been laid out in streets like an English town. Foreigners of other nationalities, however, have their residences and places of business in Hankow. The British concession at Hankow covers an area of about 90 ac. The allotments have the advantage of being held by titles direct from the British government. A large piece of land has been presented by the British government for a church. Although not more than four years have elapsed since the opening of the port, the foreign trade has become one of the most important in China. The aggregate of exports and imports for 1863 was £7,513,627, of which £3,348,423 were the former. Tea figures on the list for £2,526,784; tobacco, £328,560; oil, £274,345; safflower, £112,103; and rice, £67,343. Of the imports, shirtings figure for £391,676; long ells and Spanish stripes, £221,032 and £136,547 respectively; and opium, £243,675. But these commodities and others are not sufficient to pay for one-third of the produce purchased, so the remainder is met in treasure and native copper coin, the latter amounting to £834,257, which is absorbed in the tea districts along with Spanish and Mexican dollars, which are preferred to *sycee* silver. The whole of this trade passed through Shanghai, excepting one shipment of tea, which sailed for London direct; and with the exception of about 30,000 tons of junks and lorchas employed, the aggregate of 405,230 tons, inwards and outwards, was American river steamers, several of them 2500 tons burden, and necessarily of great power to stem the strong current. The British concession and its residents are formed into a municipality, with a council empowered to tax land, houses, and merchandise discharged or loaded at the wharves, for the construction of public works. With this fund a quay has been built along the river front, and the streets laid out, so that in time it will have the aspect of an English town. Pop. (ashore and afloat) about 450,000.—(Oliphant's *China and Japan*; *Captain Bowers*; Mossman, *MS. Notes*; *Chinese and Foreign Customs Returns*.)

HANNIBAL, a tn. U. States, Missonri, r. bank Mississippi, at the terminus of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railway, 85 m. N.N.E. Jefferson. It contains 11 churches, a city-hall, and a market-house; and has several large tobacco factories, hemp presses, machine shops, foundries, pork-packing establishments, and saw and flour mills. Pop. (1860) 6505.

HANSI, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Hurreema, on a branch of the Delhi canal, 89 m. N.W. Delhi. It is an ancient place which had risen to importance as early as 1036,

when, though deemed impregnable by the Hindoos, it was taken by a son of the renowned Mahmood of Ghuznee, who found in it immense treasure. After experiencing various vicissitudes and becoming almost deserted, the adventurer George Thomas, in 1798, rebuilt its walls, repaired its fortifications, and made it his capital. 'At first,' he says, 'I found difficulty in procuring inhabitants; but, by degrees and gentle treatment, I selected between five and six thousand persons, to whom I allowed every lawful indulgence. I established a mint and coined my own rupees, which I made current in my army and country; cast my own artillery, commenced making muskets, matchlocks, and powder.' Thomas, attacked in 1801 by an overpowering Mahratta force, was obliged to take refuge within the British territories. Some sepoy atrocities were perpetrated here in 1857. The present pop. of Hansi is about 9112.

HANSOUTEE, a river, India, which rises in the native state of Jhujhur, a few miles S. Narnol, in lat. 27° 58' N., lon. 76° 7' E.; flows N.E. and falls into the Delhi canal, a few miles N. Delhi, after a course of about 92 m.

HANYANG, a tn. and river-port, China, prov. Houpeh, at the junction of the river Han with the Yang-tse Kiang, 605 m. (689 m. by the stream) above the mouth of the latter, and 385 m. above Nanking; lat. 30° 33' N.; lon. 114° 19' E. It is situated in the fork formed by the junction of the rivers nearly at right angles, and extends about a mile along the left bank of the Yang-tse (here 1½ m. wide), and 2½ m. along the right bank of the Han. It is a walled city of the third order (*a hien*), the walls coming to a point at the tongue of land between the rivers, and thus giving the whole place a triangular form. Within the walls is a rocky mount about 400 ft. high, surmounted by a fort and crenellated wall, which were partially destroyed by the Taiping rebels in 1857. At the same time they demolished the greater part of the walls facing the Yang-tse, with the adjacent houses, leaving most of the streets a heap of deserted ruins, which the inhabitants have not yet restored. From Hanyang Hill a most extensive prospect is obtained of the surrounding country, with the great commercial port of Hankow, to the eastward on the left bank of the Han, here about 120 yds. wide, and Wochang, the capital of the province to the south, seen across the wide bosom of the Yang-tse, a picturesque and imposing fortified city. Hanyang is not a place of any commercial repute, but there are large shipbuilding-yards along the Yang-tse river bank, which furnish employment for its industrious population. Here resides the *tao-tai*, or chief magistrate of the district, who has jurisdiction over the more populous town of Hankow. Outside the east wall, on the right bank of the Han, a trading suburb has grown up recently, in connection with the shipping in that river, which forms the anchorage for native craft in preference to the Yang-tse. A suspension-bridge to connect the two towns has been proposed, but not yet begun. Population in city and suburbs about 50,000.—(Mossman, *MS. Notes*.)

HARAR. See HURRUR.

HARD, a tn. Austrian empire, Vorarlberg, circle Brigenz, on the Bodensee or Lake of Constance. It contains 1300 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in spinning yarn, and in weaving and dyeing cloth.

HARO, an archipelago, Western N. America, lying between Vancouver Island and the mainland, and between the Rosario Channel on the E. and the Haro Channel on the W. The group, which covers a space of about 20 m. in each direction, consists of the three large islands, Orcas, San Juan, and Lopez, and about 30 smaller ones. Orcas, the northern and largest, contains the finest harbours; it is mountainous, thickly wooded, with much land in the valleys available for farming; and deer abound in it. Mount Constitution, on the E. side, rises nearly 5000 ft., and is conspicuous over the Gulf of Georgia. San Juan in the S.W., the best-known and most important of the group, is the second in size, and has abundance of pasture and farming land, occupied by the Hudson Bay Company. Lopez Island is lower and more swampy than the others, 9 m. long by 3 m. in breadth, and forms the S.E. end of the group. The rest are mere islets, or masses of rock covered with pines. The archipelago has received importance as a possession in dispute between the English and U. States governments, the latter alleging that under the indefinite terms of the treaty

of 1844 the boundary line passed through the Haro Channel, thus giving the group of islands, and therewith the command of both the channels and the approaches to the British island of Vancouver, to the Americans; the English government, on the other hand, claimed the group upon the ground that the boundary line passed along the Rosario Channel, the only one known at the time of the treaty, which was sufficiently wide not to be commanded by any part of the islands, and therefore not endangered for the Americans, whereas the Haro Channel was so narrow as to be easily covered from San



Juan, and therefore liable to be closed against the English. The dispute was at one time seriously complicated by Gen. Harvey with some American troops taking armed possession of San Juan Island during the negotiations in 1859. The solution appears to be the defining the boundary to pass through the Middle and Douglas Channels, between the islands of San Juan and Waldron on the W., and the rest of the islands on the E., giving the latter to the Americans and the former to the English; San Juan Island being useful to the latter only for defensive purposes, and to the former only for offensive. This boundary line would then unite with the continental one of lat. 49°, dividing the British and American territories.

HARPER'S FERRY, a tn. U. States, Virginia, on the Potomac, where, on its junction with the Shenandoah, it forces its passage through the Blue Ridge, and on the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Winchester and Potomac railways, 50 m. N.W. Washington. It is picturesquely built at the base of a hill, with a fine bridge in front which connects it with the opposite bank of the river, and contains four churches, an academy, two masonic halls, a United States arsenal, and an armoury. On the night of the 16th October, 1859, Harper's Ferry was suddenly seized by a band of men headed by a person of the name of John Brown, who had distinguished himself as an abolitionist leader during the civil war which raged in Kansas. Something like a regular conspiracy for the purpose of obtaining an ascendancy for abolitionist views by violent means had been formed; but the arrangements were futile, and the conspirators were easily put down. Brown was afterwards tried and executed. Still more recently Harper's Ferry became the scene of many important

military operations in the civil war between the northern and southern states. Pop. (1860) 1339.

HARPOHULLY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 66 m. S.W. Bellary. It was once the capital of a large talook, and still contains about 2000 houses, inhabited chiefly by Hindoos, with a considerable mixture of Mahometans and a few Jains, native painters and sculptors.

HARRISON, a river and lake, British Columbia, Western North America, running into r. bank Fraser River about 65 m. from its mouth. The Harrison flows through a series of lakes in a generally S.E. direction, and is used with the lakes as the best route to the gold fields in the interior, avoiding the dangerous passage along the Fraser above Yale. The Harrison River and Lake are traversed in steamers, a distance of 45 m. to Douglas, whence a broad waggon road or 'portage' has been cut for 32 m. to Port Lilloett at the S. end of Lilloett Lake along the connecting river, which is also used in conveying material from one water to the other. The route then lies up the Lilloett Lake as far as Pemberton, from which another 'portage' of 22 m. brings to the S.W. end of Lake Anderson, which is closely connected with Lake Seton; from the upper end of the latter to Cayoosh or Lilloett on the Fraser is an easy passage of only 3 or 4 m. The lakes and portages are surrounded by lofty hills from 1000 to 5000 ft. high, generally very steep, with intersecting valleys, and vegetation covering the level spots. The scenery on the Harrison Lake is much finer than that on the upper ones, and the lake is larger, being 45 m. long, and 4 or 5 m. broad. There are several islands in it, and long and apparently fertile valleys running down to it, in some of which silver has been found.

HARTFORD [add.], a tn. U. States, Connecticut, and alternately with Newhaven the seat of government of this state, on the Connecticut River, which is here crossed by a bridge 1000 ft. long, while within the town the Little River, which traverses it, is crossed by 6 other bridges, 88 m. S.W. Boston; lat. 41° 45' 59" N and lon. 72° 40' 45" W. Besides the communication by the river, which is kept up chiefly by three lines of daily steamboats and three lines of steam-packets, two lines of railway—the Hartford, Newhaven, and Springfield, and the Providence, Hartford, and Fishkill—give every means of access, the one to the N. and S., and the other to the E. and W. The town extends about 2 m. N. and S. along the bank of the river, and more than a mile westward from it. It consists of 163 streets and avenues, for the most part regularly formed, and crossing in the direction of the cardinal points. The main street, which is broad and nearly straight, is the great thoroughfare and seat of the principal retail trade, and throughout its whole length, which is more than a mile from N. to S., presents an almost unbroken range of brick and stone edifices, many of them elegant. The buildings and institutions most worthy of notice are the state-house, a handsome Doric structure; the city-hall in the Grecian, and the Wadsworth Athenæum in the Gothic style; 22 churches, many of them of imposing appearance with lofty spires; Trinity college, belonging to the Protestant Episcopal church, with 16 professors, 60 students, and a library of 13,500 volumes; a high-school, a grammar school, two large female seminaries, a R. Catholic school, with 600 pupils; an arsenal, lunatic, and deaf and dumb asylums, an orphan asylum, an hospital, and a convent. The manufactures are very extensive, and include silk goods, carpets, linen cloth and thread, malleable iron and castings, silver-plated ware, rifles, revolvers, and other arms. The estimated value of manufactures in 1859 was above a million sterling. The banking business is large and profitable, and the revenue derived from life insurance is greater in proportion than in any other place of the United States. The publishing or reprinting trade is also carried on to a considerable extent. Hartford possesses a central park of 46 ac.; it also possesses a public library, a benevolent individual having bequeathed £20,000 for its establishment. Estimated pop. (1860) 29,152.

HASHAABA, a vil. N. Africa, on the E. frontiers of Kordofan, about 150 m. N.E. Obeid. It is a large straggling place, consisting entirely of round conical huts called *tukkel*, made of a slender framework of poles tied together with strips of bark covered with reeds. In front of most of them is a flat-roofed shed about 12 ft. square, which in the dry season is the usual sitting-room, and at night is the sleeping apart-

ment of the elder children. Each group of huts, forming the domicile of a family, is surrounded by a strong fence of dry thorns inclosing a convenient space. In the centre of the village is a school, which boys only are permitted to attend, and where nothing but the Koran is taught. Pop. about 1000. —(*Petherick*.)

HATRAS, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Allygarh, 33 m. N. Agra, forms a square of about 500 yards inclosed by a mud wall and a very deep dry ditch. The old fort, which stands half a mile E. of the town, and was once deemed formidable, is now in ruins. War and Mahratta oppression had nearly destroyed the prosperity of Hatras; but since it came into British possession in 1817, there has been a considerable revival, the surrounding districts having again made it the chief entrepôt for their cotton. Pop. 22,903.

HAUPUR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 20 m. S. Muttra. It is a place of considerable size, with a pop. of 13,908. The stud which government has established here has obtained some celebrity. Pop. 13,908.

HAURAN, a tract of country, Syria, to the E. of the river Jordan, extending from the neighbourhood of Damascus southward as far as the Jabbok, is now, and from ancient times has been, divided into three provinces—En-Nukrah, the Plain; El-Lejah, a rocky plain lying N.W. of the Hauran proper; and El-Jebel, a mountainous district between En-Nukrah and the eastern district. The Plain is very rich and fertile, sometimes slightly undulating, but mostly level, save where relieved by low rounded hills, which form admirable landmarks. It is covered in every direction with Roman towns, built of black basalt, some of them mere heaps of rubbish, others still almost perfect, the Arab villagers dwelling under the same stone roofs as the old Romans. Almost every village has its tank and bridge, both of stone, and both possessing the characteristic durability of Roman handiwork. But other towns are discovered, which exhibit a far more ancient style of architecture, not dissimilar to that which is found in the ruins of Palmyra. Such are Um-er-Rumán, Ed-Deir, and Um-el-Jeml. The province of El-Lejah is inhabited by a wild and lawless class of Bedouin, who continually issue from their rocky fastnesses to ravage the surrounding country. Hence most of the towns and villages have been deserted by the terrified Arabs. The third province, El-Jebel, the Mountain, has recently engaged the attention of travellers, who describe it as rocky and barren, but with fertile spots interspersed, and landscapes of the most picturesque character and romantic beauty, presenting, however, the general features of the volcanic formation. Among the principal mountain-peaks may be named—Abú Turnès, the highest point; Gurara, El-Gurvehl, and El-Klet. The Druses are the only inhabitants of the Hauran mountain-range. The Hauran is usually considered to be identical with the Land of Bashan of the Old Testament.

HAVERHILL, a vil. U. States, Massachusetts, at the head of navigation of the Merrimac, and on the Boston and Maine railway, 30 m. N. Boston. The village, situated on an acclivity, with a background of hills, and finely shaded with trees, presents a very attractive appearance. The principal buildings within the town are 16 churches, a high-school, and a savings-bank. The manufactures consist chiefly of boots and shoes, annually made to the value of about half a million sterling; silver ware, soap and candles, hats and caps, common and patent and enamelled leather, woollens, tin-ware, and castings. Pop. 9995.

HAWKE'S BAY, a prov. New Zealand, New Ulster, bounded N. by Auckland, W. and S. Wellington, and E. the ocean; is about 100 m. long, by 60 m. broad, and has an area of 3,000,000 ac. It is of a compact form, and has in general a soil of great natural fertility, well suited for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Its climate is free from the extremes both of heat and of cold. Its capital, Port Napier, situated on its N.E. shore, contains about 500 inhabitants, and possesses a harbour which admits steamers and coasters. The war with the natives has somewhat impeded its progress. Pop. about 6100, of whom 3600 are natives.

HAWKESBURY, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Prescott, r. bank Ottawa, about 50 m. W.N.W. Montreal. It has three churches, manufactures of woollens and leather, and some trade in flour and lumber.

HAWLEY, a vil. U. States, Pennsylvania, on the rail-

way of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which here unites with the Delaware and Hudson canal. It has grown up very rapidly, and owes all its prosperity to its position on the route by which coal is transported. Pop. about 3000.

HAZAREEBAGH, a tn. India, cap. dist. of same name, called also Rangurh, 189 m. S.E. Benares. It consists of houses which, though built of mud, are not unfrequently two stories high: and possesses a regularly-constructed bazaar, a church, which was built when the idea, now abandoned, was entertained of establishing a permanent military cantonment in the vicinity; and a jail for civil and criminal prisoners. The site is on an extensive and elevated plateau, now oppressed with forest and jungle, but having in many places the remains of mango groves, and other regular plantations, indicating that the country was once much better peopled and cultivated.

HEIDENREICHSTEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Manhartsberg, 70 m. N.W. Vienna; with a palace belonging to Prince Palffy, a cloth and five saw mills, and a pop. of 1330.

HEILIGENKREUZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on the Sattelbach, has one of the oldest Cistercian abbeys in Austria, with a fine Gothic church, beautiful painted glass, altar-pictures, numerous monuments, and a library of 20,000 vols. Pop. 820.

HEINERSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 40 m. N.N.E. Bunzlau, on the Prussian frontiers; with a parish church, 2 mills, and 1000 inhabitants.

HELANYAH, an island, Indian Ocean, in a bay, about 25 m. off the E. coast of Arabia. It is the largest of the Kuria Muria group, having a length of $7\frac{1}{2}$, a breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$, and a circuit of about 22 m. It is remarkable for the ruggedness of its outline and its sterility. Though the only one of the group which is inhabited, its whole pop. does not much exceed a score of souls. In the centre of the island a number of sharp peaks rise up, one of them to the height of 1510 ft.; from these peaks spurs and ridges branch off in all directions, lesser hills filling up the interval. On the E. extremity the contour of the hills suddenly alters, and a bold and precipitous headland, 1645 ft. high, projects into the sea. This headland is composed of a tertiary limestone abounding in fossils, and thus differs remarkably in geological structure from the rest of the island, which consists of granite, hornblende rock, and porphyry. The flora is restricted to stunted bushes of camel-thorn, some saliferous shrubs, and a few mangroves within tide mark and the more sheltered little coves. The only animals in profusion are rats, said to have come from a wreck, and centipedes. A few straggling goats, probably once domesticated but now wild, are found among the hills. The inhabitants subsist chiefly on fish.

HELPA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Gömör, on the Gran, in the midst of extensive forests; with 1600 inhabitants, who rear sheep and horned cattle, but are chiefly employed in felling and sawing timber.

HELSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 12 m. S.W. Kronstadt; with a Protestant church, an old strong castle, and 2042 inhabitants.

HENGSTEREBEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 28 m. N.E. Eger; with mines of tin and silver, and 1500 inhabitants.

HENNAVUTTY, a river, India, which, rising on the E. declivity of the W. Ghats near the W. frontier of Mysore, flows successively S.E., tortuously E., and again S.E., and joins the Cauvery on its left bank, near Kistnaarajpoor, after a course of 120 m.

HERAT [add.] The town and district of Herat, being claimed by Persia as falling under her dominion, has more than once been the occasion of serious hostilities. The last of these was in 1856, when, in violation of the compact entered into in 1853 between the Persian and British governments, the shah sent an army to besiege Herat, and actually obtained possession of the place in October of that year. This was followed on 1st November by a declaration of war by the Indian governor-general against Persia, resulting in a British expedition to the Persian Gulf and subsequent hostilities there. By the treaty of Paris of 4th March, 1857, which terminated the war, Persia agreed, among other stipulations, to withdraw all her troops from the city and territory of Herat and relinquish all claims

to its sovereignty. After having been thus alternately subject for a long period to Persia and Afghanistan, Herat now enjoys the rank of an independent state.

HERMOSILLO, a tn. Mexico, dep. Sonora, on a river of that name, not far from the place where it is lost in the sand, in the Gulf of California, opposite to the island of Tiburon. Up to 1800 it was merely a military station, but, in consequence of the discovery of gold mines in the north of the state and the number of miners who flocked to them, it became the centre of an important trade. The revolutions which have since taken place have greatly affected its prosperity, but it is still the largest town in the department. Its chief attractions are the fine gardens of the environs, and a beautiful park or alameda. The only public buildings of note are two churches, and the mint with its assay office. The trade is chiefly in wheat, which is grown extensively in the surrounding districts, and in flour, in grinding of which a number of mills are constantly employed. Pop. 14,000.

HERRLITZ (Great), a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. Benisch, about 11 m. N.W. Troppan; with a castle situated in a park, and 1300 inhabitants.

HERRNDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Prague; with a parish church, and an ancient structure situated between two ponds, and accessible only by two stone bridges. Coal is worked, and hops are extensively grown in the vicinity. Pop. 1000.

HETENY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 4 m. N.E. Komorn. A battle was fought here between the Austrians and the Hungarians on 30th July, 1849. It has 1200 inhabitants, belonging to the Reformed church.

HEVIZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and N.N.W. Kronstadt; with copious warm springs, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 1900.

HIDGELEE, a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal. The dist. lies between lat. $21^{\circ} 36'$ and $22^{\circ} 22' N.$; lon. $87^{\circ} 22'$ and $88^{\circ} 12' E.$, and is bounded N.E. by the Hooghly, S.E. by the Hooghly and the Bay of Bengal, and W. by the Balasore division of Cuttaek and dist. Midnapore; area, 1014 sq. m. It has a considerable extent of coast, being washed by the Bay of Bengal for 20 m., and stretching for many miles along the estuary of the Hooghly. The interior is in general low and flat, covered with swamps, and intersected by numerous streams, which during the periodical rains become the haunts of alligators. Many parts are covered with a coarse reedy grass, or overgrown with jungle, which harbours tigers, leopards, wild buffaloes, and other animals. The most important manufacture is salt. The fisheries on the coast are remarkably productive, and yield in particular large quantities of turtle, oysters, and crabs. The most important crop is rice, which has a very large grain, but is considered inferior in quality. The climate is very unhealthy even to the natives, who suffer much from elephantiasis, dysentery, ague, and fever. Pop. 133,265.—The town, which forms the nominal capital of the dist., is situated on the W. shore of one of the entrances of the Hooghly, called the Inner Channel, where a small stream falls into it. It does not seem to possess a single attraction, and has recently been deprived of the only thing which gave it any importance by the removal of the civil establishment to Contai.

HIGUERITAS, a tn. S. America, Banda Oriental del Uruguay, near l. bank, a little above the mouth of the Uruguay, 50 m. N. Buenos Ayres. It stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland, on a ridge sloping toward the river, and has a port completely sheltered. In the vicinity are granite quarries, with inexhaustible supplies of fine building stone.

HINDIA, or **HINDIYA**, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, l. bank Nerbudda, here 1000 yards wide, 96 m. S.E. Oojein. It is a considerable place, defended by a fort which commands the passes on the river, and possessed of a large and well-supplied bazaar.

HINDON, a river, India, which rises at the base of the Sewalik Hills, lat. $30^{\circ} 15' N.$; lon. $77^{\circ} 53' E.$, flows S., only separated from the Jumna by a slight elevation, along which the Doab extends, and joins that river on the l. after a course of about 160 m. At a bridge over the river, on the route from Meerut to Delhi, the Delhi mutineers sustained their first defeat.

HINDOOR, or **NALAGURH**, a hill state, India, on the S.W. declivity of the Himalaya, having its centre nearly

intersected by the parallel of 31° N. and the meridian of 77° E., and bounded N. by Kuhloor, E. Bhagul and Muhlog, and S. and W. Sirhind; area, 233 sq. m.; revenue, £8000. It is traversed by a steep range, which, rising over the l. bank of the Sutlej, and attaining in Chumbagarh the height of 4400 ft., becomes linked with the Sub-Himalaya near Subathoo. It is drained by the Sutlej and some small tributaries, and has on the low grounds along their banks some tracts of fertile soil, on which the usual cereals, and cotton, opium, ginger, turmeric, oil seeds, and tobacco, are grown. The scenery throughout is very picturesque. Pop. 20,000.

HIINDOWN, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state Jeypoor, 71 m. S.W. Agra. It was a large and important place till its prosperity was destroyed by Mahratta devastation. Its rampart and many of its buildings are in ruins, but it still contains a considerable population, and possesses a good bazaar.

HINGLAJGURH, or **HINGLAISGURH**, a hill fort, India, Holkar's Dominions, 130 m. N. Indore. It stands on an isolated rock which rises precipitously from a ravine 250 ft. wide and 200 ft. deep, and is accessible only by three causeways constructed across the ravine, each closed by a gate. The natives deemed it impregnable till a British detachment under Major Sinclair stormed it in 1804.

HIOGO, or **FIOGO**, a tn. Japan, Niphon, in the N.W. of the bay, and 10 m. from the town of Ohosaka, is said to be as large as Nagasaki, and is one of the ports which by Lord Elgin's treaty with the Japanese were thrown open to commerce in Jan. 1863. Its anchorage, which was once exposed and dangerous, has been rendered safe by the erection of a breakwater, which cost not only immense sums of money, but the lives of great numbers of workmen. Thus improved, Hiogo has become the port both of Ohosaka and Meiaeo. When Kaemper visited it there were 300 junks in the harbour.

HIRLAU, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, circle Bolushani, on an affluent of the Pruth, 41 m. N.W. Jassy. It was formerly the residence of the princes of Moldavia.

HIRRIHAL, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 11 m. S. by W. Bellary, in a plain at the termination of a small pass. It is inclosed by a wall with a dry ditch and glacis, and consists of about 1200 houses, occupied chiefly by Hindoos of the Lingayet sect.

HIRSCHENSTAND, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 26 m. N. Eger, in a bleak and unfertile district among the Erzgebirge; with 1250 inhabitants, of whom more than a half are employed in making lace.

HIRSOVA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, eyalet and 52 m. N.E. Silistria, at the mouth of a ravine opening on r. bank Danube. It is defended by a castle, and contains 2000 inhabitants.

HISSAR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Hurreeana, on a branch of the Delhi canal, 100 m. W.N.W. Delhi. It was once defended by two forts, neither of which now exists; but it still possesses a well-supplied bazaar. Some atrocities were perpetrated here during the sepoy mutiny. The arid dist. around, covered with jungle infested by lions, tigers, and other wild animals, was a favourite hunting-ground of the emperor Feroz Shah.

HLUBOCZEK (GREAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 8 m. N.W. Tarnopol; with manufactures of rosoglio and chicory, and 1340 inhabitants.

HLUF, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Hradisch, near Ostrau; with an old castle, a mineral spring, and 2100 inhabitants.

HOBOKEN, a tn. U. States, New Jersey, on the Hudson, opposite to New York city, with which it is in constant communication by steamboats. It contains several churches, possesses extensive building-yards, and is much resorted to for pleasure or residence by New York citizens. Its pleasure-gardens, situated in the N. of the town, and an eminence called Castle Point, command fine views of the river and harbour. Pop. 9632.

HOCHSTADT, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and N.E. Gitschin; with a parish church, a townhouse, a ruined castle, a spinning and several other mills, and a trade in yarn. Pop. 1700.

HOCHWIENSEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Bars, 7 m. W.N.W. Zsarnovicz; with a mine of argentiferous lead, and 2269 inhabitants.

HOFHOOF, a tn. E. Arabia, prov. Hasa, 200 m. E.N.E.

Riad. It is divided into three quarters or districts: the Kot, or fortress, in which the Wahabee governor resides with his retinue and adherents; the Rifeyeeyah, inhabited by the older and nobler families; and the Naathar, the largest in extent, and containing a mixed body of townsmen, rich and poor, merchants and artisans. The general form of the town is that of a large oval. The public square, an oblong space 300 yds. long by 75 in breadth, occupies the meeting-place of the three quarters, the Kot lying N.E., the Rifeyeeyah N.W. and W., and the Naathar on the E. and S. The Kot is a vast citadel, surrounded by a deep trench, with walls and towers of unusual height and thickness, built of earth and an occasional intermixture of stone, the work of the old Carmathian rulers; it is nearly square, being about $\frac{1}{3}$ m. in length, and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in breadth; on the N. side of it is a small but strong square fortress, forming a sort of keep. Within dwells the Nejdian governor, and a population numbering between two and three thousand. This quarter is divided by streets, cutting each other at right angles, and running from gate to gate, and from side to side. The Rifeyeeyah, or noble quarter, covers a considerable extent, and is chiefly composed of tolerable, in some places of handsome, dwellings. The comparative superiority of the architecture of Hofhoof is due to the use of the arch; and the walls, whether of earth or stone, or of both mixed, are very generally covered with white plaster, and the door-ways and ogee windows are sometimes ornamented. The streets are wide and very clean, and the quarter, standing on slightly rising ground, is very healthy. The Naathar quarter forms a moiety of the town, and contains every description of dwelling from a palace to a hovel. In the part of it near the Kot is built the great mosque, with arches, porticoes, plaster, and mat-spread floor. Small inclosed gardens are attached to many of the houses, and here and there fig and citron trees overhang the streets. The fortifications of the town were once high and strong, but are now little better than a heap of ruins and broken towers. Outside the walls lie the gardens and plantations, stretching as far as the eye can reach on the N. and E.; on the S. and W. they form a narrower ring. A short distance from the S. gate stands a small isolated fort of recent construction, but now neglected. The population of Hofhoof numbered in the last generation 30,000, but has since decreased to 23,000 or 24,000.—(*Palgrave*.)

HOHENBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, in a deep valley not far from the Styrian frontiers, 39 m. S.W. Vienna. It has an old castle in ruins, a manor-house with fine wood carvings, ironworks, a gypsum and a number of saw mills. Pop. 1220.

HOHENZOLLERN [add.] By a compact concluded on 7th December, 1849, the reigning princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen ceded in perpetuity all their rights of sovereignty over these two principalities to Frederick William IV. of Prussia and his successors. The principalities are now accordingly included in the kingdom of Prussia. By the same treaty a yearly pension of 10,000 crowns was guaranteed to the first of these princes, and in the event of his having offspring by a marriage corresponding to his rank, an annuity of 5000 crowns was further secured to his heir; whilst to the prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen Prussia agreed to make an annual payment of 25,000 crowns. All the principality lands lying within the ceded territories, with the seigniorial rights and customs, produce of mines and forests, and other revenues, were to remain in the free and undisputed possession of the two princely houses, which were also to enjoy under the Prussian sovereignty the same rank and precedence to which they had hitherto been entitled.

HOKIANGA, a river, New Zealand, which rises in the N.W. peninsula, forming the extreme end of North Island or Ulster, flows S.W. for 20 m. between the wooded ranges of Waima and Punguru, which send down numerous affluents, and falls into the sea on the N.W. coast, in lat. 35° 32' 5" S.; lon. 173° 22' 55" E. It has a depth in its channel varying from 4 to 26 fathoms, and, presenting few obstructions, is navigable for 15 m. from the head. The water is salt to its source.

HOKOTIKA, or **OROTIKA**, a tn. New Zealand, Middle Island, west coast prov. Canterbury, at the mouth of the river of same name. It stretches about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the beach, and is composed chiefly of weather-boarded houses

with galvanized iron roofs. In its principal street, Revell Street, are stores or shops of every kind. The town was established in 1864, and is the chief place in the gold-mining district, which stretches along the coast from some distance north of Grey River, the boundary between the provinces of Nelson and Canterbury, to the south of the Hokotika River, and as far inland as has been examined. For the most part the diggings are not carried on more than 10 m. from the shore, while in some localities the beach itself is worked with a remunerative result. The river, which is snow-fed, comes down in summer with a current of 8 or 10 m. an hour, scouring a channel for itself out to sea; but in winter it is small, and not being sufficiently strong to keep its channel clear, the sandspits extend and form at its entrance bars which are frequently impassable.

HOLLABRUN (UPPER), a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Lower Manhartsberg, cap. dist. of same name, 27 m. N.N.W. Vienna. It is the seat of several public offices, and has a savings-bank, a poorhouse, numerous manufactures, and a trade in wine and fruit. Pop. 3150.

HOLLENSTEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, circle Upper Wienerwald, in a mountainous district on the Ips, near the N. frontiers of Styria, 78 m. S.W. Vienna. It is an industrial place, containing numerous saw, steel, and other mills. Coal is extensively worked in the vicinity. Pop. 2140.

HOLLIDAYSBURG [add.], a post borough, U. States, near the centre of Pennsylvania, cap. co. Blair, on Beaver Dam Creek, at the terminus of the main line of the Pennsylvania canal, and of the Alleghany Portage railway, which here crosses the mountains, 180 m. W.N.W. Philadelphia. It lies at the mountain foot, contains 9 churches, a number of schools, and several foundries, machine shops, and flour-mills, and is the centre of a large trade by rail and canal, most of the produce of a rich agricultural and mineral country passing through it. Pop. 2469.

HOLONDONDO, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Selles, nearly equidistant from the Kikombo and the Balomba, about 55 m. N.E. Benguela. It stands in a fertile district, which is at once well watered and well cultivated; is the residence of a chief who claims to be entirely independent; and contains about 1500 inhabitants, who, in addition to agriculture and the gathering of copal, make such numbers of Dongo thongs or laces, as to form no unimportant article of trade.

HOMBORI (THE), a range of mountains in Western Africa, about 180 m. S.E. of Timbuktu; lat. 15° 20' N.; lon.

top, inhabited by a spirited race of natives, who, in their rocky fastness, defy the assaults of the neighbouring tribes. Another mound he describes as rising from the plain like an isolated cone, and with its steep, narrow, and rugged crest, resembling the ruin of a stronghold of the middle ages. This castellated range extends from N.W. to N.E. for several miles, seldom reaching a greater altitude than 800 ft., broken up by numerous pleasant valleys, and sheltering at their base, among the dense brushwood, the native villages.

HOMEL, or **GOMEL**, a tn. Russia, gov. Mogilev; with a church, and a circle and parish school. At the village of Píngsten, in the vicinity, there is an important yearly market. Pop. 3884.

HOMOROD-ALMAS, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and S.E. Udvarhely; with a remarkable cavern, near which the Barygas passes right through a hill. Pop. 1700.

HONESDALE [add.], a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Wayne, in the N.E. of the state, at the confluence of the Lackawaxen and Dyberry, on the Delaware and Hudson canal, and on a railway which connects it with Carbondale and Scranton, 115 m. N.E. Harrisburg. It is neatly built, contains 9 churches, an academy, a foundry, tanneries, glass-works, and several flour-mills, and is the centre of a valuable coal-field which is extensively worked. Pop. (1860) 2544.

HONG-KONG [add.] The progress of this British colony in China is satisfactory; and its jurisdiction increased from the island to the mainland, by a further cession of territory to the queen of England by the emperor of China, under the treaty of Tien-tsin, at Kowloon, on the northern shore of Victoria Harbour. This tract of land is about 5 sq. m. in extent, and was for several years temporarily occupied by British troops as a sanitarium. In September, 1864, a portion of the ground was sold in marine and inland lots at a premium on the charge of a fixed annual rental, and purchased by the colonists for villa residences to be built thereon. In like manner numerous villas have been erected on picturesque sites round the western coast of Hong-Kong, where the S.W. monsoon tempers the extreme heat felt in Victoria town, from being situated under the Peak, and facing the N.E. The general salubrity of the island, however, is now acknowledged, and will compare favourably with any of the treaty ports for the residence of Europeans. This arises from the abundant supply of spring water that flows at all seasons from the mountain streams; and the natural drainage caused by the precipitous rocky shore, where the storm waters rush along impetuously, and sweep away the sewage, which is the chief cause of malaria and disease in Chinese cities, and which renders the country one of the most unhealthy in the world, especially for foreign residents. Notwithstanding this comparative salubrity, the records of Hong-Kong show that it is not free from deadly malaria, especially in its effects upon the English troops sent to garrison the colony. During the summer of 1865, a regiment arrived from the Cape in perfect health, and in three months it was decimated by the mortality among the troops, women and children. This malaria is accounted for by Montgomery Martin as arising from the decomposed rocks being baked by a powerful sun during the day, and evolving deleterious gases at night. Be that as it may, the Government intend garrisoning the settlement with Indian troops, who are less susceptible than Europeans to the dangers of a tropical climate.

According to the census taken by the government in 1863, the entire population of the colony was 124,850 on land, with a boat population amounting to 30,507, making a total of 155,387, exclusive of the military and navy on the station.

The nationalities of the inhabitants are divided as follows:—Europeans, chiefly English, 1644; Portuguese, Indians, and mixed blood, 1336; aliens, or temporary residents, 100; Chinese, 152,307, of which the settled boat population on board 4019 boats number 16,233 men, 6529 women, 4901 male children, and 2884 female children. The great disparity between the foreign inhabitants as 1 in 50 of all, or 1 in 100



MOUNTAINS OF HOMBORI. — From Barth's Travels in Africa.

1° 40' E; are remarkable for the picturesque character of their cones, which start up at various points like the towers of a feudal castle, often presenting an almost perfect illusion of the square and massive Norman keep. Dr. Barth describes one of these castellated peaks as rising on a sloping ground of boulders and rubbish, a wall of steep cliffs, like an artificial fortification, forming, as it seemed, a spacious terrace on the

of Europeans against the natives, will show that the prosperity of the colony is chiefly owing to the Chinese who resort to this port for the purposes of trade, and only a few of whom become permanently British subjects, although all are amenable to British laws. The criminal returns for 1863 show a considerable number of offences having been committed in that year, of which 211 were cases in higher courts, chiefly burglary, robbery, and piracy; and 5015 police cases, principally unlawful possession of property, breach of the peace, theft, assaults, &c. It will be observed that the Portuguese are not classed with Europeans, which they would be if they were natives of Portugal. These people are natives of Macao, the oldest foreign settlement in China, where the Portuguese blood has a large admixture of Chinese, the result being a physique which in many cases is scarcely distinguishable from that of the Mongol race. Generally they are of sluggish intellect, but patient scholars, so that nearly all the Macaoese in Hong-Kong read, write, and speak English well, fill subordinate posts under government and in merchants' offices with credit, and are good compositors in printing-offices. Next to these are the Parsees, forming the class designated Indians. These people are chiefly engaged in the opium trade, and form a wealthy portion of the community, but without much influence or position, although they claim to be loyal British subjects. Under the head 'Europeans,' there are a number of American citizens, some of whom are the representatives of large mercantile firms; but as far as the commerce of Hong-Kong is concerned, and its relations with the treaty ports of China, the English merchants far exceed all others in the gigantic nature of their business. But this colony does not exhibit any trade returns, neither does it contain any of the natural resources for export commerce. The island is a granite rock with scarcely sufficient soil to grow vegetables for its inhabitants; and not an article for export is produced on it. Consequently the port and harbour of Victoria is only a dépôt for the trade of the adjacent ports, and the head-quarters of the British military and naval forces in China and Japan. There are no port charges or dues levied on goods or ships entering the harbour, so that vessels may discharge, load, or tranship without any customs' officer. There is only a harbourmaster, who takes account of arrivals and departures, any aggregate of which would give an erroneous impression of the limited trade of the colony. The revenue for the maintenance of the government is derived from the land rents, licenses to sell opium, spirits, &c., taxes, postage, fines, fees of office, &c., which amounted in 1863 to £114,368. The expenditure for the government establishments and public works in the same year was £93,473, showing a surplus of £20,895. Besides this local expenditure there are large disbursements on account of the military and naval departments, with docks, hospitals, barracks, &c. There are consulates for America, France, Spain, Prussia, Netherlands, Denmark, Oldenburg, Hanover, Austria, Portugal, Russia, and Belgium. There are also ten banking establishments, one French, one local, and the others English. The press is represented by a weekly Government Gazette; 2 daily journals; 1 twice a week; 2 fortnightly—all English; 1 Portuguese weekly, and 1 in Chinese every second day. The city of Victoria has an efficient system of water-works for the supply of dwellings and the shipping; and the streets are now lighted with gas. A vigilant police of Indian sepoy guard the streets at night. These are thronged with the native population from sunrise until eight at night, when they are not allowed to go abroad without a pass; but the English and foreign community are free to move about at all hours. Altogether Hong-Kong is now one of the best regulated British colonies in the East, with a loyal volunteer corps formed of various European subjects. Sir Richard Macdonald succeeded Sir Hercules Robinson as governor in 1865, and found that there was room for improvement in the various Government departments, especially those connected with revenue and expenditure. Under his stringent rule defects have been remedied, and the revenues carefully economized. In June, 1866, a mint was established, and issued a dollar, having Chinese characters on its obverse side determining its value and place of coinage, with Queen Victoria's head on the reverse.—(*Hong-Kong Gov. Gaz.*; Montgomery Martin's *China*; Samuel Mossman, *M.S. Notes.*)

HONGO, a vil. Japan, on the peninsula of Idzu, in the S.E. of the island of Nippon. It stands on the banks of the Inodzu-gama, which is here navigable for flat-bottomed boats, and falls into Simoda harbour a few miles below. The inhabitants, about 900 in number, have succeeded, by damming up the river, in obtaining water-power for five undershot mills employed in cleaning rice, and carry on a considerable trade in charcoal, grain, stone, and other products. The country around is finely diversified and highly cultivated, every hill being only a succession of terraces which rise one above another from the base to the summit, and produce rich crops of rice, barley, wheat, and other grain.

HÖNIGBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 7 m. N.N.E. Kronstadt; has near its centre the remains of a castle with a wet ditch, a double wall, and seven towers. Pop. 2048.

HOOGHLY [add.], a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal. The dist., between lat. 22° 13' and 23° 13' N., lon. 87° 34' and 88° 30' E., is bounded N. by Burdwan, E. the Hooghly, S. the Roopnarain, and W. Midnapore and Burdwan; length, E. to W., 72 m.; breadth, 52; area, 2080 sq. m. The surface is low and level in the E., but somewhat hilly towards the W. and N.W. The principal streams are the Hooghly, with its tributaries, Roopnarain, Dammooda, and Dalkisore. The low grounds are naturally fertile, and, being easily irrigated, produce large crops of rice; but in the S. the soil is in some places much impregnated with common salt. Next to rice, the most important crops are sugar-cane, indigo, hemp, cotton, and the mulberry for rearing silk-worms. A considerable quantity of spirits is distilled from molasses, and from the sap of the date and palmyra palms. The weaving of cotton, once the most important branch of industry, has been almost entirely destroyed by British competition, and the only manufacture of any importance now existing is hemp, made into ropes, sacking, and coarse canvas. Within the limits of this district are the settlements of Chandernagore, Chinsurah, and Serampore, the first still belonging to the French, and the other two formerly Dutch and Danish, but now British possessions. Pop. 1,520,840.—The town, cap. of the above dist., r. bank river of same name, an offset of the Ganges, 22 m. N. by W. Calcutta, is said to have been founded by the Portuguese in 1537, and was wrested from them by the Moguls in 1632, with the loss of 1000 men slain and 4400 made prisoners, and the destruction of 64 large and 254 smaller vessels. The British factory was established in 1676, and sustained no serious disaster till 1756, when it was captured by Suraj-u Dowlah during the raid in which the atrocity of the Black Hole of Calcutta was perpetrated. It long continued to be an important place, but gradually declined with the rise of Calcutta. The principal buildings are a fine church, built by the Jesuits during the Portuguese ascendancy, and still apparently in as good condition as if recently erected; a college, supported chiefly by the endowment of a wealthy Mahometan, and having in connection with it several branch schools; and the courts and other offices of the civil establishment, accommodated in a range of buildings of pretentious exterior in the Grecian style, but very flimsy and unsubstantial, being merely overlaid with chunam or stucco. It now contains only 12,000 inhabitants.

HOONSOOR, a station, India, presid. Madras, dist. Mysore, about 100 m. S.W. Bangalore, on the Letchman Teert, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. It contains a very large and complete government establishment, including extensive workshops for the manufacture of brass and iron fittings, a training place for bullocks, a dépôt for camels and elephants, and the tannery from which the army is supplied with boots, shoes, and leather accoutrements of all sorts.

HOPE, a tn. British Columbia, l. bank Fraser River, 60 m. E.N.E. New Westminster. Its position is a pleasant one; behind it Ogilvie Peak rises to a height of 5000 ft.; to the right stretches the valley of the Que-que-alla, through which lies the road to the gold districts of the Similkameen; while in front flows the river, its channel divided by a pretty small green island, and the hills upon the opposite bank rising to a considerable height, and forming a good background to the prospect. Altogether its site is said to be the most beautiful in British Columbia: a wooded level shut in by an amphitheatre of lofty mountains. Before the discovery

of the Caribou mines; it was a place of considerable importance, but since that it has greatly declined.

HOPKINSVILLE, a tn. U. States, Kentucky, cap. co. Christian, on Little River, and on the Edgefield and Kentucky railway, 165 m. S. W. Frankfort. It is a regularly formed and well-built place, with eight churches, an academy, three female seminaries, a large state lunatic asylum capable of receiving 300 patients, and a botanic garden. The manufactures consist chiefly of tobacco and carriages. Pop. 2289.

HORCASITAS (SAN MIGUEL), a tn. Mexico, state Sonora, on a height in the fertile and well-cultivated valley, and near the left bank of the river of San Ignacio, about 70 m. N. N. W. Ures. It contains about 2500 inhabitants, who are engaged partly in mining, but chiefly in cultivating wheat, vegetables, and fruit.

HORNSTEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 12 m. N. N. W. Oedenburg; with a castle, a trade in wine and wood, and 1800 inhabitants.

HORRA-BORA, a tank or lake, Ceylon, Central Province, dist. Bintenné, about 35 m. E. Kandy. A stream, flowing between two hills about 3 or 4 m. apart, has been intercepted by an embankment drawn across the valley where, from the approximation of the hills, it is narrowest. The water thus confined forms a lake 8 to 10 m. long by 3 to 4 m. wide, exclusive of narrow branches running behind spurs of the hills. The embankment has a width at the base of about 200 ft., and is 70 ft. high. In forming it, advantage has been taken of two vast masses of rock, which, standing in or near its line, have been included in it. In this way not only has great additional strength been given to the whole, but two spill-waters on which neither time nor the grinding action of the flood can make much impression, have been obtained, though by a most difficult and laborious process. This consisted in cutting two passages, one in each mass of rock, 60 ft. deep, and widening gradually from 4 ft. in the bottom to 15 or 20 ft. at the top, and furnishing them with sluices for regulating the quantity of water allowed to escape. The tank is now comparatively neglected, and the embankment has only been preserved from entire destruction by the above precaution used in constructing it. The water in the tank swarms with crocodiles.

HOSSZUFALU, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 8 m. E. S. E. Kronstadt, cap. dist. of same name, on the Dürnbach, in a mountainous district near the Altshanz Pass; with 7746 inhabitants, who rear cattle and trade largely with Walachia.

HOSUNGBAD, a dist. and tn. India, N. W. Provinces, Saugor and Nerbudda territory. The dist. has an area of 1916 sq. m., and is in general so fertile and well cultivated that it is familiarly spoken of as the garden of Central India. Coal of excellent quality has been discovered within its limits, but hitherto the great distance from the coast and imperfect means of transport have been insurmountable obstacles to the working of it. Pop. 242,641.—The town, cap. of the above dist., stands on the left bank of the Nerbudda, here 900 yards wide, 103 m. S. W. Saugor, is built in a very irregular and straggling manner, and is defended by a quadrangular fort with lofty walls.

HOTZENDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and a little S. of Neutitschein; with a Protestant and R. Catholic church, and 1100 inhabitants, mostly Protestant.

HOUSATONIC, a river, U. States, which rises in co. Berkshire, Massachusetts, flows S. into Connecticut, and, after a winding course of about 150 m., falls into Long Island Sound. Its banks present much picturesque scenery, and its stream furnishes water-power for a number of large mills.

HOUSTON, a tn. U. States, Texas, cap. co. Harris, at the head of steamboat navigation on Buffalo bayou, and on the Houston and Texas Central railway, 48 m. N. W. Galveston. It stands in an excellent grazing district, and contains six churches, a number of schools, iron-foundries, cotton-presses, machine-shops, and other industrial establishments. Its easy communication with Galveston by steam makes it the shipping point for several adjoining counties. Pop. (1860), 4845.

HOW-CHOW-FOO, a tn. China, in the N. W. of prov. Chekiang, and cap. of the Chinese silk country, 120 m. W. S. W. Shanghai. It is surrounded by a wall apparently

not more than 4 m. in circuit, but declared by the Chinese to be 6 m., and to contain about 100,000 families. There is besides a large dense suburb, with a canal leading through it in the direction of the Tai-hu Lake. Another canal, having all the appearance of a fine broad stream, crosses the place from S. to N., and forms the chief highway for the boat traffic. It is crowded with boats of all sizes—some discharging goods and passengers at the jetties on its banks, and others hurrying onward deeply laden. Near the S. gate the town, consisting of houses nearly all of the same height, only overtopped occasionally by a pagoda or watch-tower, has a rather poor appearance, but towards the centre, and particularly towards the N., it becomes rich and densely peopled. Many of the shops are crowded with articles of great value and beauty; among others manufactured crapes and silks, and gorgeous fans. The other principal articles are embroidered shoes, hats, umbrellas, tobacco-pipes made of bamboo and nicely painted, porcelain of all kinds, and indeed everything in common demand. The staple trade is raw silk, which, sorted and made up into parcels, is sent for sale to Shanghai. It has been estimated that four-fifths of the silk produced in the district is exported to Europe and America.—(*Fortune's Residence among the Chinese, 1853—1856.*)

HOWIESKI, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Neutitschein; with a castle, a Reformed and R. Catholic church, and 3173 inhabitants.

HOWLAND, an isl. Pacific Ocean, lat. 0° 51' N.; lon. 176° 32' W.; 40 m. N. N. W. Baker's Island. It is 1½ m. long by ½ m. wide, has an area of 400 ac. above the crown of the beach, and contains deposits of 'American guano,' but no fresh water.

HOWRA, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Twenty-four Pergunnahs, r. bank Hooghly, opposite to Calcutta, of which it may be considered a suburb. It is a considerable place, inhabited chiefly by ship-builders, and containing a number of handsome villas. New importance has been given to it by its selection as the terminus of the Grand Trunk railway to the north-west.

HRABIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. and near Troppau; with a pilgrim church, a castle of the prince of Liechtenstein, and 1300 inhabitants.

HRADK (NEW), a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 15 m. N. N. E. Königgrätz; with a parish church, a ruined castle, three mills, and 1300 inhabitants.

HUAGNAPAN, a tn. Mexico, state and 60 m. N. W. Oajaca, cap. dep. of same name. It is a considerable place, regularly built, and containing many handsome houses.

HUAHUACHIE, an old Indian tn. Mexico, dep. and 87 m. S. W. Chihuahua, in a mountainous district near the source of the Fuerte. It is situated in the centre of a valley, and by its appearance indicates at once the industry and comfort of its inhabitants. Cattle and poultry abound; the gardens are well stocked with peach and apple trees, and every available part of the valley is under cultivation. Pop. 400.

HUATULCO (SANTA CRUZ DE), a tn. Mexico, state and 90 m. S. S. E. Oajaca, near the mouth of a small stream in the Pacific. It was substituted for another town of same name which stood farther up the stream, was opened to trade in 1852, and promises to become important.

HUATUSCO, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 55 m. W. S. W. Vera Cruz, at the height of about 4000 ft. above the sea. It consists of a number of houses substantially built of stone, and possesses two churches, a well-supplied market, and a considerable trade. The cultivation of maize and tobacco, and trade, form the chief occupations of the inhabitants, who amount to about 5000.

HUGRY, a river India, presid. Madras, which rises in Mysore, flows successively N. E. and N., passing into dist. Bellary, and joins the Toongabudra on its right bank, after a course of about 220 m.

HUISTAN, a tn. Mexico, state Chiapas, about 18 m. E. S. Christoval; with 2000 inhabitants.

HUIZO, or **GUAGOLOTILAN**, a tn. Mexico, state and 27 m. N. W. Oajaca, on the Atoyac, at the foot of a mountain chain. It has the remains of a Dominican monastery which was once richly endowed, and the church of which is now that of the parish. Its garden, now a mere waste, was famous for its European fruits. Pop. 3000.

HULHULLY, a vil. India, presid. Madras, dist. and about 30 m. N.W. Bellary, on the post road from Madras to Bombay, and on the r. bank of the Toombudra, over which there is here a much-frequented harbour. It is inclosed by walls, and contains two pagodas. The inhabitants are engaged in agriculture.

HULIKADRA, a tn. India, Nizam's Dominions, about 50 m. N.W. Bellary. It is inclosed by a wall, with a dry ditch and glacis, and contains about 200 houses.

HULLEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 12 m. N. Hradisch, on the Russaw, and on the Vienna and Oderberg railway; with four yearly markets, and 2217 inhabitants.

HULLUF, or **ULLUF**, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, prov. Kotoko, about 75 m. S. from Lake Tchad. It is inclosed by a high clay wall, and almost hidden by wide-spreading fig-trees. The inhabitants are said to practise witchcraft and sorcery, and have thereby given themselves so bad a name that natives in travelling along the road are unwilling to make it their place of encampment even during the heat of the day.

HUMAGUACA, a tn. La Plata, prov. and 110 m. N. by E. Salta, beautifully situated in the midst of luxuriant gardens and cultivated fields. It is a clean rural place, with neatly whitewashed houses, and a conspicuous church with a steeple. The water-melon and a kind of peach grow in abundance. To the E. and S. of the town are plains of prairie grass so tall that a man on horseback might be concealed in it.

HUMEERPOOR, a dist. and tn. India, N.W. Provinces.—The distr. lies between lat. 25° 7' and 26° 26' N.; lon. 79° 20' and 80° 25' E., and is bounded N.E. by the Jumna, E. and S.E. Banda, S. the native states Churkaree and Chutturpore, and W. Jhansi and Jaloun; area, 2240 sq. m. It consists generally of a plain, rising gently southward as it recedes from the Jumna, till it reaches the Bendahal and Punna ranges. It is drained by the Jumna and its tributaries, chiefly the Betwa and Cane. The soil is for the most part a rich friable mould formed of disintegrated volcanic rocks and alluvial deposits. It is, of course, remarkably rich, and yields heavy crops of cereals and pulse, together with sugarcane, cotton, and indigo. The chief exception to the general fertility is in these localities where kunkar or calcareous tufa prevails, and forms a soil which yields little more than a scanty herbage and stunted shrubs. The cotton, which is usually an abundant crop of excellent quality, is largely exported, being first conveyed to Calpee and other places on the Jumna, and thence transmitted to the lower provinces. The climate is trying to European constitutions, as intermitting fevers are very prevalent. Pop. 452,091.—The town, cap. of the dist., stands in the fork formed by the confluence of the Betwa with the Jumna, 39 m. S. by W. Cawnpore.

HUMPHREY, an island, Pacific Ocean, in the American Polynesia; lat. 10° 30' S.; lon. 161° 2' W. It was discovered by Captain Patrickson in 1822.

HUN-CHUN, or **HWAN-CHUN-CHING**, a tn. Chinese empire, Manchooria, on a river of same name, at its junction with the Tumen, which here forms part of the boundary between Russia and China; lat. 42° 45' N.; lon. 130° 20' E. Though the only recognized place of trade between Korea and China, its permanent residents consist only of about 100 Tartar families, with a mandarin of the second class and about 300 soldiers to maintain order. The main cause of this insignificance is the absurd arrangement of the Chinese government, which permits some mandarins by special privilege to trade annually for not more than five days, and restricts all other traders to half a day, and that only every second year. On this occasion, the Chinese, who repair hither from Ningput by a slow and laborious journey in clumsy waggons, supply the Koreans with dogs, cats, pipes, leather, stag-horn, copper, horses, mules, and asses, and receive in return ginseng, baskets, kitchen utensils, rice, corn, swine, paper, mats, oxen, furs, and ponies.

HUNSDORF (**HUNFALU**), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zips, on the Poprad; with several fine mansions, manufactures of linen, and a trade in flax. Roman and Munnish antiquities are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1800, mostly Lutherans.

HUNTEI, a group of islands, Tasmania, off the N.W.

coast, at the W. entrance of Bass Strait. It consists of three principal and of several smaller islands, all rendered conspicuous by their elevated surface.—*Albatross*, the northernmost, in lat. 40° 22' S.; lon. 144° 40' E., is 125 ft. high, and presents a coast-line of precipitous cliffs, rocky and straggling, with a skirt of breakers.—*Steep* island, another of the group, 11 m. from Albatross, is 250 ft. higher, and justifies its name by the steepness of its cliffy margin.—*Hunter*, which, as the largest, gives name to the whole group, and is 6 m. nearly due E. of Albatross, is about 16 m long from N. to S., and not more than 4 m. broad. In the N. it exhibits a striking picture of sterility and desolation; but its S. coast is formed by hills of moderate elevation, and well wooded.—*Three Hummock* island, in some respects the most remarkable of the Hunter group, is 2 m. E. from Hunter island, from which it is separated by Peron Channel. It is about 6 m. in length, and nearly the same in breadth, and derives its name from three hills on its S.E. side, which rise gradually, till the northernmost is 590 ft. above the sea, and becomes visible in clear weather at the distance of 27 m. The southernmost of the three hummocks, named by Flinders, from its conical shape, Sugar Loaf Hill, attains the still greater height of 790 ft., and is visible at the distance of 30 m. The best anchorage afforded by the group is in Peron Channel, sheltered by Hunter Island on the W. and Three Hummock Island on the E.

HUNTSVILLE, two places, U. States.—1, A tn. Alabama, cap. co. Madison, on the Memphis and Charleston railway, 120 m. N.N.E. Tuscaloosa. It is a well-built place, with a handsome court-house, 7 churches, a female seminary, and a market-house. Pop. (1860), 3634.—2, A tn. in the E. part of Texas, cap. co. Walker, 110 m. N.N.W. Galveston. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, is well built, and contains a Presbyterian college, a Methodist female institute, and a large state penitentiary. The surrounding country is covered with cotton plantations. Pop. (1860), 939.

HURREANAH, a dist. India, N.W. Provinces, between lat. 28° 33' and 29° 49' N.; lon. 75° 20' and 76° 22' E.; is bounded N.W., N., and N.E. by Sirhind, E. Rohtak and Dadree, S. Dadree and Loharoo, and W. state Bikanere and dist. Bhutteana; area, 3300 sq. m. The soil is formed for the most part of alluvial matter carried down from the lower ranges of the Himalaya by the Ghagur, Chitang, and other streams, and is admirably adapted both for agriculture and grazing, yielding large crops of rice, wheat, barley, millet, pulse, &c., and rich luxuriant grass, not surpassed as pasture in any part of India. The great drawback is long-continued drought, during which vegetation withers and dies. The jungles of Hurreanah were favourite hunting-grounds of the emperor Feroz Shah, and still harbour some lions, and a great number of tigers and other wild animals. Pop. 225,086.

HURRUR, **HARAR**, or **HORRUR** [add.], a city, E. Africa, the ancient capital of Hadiyah; lat. 9° 20' N.; lon. 42° 17' E. It stands on a gently declining slope about the height of 5500 ft. above the sea, having on its E. side cultivated fields, on the W. a terraced ridge laid out in orchards; on the N. a detached eminence covered with tombs, and on the S. a low valley traversed by a mountain torrent. Its area, inclosed by an irregular wall pierced with five large gates, and flanked by oval towers, is about a mile long and half a mile broad. The buildings of every kind are composed of rough stones cemented, like the ancient Galla cities, with clay, and the streets, which follow the irregularity of the ground, are narrow winding lanes nearly choked up in many places with heaps of rubbish. Most of the dwelling-houses are of two stories with flat roofs and holes high up in their sides for windows, on which occasionally some wretched decorations of wood-work have been attempted, and stand at the end of large courtyards to which access is given through gates of *holcus* stalks. In addition to these houses, there are numerous *gambisa*, or bell-shaped thatched cottages for the poorest classes. The principal buildings are mosques. With these the city abounds, but not one of them is deserving of a passing notice except the *jami* or cathedral. Even it, though built by Turkish architects from Mocha and Hadaydah, is devoid of merit, and with its broken-down gates, and two minarets shaped like-truncated cones, has a poverty-stricken appearance. The inhabitants are a distinct race, and speak a

dialect which is heard nowhere except within its walls. Their exterior is very unprepossessing. 'Among the men,' says Burton, 'I did not see a handsome face; their features are coarse and debauched; many of them squint, others have lost an eye by smallpox, and they are disfigured by scrofula and other diseases; the bad expression of their countenances justifies the expression, "Hard as the heart of Harar."' He gives a more flattering account of the women, and says that they 'appear beautiful by contrast with their lords.' 'High and low indulge freely in intoxicating drinks.' Harar is governed as an independent sovereignty by an emir, who rules despotically, and seeks to hide his Galla or pagan extraction by claiming descent from Caliph Abubekr. The trade of the place is extensive. As of old it is still the great 'half-way house' for slaves from Zangaro, Gurage and the Galla tribes, Aho and others. The principal exports are slaves, ivory, coffee, tobacco, *wars* (safflower or bastard saffron), tobos and woven cottons, mules, holcus, wheat, *karanyi* (a kind of bread used by travellers), ghee, honey, gums (chiefly mastic and myrrh), and tallows of all sorts; the imports, American sheeting and other cottons white and dyed, muslins, red shawls, silks, brass, sheet copper, cutlery, Birmingham trinkets, beads and corals, dates, rice, loaf-sugar, gunpowder, and paper. Among the above exports, special notice is due to the tobe as a branch of native industry for which Harar is celebrated. 'The hand-woven tobos and sashes of Harar,' says Burton, 'are considered equal to the celebrated cloths of Shoa. On the windward coast one of these garments is considered a handsome present for a chief. The Harari tobe consists of a double length of eleven cubits by two in breadth, with a border of bright scarlet, and the average value of a good article even in the city is eight dollars. They are made of the fine long-stapled cotton which grows plentifully upon the hills, and are soft as silk, while their warmth adapts them for winter wear. The thread is spun by women with two wooden pins; the loom is worked by both sexes.' Three caravans leave Harar every year for Berberah. The principal one, conveying slaves, mules, &c., numbers about 3000 souls, and is commanded by one of the emir's principal officers. Pop. estimated at 8000.

HURUNUI, a river, New Zealand, which rises in the Tekoa Mountains, in the N. of Middle Island or Mnister, in the province of Nelson, flows rapidly E. for about 30 m., and falls into the sea about 50 m. N. of Banks Peninsula. It is navigable only by boats.

HUSH, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, cap. circle Faltshi, near r. bank Pruth, 42 m. S.E. Jassy. It is the seat of a civil and a criminal court, has a normal school, and carries on a considerable trade in tobacco, which is considered the best in Moldavia. In 1714 Peter the Great was shut up in the vicinity with his army, which must have surrendered at discretion had not the dexterity of the empress Catherine and the stupidity of the Turkish generals enabled him to escape. Pop. about 4000.

HUSSEIN-DEY, a vil. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and about 4 m. from Algiers, beautifully situated at the foot of the slopes of the Sahel. The palace of the dey, from whom it takes its name, is still standing, and it also contains a number of handsome villas. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in rearing cattle, for which the district is well adapted, and number 1342.

HUSSIATYN, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 19 m. E. by N. Czortkow, on the Podorce and the Russian frontier; with a beautiful baronial castle, an infirmary, and 2644 inhabitants.

HUSTOPETSCH, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 7 m. W.S.W. Neutitschein, in a beautiful valley, not far from Betschwa; with a castle, a walk-mill, and 1000 inhabitants.

HUTSOO, a river, India, which rises in the petty native

state of Korea, on the S.W. frontier of Bengal, flows S. into Nagpore, and, after a course of about 130 m., joins the Mahanuddy in lat. 21° 50' N.; lon. 82° 46' E.

HUTT, a river, New Zealand, which rises in the Kemtuka Mountains on the S. of North Island or Ulster, flows S.S.W. through the beautiful and fertile valley of its name, and falls into the head of Port Nicholson in Cook's Strait. It is navigable for nearly 2 m. by large cargo-boats.

HYDERABAD [add.], a 'n. India, cap. Nizam's Dominions, stands upon the r. or S. bank of the Mussi, at an elevation of 1072 ft. above the sea, in the midst of a highly picturesque country, overspread with granite hills and isolated rocks of various forms. Its palaces and mosques, seen in combination with the buildings of the British residency, give it an appearance of much grandeur, but it contains a mixture of stately houses with low and dirty hovels in narrow



STREET IN THE KURWEN, HYDERABAD.—From Taylor's Sketches in the Deccan.

irregular streets, some of which are paved. It is surrounded by a weak stone wall, forming an irregular quadrangle, about 2½ m. long upon the river, and 2 m. broad. A handsome bridge, erected in 1831 by Major Oliphant, connects the city with a crowded suburb on the l. bank of the river, in which stands the residency. The bridge is built of granite on eight elliptical arches, each 56 feet span, besides a land arch of 75 ft. span. Its total length is about 600 ft., and breadth 24 ft. The river when full is between 400 and 500 ft. wide. The residency is walled and approached through two gateways. It is a handsome building, on the plan of the government house at Calcutta, with wings resting on an arched basement, to which there is an ascent by a noble flight of twenty-two steps. Its principal front, which turns away from the city, has a richly ornamented Corinthian portico, much too large for the house. The columns are of polished chunam, and are flanked by two colossal sphinxes, all resting on a pavement of black and white marble. The palace of the nizam is of great extent, but in the usual style of native buildings. The *Chaur Manar* or Four Minarets, the most conspicuous monument of antiquity in Hyderabad, was built by the founder of the city about 1590. It stands at the junction of the four principal streets of the town, which pass through the great arches on which the building is supported, and has a very striking appearance. It was erected for a Mussulman seminary or college, but is now used for warehouses. There are many fine gardens and pavilions belonging to rich natives in the environs of the city, the country seat of the nizam's prime minister, inclosed within high walls, and containing galleries, terraces, fountains, &c., and otherwise richly adorned, being amongst the most beautiful. In 1861 a treaty was concluded with the nizam, providing, in reward of his loyalty during the mutiny, for the restoration of certain territory, and cancelling a debt of £500,000 due to the British government. Pop. about 200,000, chiefly Mussulmans.

HWANG-CHOW, a tn. China, prov. Houpe, l. bank Yang-tze-kiang, 20 m. S.E. Woo-chang. It was a large and flourishing city till it fell into the hands of the rebels, who, on being obliged to evacuate it, completed the work of destruction. Its pagoda, however, which boasts to be the finest on the river, escaped, and is in excellent preservation. The navigation of the river near this town becomes extremely intricate and even dangerous.

HWANG-SHI-KANG, a tn. China, prov. Houpe, on the Yang-tze-kiang, 25 m. S.E. Woo-chang. A handsome river wall of sandstone, surmounted by a balustrade, gives the place,

when approached by water, a most imposing appearance. Its streets are remarkable for their cleanliness; the shops are generally superior to those seen in other Chinese towns farther down the river; and the number of junks at anchor indicates a high degree of commercial activity, while the whole town has an air of prosperity and opulence. Much of this is doubtless owing to the immunity which it has enjoyed from rebel violence. A considerable trade is carried on in grain, and large quantities of cotton and indigo are grown; but neither tea nor silk appears to be produced. Coal is worked about 5 m. distant.

I.

IBARRA, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, cap. prov. Imbabura, in a beautiful plain to the N. of Quito. It consists of straight and spacious streets, and houses built of adobe and covered with tile, some of them of two stories; and contains a parish church, occupying one side of the public square; a college in which Latin, Spanish, and philosophy are taught; several convents appropriated for the use of the public schools, a governor's house, an hospital, and a beautiful pantheon. The manufactures are hats, brandy and liqueurs, confections, cotton goods, and salt. Pop. about 13,000.

ICHANG, a tn. China, prov. Houpe, l. bank Yang-tze-kiang, 1100 m. (by river) W. Shanghai, in lat. 30° 41' 5" N.; lon. 111° 3' E. Most of the trading junks from Sechuen prefer stopping here, though some proceed to Shahoz, and a few even as far as Hankow. Ichang is an important haven for the trade of W. China, and a great number of boats lie at anchor before it. Opposite to the town, and a mile below it, the breadth of the river is in May and June about 950 yards, and the depth of the channel is in March nowhere less than 3½ fathoms. Abundance of coal is found in the vicinity; but the quality is apparently indifferent.

ICHTIMAN, a tn. European Turkey, Turkish Servia, on the Wid, 22 m. S.E. Sophia. It has several mosques, and contains 5000 inhabitants, partly Bulgarians, partly Turks.

ICOLLO-I-BENGO, a tn. S.W. Africa, Portuguese settlements, prov. Angola, r. bank Bengo, 35 m. E. Loanda. It takes its name from having once been the residence of a native king, and is a place of some importance. One of its industrial establishments is a large sugar manufactory, the flat alluvial banks of the Bengo being well adapted for sugarcane. It contains a pop. of 6530 blacks, 172 mulattoes, and 11 whites.

IDAHO, a territory, U. States, organized in 1863; area, 326,373 sq. m. It is formed of the eastern halves of old Washington and Oregon territories, the western half of Nebraska, and a small section of northern Utah. It lies immediately N. of Utah and Colorado, and extends in a northerly direction to the British possessions. The territory owes its rise and importance to the rich gold fields of the Salmon river, previous to the discovery of which a few years ago it was inhabited only by Indians. The scenery along the Salmon river in the vicinity of the gold mines is very grand, the stream in some places flowing between perpendicular walls of rock from 500 to 2000 ft. high. Coal, copper, iron, and salt are also found in many localities. Platina has been gathered in small quantities in the streams by the Indians, and it is thought that extensive deposits of this valuable metal exist. The higher mountain ranges of the territory are bleak and barren, but the lower hills are generally well wooded, and the soil of the valleys is productive.

IGALIKO, Greenland. See JULIANSHAB *in Supp.*

IGBEGBE, a tn. Western Africa, advantageously situated nearly opposite the sité of the once famous market town of Odokodo, at the confluence of the Benuwe and Kwara, 240 m. above their mouth in the Gulf of Guinea. It stands on a slope at the base of a range of hills, with large fields of maize in the back-ground, and a great number of baobab-trees, the trunks and thick foliage of which are very striking. The market is well supplied. Among the articles exposed for sale are

palm-oil, shea-butter, cotton and cotton cloths, mats, bags, calabashes, corn, pepper, yams, tomatoes, papaws, plantains, and bananas. Pop. about 4000.

IGBIRA, a dist. Western Africa, which lies in the fork formed by the confluence of the Benuwe with the Kwara, and stretches E. for about 50 m. along the r. bank of the former. The inhabitants are highly civilized, friendly, civil, and most industrious, and are the medium of an important trade with Europeans. The inhabitants, with few exceptions, are pagans, but have comparatively few barbarous rites.

IGBO, a territory, Western Africa, extending E. and W. from the Old Kalabar river to the Kwara, and also to a small extent across and beyond it so as to bound with Abo; on the S. it comprehends part of the Kwara delta. The inhabitants, belonging to different races, have a mixture of dialects, but are all pagans, and practise numerous superstitious rites and ceremonies, including sacrifices of fowls, sheep, goats, and bullocks. Their most celebrated shrine is at Aro or Ano, where their deity, called Tshuku, though regarded as omnipotent and omnipresent, is believed to have his special residence.

ILA, a tn. Western Africa, Yoruba, cap. dist. Igbomma, about 120 m. W. of the Kwara; lat. 8° N.; lon. 4° 55' E. It is a large but poorly built place, the only house within it deserving of notice being that of the chief, which is large, well kept, and substantial, with a portico in front. Cotton is extensively grown in the district, and promises to become an important article of trade.

ILANCA, a tn. Austrian empire, Serbian Banat, Military Frontier, 30 m. N.E. Belgrade; with two Greek churches and 2340 inhabitants.

ILARIONE (SAN GIOVANNI), a tn. Austrian Italy, prov. and 17 m. W. by S. Vicenza; with coal-mines, and 3290 inhabitants.

ILESIA, a tn. Western Africa, prov. Yoruba, cap. dist. Ijesha. It is a large and important place, surrounded by walls and entered by several gates. The streets scarcely deserve the name, being mere paths bounded by grass 10 or 12 feet high; but the houses are remarkable both for their size and the intricacy of their construction. That of the chief occupies nearly a half mile square, and is inclosed by a wall upwards of 20 feet high. Imposing both by its height and size, and regularly built, it 'really looks,' as Mr. May expresses it, 'a palace in Africa.' The people have a wilder aspect than is common to the Yorubans. This is probably owing to an increased amount of negro beard, and the practice of wearing calabashes for head-coverings. The women wear a saucer-shaped button with its shank inserted in a hole in the left nostril.

ILLAPEL, a tn. Chili, prov. Coquimbo, cap. dep. of same name, on the river Illapel, about 11 m. above its confluence with the Choapo. It possesses three churches, two higher and four primary schools, and has a pop. of 3430.

ILLAVA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Trenesin, on the Waag; with a district court, a castle, a brewery, and a very large central house of correction for Hungary, Siebenburgen, the Temesvar Banat, Croatia, and Slavonia. Pop. 1000.

ILOCOS [add.], two provinces in the island of Luzon,

Philippine Isles, Indian Archipelago:—1. *Ilocos-Norte*, or *Northern Ilocos*, bounded N. and W. by the ocean, E. prov. Cagayan, and S. *Ilocos-Sur*; area, 1388 geo. sq. m. Its surface is generally rugged and mountainous, two chains of considerable elevation passing through it. The mountains are covered with dense forests, in which sapan and other dye-woods abound, and there is much valuable timber. The principal agricultural products are rice, wheat, sesame, sugarcane, coffee, cacao, and cotton. Horses are reared in great numbers. The climate is moist and cloudy, and in winter colder than might be expected from the latitude. Hailstorms are not unfrequent. The prov. has however the advantage of being sheltered from the N.E. monsoon by the Cordillera of Caraballos. Pop. 157,558.—2. *Ilocos-Sur*, bounded N. by *Ilocos-Norte*, E. by the Caraballos range, separating it from *Abra*, and W. by the ocean; area, 676 geo. sq. m. On its coast are several harbours, of which the best and safest are Salomaque and Currimaog, both of them with sufficient depth for large vessels. The interior, though much broken by spurs from the Caraballos and covered to a great extent with dense forests, contains so much fertile soil that the province justly ranks as one of the most fertile and best peopled in the Philippines. Its climate is temperate, less moist than that of *Ilocos-Norte*, and has like it the advantage of being sheltered from the N.E. monsoon. A considerable quantity of gold is washed from the sands of its rivers. Pop. 192,272.

IMMA, a river, Russian empire, Manchooria, said to be formed in a mountainous district by two streams, flows W.S.W., and joins the Usuri, of which it is the principal tributary on the right. It is navigated only by the small canoes of the Orochi, Goldi, and Chinese, but is probably navigable by larger boats. Opposite to its mouth, on the Chinese side of the Usuri, is the Manchoo village of Imma, perched on a prominent point of some hills composed of red marl. Ginseng is cultivated in the vicinity.

INAGUA, two isls. West Indies, belonging to the Bahamas, and nearly equidistant from Cuba on the S.W. and San Domingo on the S.E.—1. *Great Inagua* is of very irregular shape, stretching about 45 m. between its N.E. and S.W. points, but diminishing in breadth from 18 m. near its centre to a narrow strip of land which for 10 m. in the direction of its N. extremity is not more than 4 m. wide. Its loftiest summit does not exceed 132 ft. above the sea, while the average height does not exceed 30 ft. On its E. side it is skirted by a dangerous reef. Its best anchorage is in Matthew Road, 3 m. N. of its S.W. point, where Matthew Town is situated in front of extensive salt-ponds, and is defended by a fort.—2. *Little Inagua*, somewhat of a quadrangular shape, is 8 m. long from E. to W. by about 5 m. broad, presents a bold and rocky shore on its N.E. and S.W. sides, and on the S.E. is skirted by a dangerous reef on which the sea breaks heavily. It is not inhabited, but there are said to be wild hogs upon it and water.

INCARIANO (SAN PIETRO), a tn. Austrian empire, Italy, prov. and 8 m. N.W. Verona; with a court of justice, a parish church, and a palace built by Palladio. Pop. 2105.

INDEPENDENCE, a tn. U. States, Missouri, cap. co. Jackson, near the W. frontier of the state, and about 5 m. S. of the Missouri. It possesses several churches and hotels, and carries on an active trade, its position making it an entrepôt between New Mexico and Utah and the eastern states. The Mormons, who settled here in 1837, were violently expelled by the inhabitants. Pop. 3164.

INDIA [add.] In 1858 the government of British India was transferred by the English legislature from the East India Company to the Queen. By the terms of the act of parliament, all the powers of the company are exercised by her majesty, and all revenues and tributes are received and disposed of in her name for the purposes of the government of India alone. The executive is invested in a secretary of state for India, and a council of state consisting of 15 members, seven of whom are elected by the directors of the East India Company from their own body, and eight are nominated by the crown, vacancies among the nominated members being filled up by the queen, and other vacancies by election by the rest of the council. But the major part of the council must be of persons who have resided ten years in India, and have not left it more than ten years previous to the date of their

appointment. Each member has a salary of £1200 a year, payable, as well as that of the secretary of state, out of the revenues of India. In India the government is administered by the governor-general and a supreme council of 11 to 15 members at Calcutta, subject to the direction of the secretary of state for India. The sovereign of Great Britain is empowered to appoint from time to time an auditor of the accounts, with power to inspect all books and examine all officers, and his report is to be laid before parliament. The account of Indian revenue and expenditure must also be laid before parliament annually. Under the new form of government the affairs of the country have prospered in every way; education has been promoted among the natives; railways have been constructed; electric telegraph lines opened; roads improved, and new ones made; and trade and commerce generally increased.

In 1863 there were 10,566 miles of government telegraph line in the country, worked by 2973 persons employed.

In 1865 there were in India ten railway companies guaranteed by government, and one not guaranteed. The latter, designed to connect Calcutta with Oude and Rohilcund, had a line open between Lucknow and Cawnpore. Of the guaranteed lines the first in importance is the East India, open from the mouth of the Hooghly to the N.W. Provinces, affording direct communication between Calcutta and Delhi, a distance of 1126 m.; at Allahabad a vast iron bridge over the Jumna, with 15 spans of 200 ft. each, or 3000 ft. in all, has been opened, and by it Calcutta will be connected with Central India and eventually with Bombay. The branch from Allahabad to Jubbulpore will join the Great Indian Peninsula railway that has its terminus at Bombay; this line had about 600 m. open in 1865. A section of it only 10 m. long, but of vast importance, has been finished; it takes the line over the Thull Ghat, and in the short distance rises 1000 ft., pierces 13 tunnels, and crosses viaducts, one of them 200 ft. in height and 250 yards long. The 10 miles cost about half a million sterling. The Bombay and Baroda line had, in 1865, 306 m. open for traffic. The Madras railway, with its branches, crossing the Peninsula and connecting Madras with Bepore on the western coast, had 571 m. in work. The Madras line affords railway communication with Bangalore and the healthy country of Mysore, and will eventually pass through the cotton fields of the Nizam. In the N.W. of India are three lines: the Scinde railway runs from the port of Kurrachee to Kotni on the Indus, where the service is continued by the Indus flotilla; the Punjab railway is open from Moultan to Umritsur, passing Lahore, and has still to be connected with Delhi and Meerut by the Delhi railway; when this line, which is in active progress, is completed, there will be railway communication from the Hooghly to the Indus. There still remains the line through the valley of the Indus. In addition to all these lines others are designed, and especially one from Bombay through several native states to the N.W. Provinces. The estimated cost of the lines under construction is £77,500,000, of which £57,500,000 had been expended up to May, 1865; the total length being something under 5000 m.

The material progress of the country will be gathered from the subjoined statistics, which display the rapid rise in the revenue, without any corresponding increase of expenditure since the empire came under the control of the queen's government. Instead of a vast excess in the expenditure over the revenue, the financial measures of the executive have produced a revenue exceeding the expenditure. The resources and expenses from 1858 to 1864 appear thus:—

Years ending April 30.	IN INDIA.		Home Charges.
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
1858	£ 31,706,776	£ 35,078,528	£ 6,162,043
1859	36,060,788	43,590,794	7,466,136
1860	39,705,822	44,622,269	7,239,451
1861	42,903,234	41,529,973	5,394,646
1862	43,829,472	37,245,756	6,634,344
1863	45,143,752	36,800,806	6,515,601
1864	44,613,032	38,087,772	6,446,913

Adding together the expenditure in India and the home charges, the finances of the year 1863-4 stood thus:—

Total Revenue,	£14,613,032
„ Expenditure,	44,534,685
Surplus,	£78,347

The gross revenue for 1865-6 was £47,041,000, and the gross expenditure £47,020,000; of the latter sum the army took £13,468,000, and public works £5,352,000. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure are shown in the following tables, which give the items of 1863-4.

Sources of Revenue.	Amount.
Land,	£20,803,423
Forest,	804,443
Abkaree (Duties on spirits),	2,060,270
Assessed taxes,	1,483,622
Customs,	2,384,061
Salt,	5,035,696
Opium,	6,831,999
Stamps,	1,735,216
Mint,	369,750
Post-office,	459,882
Electric telegraph,	91,762
Law, justice, and police,	631,798
Marine,	307,715
Public works,	461,785
Tributes, &c.,	715,990
Miscellaneous, civil,	615,903
„ military,	747,431
Interest,	72,277
Total,	£44,613,032

Branches of Expenditure.	Amount.
Allowances, refunds, and drawbacks,	£333,565
Land revenue, forest, and abkaree,	2,834,412
Assessed taxes,	45,116
Customs,	177,401
Salt,	805,065
Opium,	2,806,493
Stamps,	103,393
Mint,	162,182
Post-office,	502,671
Electric telegraph,	821,856
Allowances, &c., under treaties,	1,721,335
Allowances to local offices,	585,089
Miscellaneous,	27,466
Army,	12,697,069
Marine charges,	567,555
Public works, &c.,	5,375,523
Salaries, &c., of public departments,	1,157,451
Law and justice,	2,120,636
Police,	2,300,482
Education, science, and art,	441,856
Political agencies, &c.,	214,148
Superannuation and retired allowances, and gratuities,	692,218
Miscellaneous,	451,450
Interest,	3,093,250
Expenditure in India,	£38,087,772
Net expenditure in England,	4,777,630
Net guaranteed interest on railway capital,	1,669,283
Total expenditure,	£44,534,685
Surplus,	£78,347

The public debt of India, with the interest payable upon it, is shown in the following figures:—

Years.	Debt in India.	Interest on Debt in India.	Debt in England.	Interest on Debt in England.	Total Debt.	Total Interest.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1860	71,969,460	3,123,327	26,138,000	766,864	98,107,460	3,890,191
1861	71,901,081	3,232,104	29,976,000	1,061,233	101,877,081	4,293,337
1862	72,418,859	3,134,897	35,095,300	1,426,008	107,514,159	4,560,905

The proportions of the principal sources of public revenue (net) from the several divisions of India, according to the returns of the year 1862, are shown in the following table:—

	Territories, &c., under gov. of India*	Bengal.	N.W. Provinces.	Madras.	Bombay.	Punjab.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land, excise, &c.,	2,240,086	4,342,109	4,511,681	4,001,472	3,082,913	1,722,803
Stamps,	70,946	637,789	243,956	298,991	281,517	86,730
Customs,	190,014	1,277,966	7,470	214,464	920,732	36,885
Salt,	26,760	1,603,705	596,678	759,478	840,502	588,728
Opium,	—	2,471,347	—	—	2,453,458	—
Income and assessed taxes,	236,032	576,368	326,443	272,790	407,286	114,734
Tributes, &c.,	306,422	30	—	344,643	101,390	27,677
Post-office, mint, &c.,	892,951	465,104	470,767	455,505	480,781	248,230
Total net revenue,	3,933,211	11,374,418	6,161,995	6,347,343	8,053,879	2,825,807

* Formerly included in the Bengal presidency.

In like manner the proportionate amounts of expenditure in each division of the empire in the year 1862 are thus stated:—

Branches of Expenditure.	Territories, &c., under gov. of India.	Bengal.	N.W. Provinces.	Madras.	Bombay.	Punjab.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Civil and political establishments,	283,262	55,441	122,632	42,912	83,266	59,781
Judicial and police charges,	515,920	744,052	676,856	631,906	589,531	444,603
Military charges,	—	7,367,906	—	3,941,563	2,372,431	—
Marine,	112,856	7,733	—	21,529	345,980	42,373
Interest of debt,	2,953,674	2	4,027	61,443	86,275	—
Other charges,	—	—	—	15,700,860	—	—
Total in India,	—	—	—	37,245,756	—	—
Home charges:—						
Payments in England,	—	—	—	6,634,344	—	—
Value of stores sent from England,	—	—	—	990,132	—	—
Total,	—	—	—	44,870,232	—	—

* Excess receipt.

Imports and Exports.—The following tables exhibit the value of the principal articles of merchandise imported and exported from the several presidencies of British India in the year 1862:—

IMPORTS. Principal Articles.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Total.	From U. Kingdom.	Total.	From U. Kingdom.	Total.	From U. Kingdom.
Medicines and medical stores, . . .	£ 25,188	£ 22,269	£ 4,825	£ 3,908	£ 9,316	£ 7,306
Apparel,	220,388	186,324	92,407	90,950	87,797	53,672
Arms and ammunition,	21,304	18,883	4,874	4,811	19,245	15,444
Beads,	36,365	35,885	304	172	47,841	45,069
Books and stationery,	138,067	110,255	40,762	29,569	93,311	66,940
Carriages,	1,525	1,447	579	536	23,731	22,919
Coal and coke,	70,449	61,416	23,942	23,608	233,248	212,161
Cotton-twist and yarn,	801,981	769,948	295,135	254,045	300,800	300,007
" goods,	4,792,258	4,739,575	298,966	228,598	3,513,339	3,487,866
Drugs,	13,427	1,970	7,020	2,371	39,220	5,623
Dyes,	5,400	2,507	1,514	225	75,311	38,124
Fruits and nuts,	54,293	34	72,272	32	164,702	212
Glassware,	52,716	46,736	11,170	10,772	54,314	33,597
Gums,	7,256	125	7,981	702	49,073	37
Horses,	10,647	4,517	853	—	32,050	—
Ice,	5,604	—	16,410	—	6,682	—
Jewelry, &c.,	95,613	49,245	19,079	17,973	165,683	17,225
Machinery,	324,612	324,011	18,823	17,041	199,228	195,702
Malt liquors,	149,848	149,598	89,889	88,966	165,086	164,229
Metal manufactures,	202,197	175,750	23,623	21,218	153,511	114,485
Metals—Copper,	484,577	199,416	34,760	26,210	471,149	437,937
(Raw) Iron,	237,950	234,862	82,972	79,630	272,479	257,489
— Lead,	8,893	8,304	740	582	10,773	10,928
— Spelter,	58,026	56,244	3,738	3,707	48,264	47,335
— Steel,	18,589	17,889	2,362	2,123	75,043	66,958
— Tin,	68,952	85	14,015	1,896	34,987	10,894
— Other sorts,	85,664	57,820	23,175	17,816	96,110	88,625
Military stores,	57,376	56,421	360,589	360,528	654,441	654,345
Naval,	108,338	87,727	8,188	3,761	66,625	60,960
Oilman's,	29,940	27,146	17,051	15,463	47,165	41,809
Paints, &c.,	39,873	24,057	3,767	3,631	28,645	24,138
Perfumery,	13,721	11,959	3,283	2,676	12,218	6,749
Porcelain and earthenware,	21,022	19,488	6,938	5,789	22,609	20,648
Provisions,	56,664	40,859	3,941	4,589	27,469	14,100
Railway materials,	716,378	716,350	276,736	272,054	516,466	515,431
Salt,	286,694	246,697	1	—	7	6
Saddlery,	21,398	20,620	5,840	5,692	9,061	7,618
Silk, raw,	374	181	—	—	412,773	801
Silk goods,	65,364	45,756	1,960	600	89,670	3,856
Spices,	83,687	—	11,638	—	107,351	—
Spirits,	111,315	34,866	57,412	19,071	74,464	36,852
Sugar,	46	—	1,945	—	228,362	—
Tea,	12,354	159	13,392	16	68,667	31
Telegraph stores,	2,694	2,694	2,664	2,664	109	109
Timber,	26,661	2,253	24,989	279	20,362	4,105
Tobacco,	28,029	602	544	319	4,056	255
Umbrellas,	27,683	27,493	1,573	1,212	30,954	15,516
Wines,	152,564	125,532	42,154	37,113	89,740	71,727
Woolen goods,	124,355	117,213	20,211	19,826	89,112	85,434
Total merchandise,	10,230,394	9,040,372	2,120,928	1,703,849	9,468,965	7,380,879
Treasure,	4,076,964	695,379	1,353,691	608,371	9,487,785	266,006
Total,	14,307,358	9,735,751	3,474,619	2,312,220	18,956,750	7,646,885

EXPORTS. Principal Articles.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.	
	Total.	To U. Kingdom.	Total.	To U. Kingdom.	Total.	To U. Kingdom.
Coffee,	£ 645	£ 38	£ 407,893	£ 211,170	£ 59,386	£ 31,435
Cotton, raw,	122,891	37,529	764,974	712,958	9,303,512	8,804,032
Cotton goods,	20,410	640	145,795	52,070	579,597	435
Drugs,	17,863	9,949	5,302	2,732	15,178	8,450
Indigo,	1,007,984	785,779	484,677	380,365	65,430	82,924
Other dyes,	86,695	70,063	981	6	23,445	19,140
Rice,	2,272,276	832,868	405,269	23,679	48,748	—
Wheat,	83,334	7,736	14,116	—	49,743	1,176
Other grain,	114,691	2,605	114,275	43	19,370	9
Gums,	430	111	64	39	22,276	19,908
Gunnies and gunny bags,	184,824	660	116	—	1,308	—
Hides and skins,	652,419	481,592	110,277	101,954	24,678	21,926
Ivory,	811	141	359	359	118,953	107,757
Jewelry,	17,809	8,846	4,040	2,614	73,483	132
Jute,	537,610	489,761	—	—	—	—
Lac and lacquered ware,	252,055	208,910	6	—	238	68
Oils,	86,943	18,832	122,302	99,414	28,127	11,647
Opium,	4,413,003	—	—	—	6,140,906	—
Salt-petre,	779,995	470,265	9,829	7,600	88,800	37,241
Seeds,	532,564	355,916	219,336	28,856	454,431	349,875
Shawls,	38,906	27,893	245	147	420,290	383,301
Silk, raw,	625,735	400,170	—	—	59,611	52,617
Silk goods,	138,370	129,828	1,285	81	29,201	195
Spices,	1,817	315	76,428	23,814	83,568	29,682
Sugar,	511,290	336,838	216,105	213,846	99,425	300
Tea,	149,453	148,231	137	21	42,619	4,828
Timber,	2,115	658	21,189	11,967	9,400	3,091
Tobacco,	18,682	1,520	7,998	29	115,240	1,622
Wool, raw,	253	—	445	445	399,644	387,492
Total merchandise,	12,955,001	5,064,595	3,317,304	1,933,317	18,622,462	10,390,234
Treasure,	155,858	120	96,330	—	427,571	—
Total,	13,110,859	5,064,715	3,413,634	1,933,317	19,050,033	10,390,234

The total value of the imports and exports (including treasure) of the several provinces of British India, and of the whole empire, in each of the years ending 30th April, 1860 1861, 1862, is thus stated:—

Year.	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1860	£ 20,717,598	£ 12,903,770	£ 3,000,846	£ 2,492,166	£ 16,903,659	£ 13,493,284	£ 40,622,103	£ 28,889,210
1861	15,550,277	13,656,506	3,205,097	2,868,767	15,415,419	17,564,881	34,170,793	34,090,154
1862	14,307,358	13,110,859	3,474,519	3,413,634	18,956,750	19,050,033	37,272,417*	37,000,397*

* In these totals are included £533,790 of imports, and £1,425,871 of exports, of British Burmah, which had previously been comprised under Bengal.

The exports from India to the United Kingdom in the years 1863 and 1864 are stated to have been £48,434,640 and £52,287,869 respectively; and the imports of *Home Produce* from the United Kingdom £20,002,241 and £19,895,145 in the same years respectively.

The number and tonnage of European and other vessels

not native, and of native vessels, entered and cleared at the ports of British India in the years 1860, 1861, and 1862 are shown in the following table. Of the former class it may be stated that in the respective years the British vessels numbered 6424, of 2,918,001 tons; 6610, of 2,866,123 tons; and 7700, of 3,291,978 tons.

Years ended April 30.	EUROPEAN AND OTHERS NOT NATIVE.					
	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.
1860	3,606	1,742,542	4,022	1,893,023	7,628	3,635,565
1861	3,891	1,846,063	4,173	1,854,800	8,064	3,700,863
1862	4,540	2,204,392	5,001	2,237,446	9,541	4,442,338
	NATIVE.*					
1860	17,584	632,427	16,436	630,960	34,020	1,263,387
1861	19,040	700,955	17,528	700,156	36,568	1,401,111
1862	17,494	727,165	16,959	717,843	34,453	1,445,013

* Exclusive of those engaged in the coasting trade of the British states.

The area and population of British India, including *British Burmah* (which see in *Supp.*), according to the latest returns,

are stated as follows; but the numbers of the population are only estimated, no actual enumeration having been ever made:

Area.	Under Gov. General.	Bengal.	Oude.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.	N.W. Provinces.	Madras.	Bombay.	Punjab.	Total.	Native States.	Foreign States.
	sq. m.	sq. m.	sq. m.	sq. m.	sq. m.	sq. m.	sq. m.	sq. m.	sq. m.	sq. m.	sq. m.	sq. m.
Area.	46,870	261,380	27,890	108,660	90,070	86,380	140,917	142,043	100,406	1,004,616	601,050	1,254
Pop.	5,392,128	40,466,690	8,071,075	7,041,480	1,897,897	29,624,462	23,180,323	12,802,544	14,794,611	143,271,210	47,849,199	517,149

The actual strength of her majesty's forces in India on April 30, 1862, is thus given:—

Presidencies.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.
Bengal (including N.W. Provinces and Punjab),	47,912	39,210	87,122
Madras,	16,421	55,687	72,108
Bombay,	13,841	31,016	44,857
Total,	78,174	125,913	204,087

History.—By the act of 1833 the East India Company held, under the superintendence of the Board of Control, the government of British India until April 30, 1854. Their charter was then temporarily renewed, the number of the directors being reduced from 24 to 18, and the crown nominating 6 of them. In the latter part of 1856 disaffection became apparent among the native soldiery, the issue of greased cartridges to them by the government being made the pretext for mutinous proceedings in the early part of 1857. *Chupaties*, or small cakes, were distributed by the natives throughout the country, as a signal, it is supposed, for rebellion, and the first outbreak occurred in February, in the open mutiny of the 19th native infantry. The rebellion rapidly spread throughout the Bengal presidency. In Oude, at Delhi, Lucknow, Jhansi, Cawnpore, and other places, the mutineers rose upon the Europeans and perpetrated the most horrible atrocities, murdering all whom they overpowered under circumstances of the utmost cruelty and ferocity. The tragedy of Cawnpore, on June 27, was perhaps the most melancholy episode; but the massacres at Jhansi, Delhi, and elsewhere, were scarcely behind that at Cawnpore in blood-thirstiness. Immediate and heroic efforts were made to

check and suppress the mutiny. Unfortunately the European force in the country was small compared with the numbers of the rebellious troops, but indomitable energy and valour made up for deficiency of numbers. The small force under Sir H. Lawrence defended themselves in Lucknow with invincible heroism until Sir H. Havelock, with a mere handful of men, captured Cawnpore, and fought his way to their relief, which he effected in conjunction with Sir James Outram, though the siege was not raised. Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde, being appointed commander-in-chief, arrived at Cawnpore, and in November advanced against Lucknow, stormed and captured the approaches, and opened a communication with Sir James Outram; the besieged and exhausted garrison, with many women and children, were then liberated and removed to Cawnpore; but the good and gallant Sir H. Havelock died on the 25th of the same month, November. Delhi was stormed and captured in September, and the king, being taken prisoner, was tried for treason, and banished to Rangoon for life. Sir Colin Campbell then matured his plans for effectually overpowering and suppressing the rest of the rebellious forces, and early in the following year, 1858, by a series of successful operations captured, dispersed, and reduced to submission the whole of the rebels in the disturbed districts, the rout of the Gwalior mutineers, the final recapture of Lucknow, and the storming of the fort of Gwalior and restoration of the Maharajah, who had remained faithful to the British power, being among the most prominent operations. The disadvantages of divided authority being now apparent, in 1858 the English parliament abrogated the rule of the East India Company altogether, and the supreme sovereignty of India became vested in the queen, the executive being placed in the hands of a secretary of state and council in London, and a governor-general and

council in Calcutta, as before stated. The general administration of the country has been revised and improved, and its material progress and prosperity enhanced by the change. After long negotiations active measures were taken against the Bhootas in 1865, to repress and punish their marauding propensities. As a consequence a part of Bhootan has been annexed to British territory, and the rulers reduced to submission.

INDIANOPOLIS [add.], a tn. U. States, cap. of Indiana, situated in the centre of the state, on the W. fork of White River, and at the terminus of no fewer than 8 railways, 103 m. N.W. Cincinnati. It stands in a fertile plain, and consists partly of streets which are parallel or cross at right angles, and partly of four long avenues, which traverse the place diagonally. These avenues radiate from a central square, in the middle of which there is a mound surrounded by a circular street, and planted with shady trees. Among the public buildings are 26 churches, a handsome state-house with a colonnade and a dome, a governor's residence, a court-house and county-jail, a Christian university accommodated in a handsome Gothic building, and open to both sexes; two female colleges, an hospital, an orphan asylum, and state-asylums for the deaf and dumb, the blind and the insane. The principal industrial establishments are brass and iron foundries, machine-shops, candle-works, woollen factories, factories for boilers, iron-railing, and ploughs, and a number of planing, flour, and saw mills. The river, which is navigable up to the town at high-water, is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. (1860), 18,611.

INDUSTRY VILLAGE, a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. co. Joliette, on the L'Assomption, and on the Industry and Rawdon railway, 37 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church and college, a convent, unlimited water-power, and a large trade in flour and timber. Pop. about 3000.

INGAL, a tn. Western Africa, 85 m. S.S.W. Agades; lat. $15^{\circ} 59' N.$; lon. $7^{\circ} 18' E.$ The inhabitants belong to the tribe of the Ighdalen, who speak a dialect of the Songhay, and possess much cattle, with which they supply the market of Agades. Some salt of good quality is obtained in the vicinity.—(Barth.)

INGERSOLL, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Oxford, on the Thames and on the Great Western railway, 80 m. S.W. Toronto. It possesses eight churches—two Wesleyan, two Baptist, a Church of England, a Free and a United Presbyterian, and a R. Catholic—a grammar and other schools, foundries and machine-works, and a large trade in wheat, flour, and sawn lumber. Pop. about 2800.

INKAN, or **INKANSK**, a vil. Russian empire, Manchooria, on the Silimji, an affluent of the Zeyer; lat. $53^{\circ} N.$; lon. $132^{\circ} E.$ Its fame as a place of trade is spread far and wide among the Tunguzians and even Daurians, the mountain tribes descending at certain seasons to barter their furs or other produce for necessaries supplied by Yakut traders, who come either direct from Yakutsk or by way of Udsk.

INNACONDAN, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 50 m. W.S.W. Guntoor. Its inhabitants carry on a considerable export trade in saltpetre, tobacco, ghee, cloths, and chillies. Earthquakes have been felt in the vicinity. Pop. 4261.

INSALAH, or **AIN SALAH**, a tn. N. Africa, Sahara, oasis of Tuat, cap. dist. Tidicult; lat. $28^{\circ} 42' N.$; lon. $0^{\circ} 43' E.$ It consists of 500 or 600 houses, and, though not surrounded by a wall, is defended by a castle. Within the town there is a copious spring, and towards the S. the sloping heights which overlook it are covered with orchards and date plantations; but on all other sides its existence is threatened by the sand, which, carried by the wind, is gathering in heaps up to the very walls of the houses. Almost all the houses belong to the Arab tribe of Onled Moktar, most of whom, however, prefer living outside in tents. A considerable trade is carried on by the inhabitants, particularly at the times when the pilgrims to or from Mecca pass through the place.

INVERCARGILL, a tn. and port, New Zealand, Middle Isl., cap. prov. Southland, l. bank of mouth of New River, upon a level site, 8 m. above the entrance. The port is capable of receiving steamers and vessels of moderate size, larger ships frequenting the great harbour of the Bluff, with which

it has railway communication, about 10 m. distant. The entrance of New River is somewhat difficult of passage, owing to the exposed and shifting nature of the bar and the channel within, as well as the rapid tides; so that vessels require a pilot. But the adjacent country is fertile, and



hence the colony is a progressing one. Sixty-seven vessels, of 25,263 tons, entered the port in 1862, the imports being valued at £239,371, and the exports at £20,097. Two or three houses marked the commencement of Invercargill in 1857, and in 1864 it was said to contain, with its suburbs, 2000 inhabitants.

INWALD, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, 27 m. S.W. Cracow; with 1300 inhabitants, who weave excellent drills.

IOWA [add.], a tn. U. States, Iowa, cap. co. Johnson, l. bank Iowa River, 80 m. above its mouth, and on the Chicago and Rock Island railway, 190 m. W. Chicago. It is pleasingly built on a succession of terraces rising from the banks of the river. The first terrace is laid out as a promenade; the third is crowned by a Doric edifice built of a finely variegated stone called 'bird's-eye marble.' This edifice was originally intended to be the capitol of the state; but, on the seat of government being transferred to Des Moines, it was appropriated to the state university founded in 1855. The other principal buildings are the court-house, the county offices, eight churches, a female collegiate institute, and asylums for the blind, and for the deaf and dumb. The principal industrial establishments are flour-mills. Pop. 5214.

IOWA, a riv. U. States, which rises in the state of its name, towards the S. frontiers of Minnesota, flows circuitously S.E., receiving numerous unimportant affluents, and, after a course of about 300 m., joins the Mississippi on its right bank, 30 m. above Burlington. It is navigable by small steamers to the town of Iowa, 80 m. from its mouth.

IPEK, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N. of Albania, eyalet Rum-ili, on the Bistritza or White Drin, 60 m. N.E. Scutari. It was formerly the residence of the Greek patriarch, and has a very pleasing appearance, most of the houses

having in front of them orchards and plantations of mulberry. Pop. 8000.

IRAPUATO, a tn. Mexico, state and 15 m. S. Guajuato. It contains amongst its public buildings a handsome nunnery and a Franciscan monastery. Attached to the latter is a richly-endowed Latin school. The inhabitants had once important manufactures, but now confine themselves almost entirely to agriculture. Pop. 13,000.

ITZMIQUILPAN, or **ITZMIQUILPAN**, a tn. Mexico, state and 72 m. N. by W. Mexico, r. bank Tula, in a beautiful but fertile mountain district at the height of 5400 ft. above the sea. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in raising grain, vegetables, and fruit, the climate bringing to perfection almost all the products of the temperate zone. Pop. nearly 10,000.

IROQUOIS, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Dundas, at the mouth of the Iroquois canal in the St. Lawrence, 90 m. S.W. Montreal; with a Wesleyan and an Episcopal Methodist church, and a grammar-school. It is a port of entry, is visited daily by steamers plying between Montreal, Kingston, and Hamilton, and carries on a considerable trade in flour. Pop. about 800.

ISAYE, or **ISÉ**, a tn. Western Africa, prov. Dalla, 170 m. S.S.E. Timbuktoo. It is a place of some importance, and consists, like most of the places in the district, of a nucleus of clay houses provided with a kind of square towers for granaries, and a suburb of cottages of thatchwork of great variety of shapes. The inhabitants are partly Songhay, partly Fellatah. The former are in poor circumstances; the latter, the dominant race, possess large herds of cattle and numerous flocks. The castellated mountains of Ilombori form a prominent object in the landscape of Isaye.

ISCHIA [add.], a tn. Italy, on the N.E. shore of the island of same name, near the N.W. entrance of the Gulf of Naples. It is an ancient place without walls, but defended by a castle, which is entered across a narrow causeway and a bridge, and consists chiefly of a long street, with a handsome market-place in its centre. It is the see of a bishop, whose palace is the only building within it of any note. It has a small harbour, which is tolerably well sheltered, and is visited by steamers of light draught. The castle has acquired notoriety, as the prison in whose dungeons the ex-king of Naples used to confine his victims, and subject them to the barbarous treatment which was effectually exposed a few years ago.

ISGE, or **ISSEGE**, a vil. Western Africa, country of the Marghi, at the W. foot of the Wandala Mountains, not far from the S. frontier of Bornou, to which it is nominally subject, 150 m. S.E. Birni. It consists of two large clusters of huts. The E. cluster spreads to some extent over the plain, which yields much corn and rich pasturage; the W. quarter, where the Bornou deputy resides, has in its vicinity a sacred grove of considerable circuit formed by magnificent trees, mostly of the ficus tribe, and surrounded with an earthen wall. It is much visited by the Marghi for the performance of pagan rites.

ISLA DEL REY, an isl. S. America, the largest of the Pearl group, situated on the E. side of the Bay of Panama, is about 15 m. long by 7 m. broad, and, though not very lofty, rises into several peaks, one of which is 600 ft. high. On its N. side stands San Miguel, the principal town of the Pearl group. It is badly situated, having no proper landing-place, but possesses a conspicuous church. The S. end of the island consists of a remarkable promontory which juts out into the sea, and is about 4 m. long by 1 m. wide. Immediately to the E. of the promontory, and sheltered by it, is the bay of St. Elmo, with convenient anchorage in all parts, and a fine stream of water falling into it.

ISLAMGURH, or **NOHUR**, a fort, India, on the S. frontier of Bhawalpoor, 65 m. N. Jessulmeer. It is a very ancient structure of small bricks, with ramparts varying in height from 30 to 50 ft., and inclosing an area of about 80 yards square. It is flanked by numerous bastions on its N. and E. faces, and has at its N.E. angle a high gateway covered by an outwork. Several sandhills, only a quarter of a mile distant, completely command it.

ISLAMNUGUR, **ISLAMGARH**, or **ISLAMAD**, a tn. India, territory and 5 m. N. Bhopal. It is situated in the fork formed by the confluence of the Bes and the Patra, which

supply water to a ditch built across the fork from the one bank to the other. The town and a stone-fort within it are thus surrounded by water, and completely insulated.

ISLE VERTE, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Temiscouata, r. bank St. Lawrence, 105 m. N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, a model school, and a large trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 3000.

ISMAIL [add.], a tn. Turkey in Europe, on the N. arm of the Danube, 35 m. E. Galatz. Before it was stormed and laid in ruins by Suwarow in 1789, it contained 30,000 inhabitants, and was one of the handsomest towns on the Danube. After it was ceded to Russia by the peace of Bucharest in 1812, it began gradually to rise from its ruins, and had acquired importance as a fortress, a naval station, and a centre of trade, when it returned to Turkey by the peace of Paris in 1856, being included in that portion of Bessarabia which, to the extent of 3280 sq. m., with a pop. of about 180,000, was withdrawn from Russia, and given back to Moldavia. It has important manufactures of leather, and carries on a very extensive trade in corn, wool, tallow, and hides. Along with the newly-erected town or suburb of Tutehkono, immediately to the E. of it, it contains 26,000 inhabitants.

ISNIK [add.], better known as **NICÆA** or **NICE**, where the celebrated council of that name was held, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, 60 m. S.E. Constantinople. It lies in a marshy plain surrounded by mulberry plantations, and a fine old wall, flanked by towers in a variety of styles, sometimes round, sometimes square or angular, according to the taste of the different Byzantine emperors who erected them. Embedded in the walls are numerous marble-blocks and other ancient fragments, some of them with interesting inscriptions. The inhabitants of the town and surrounding district find a ready market for their produce in Constantinople; but there is little appearance of activity within the place, except at the post station, which is situated in a small square adorned with a fountain, and constantly crowded with waggons and other conveyances preparing to pass along the great thoroughfare to or from the capital.

ISTLAN, or **IXTLAN**, a tn. Mexico, state and 40 m. N. Oajaca, in a mountainous district; with a considerable population of Creoles, a spacious market-place, and a number of excellent private and public buildings. Among the latter is a handsome church.

ITALY [add.] Through the Austro-Italian war of 1859, and the revolutionary actions in the minor Italian states, a United Kingdom of Italy was formed, with the king of Sardinia at its head, comprising the Sardinian States, Austrian Lombardy excepting a small part in the S.E. contiguous to the r. bank of the Po, the kingdom of Naples, the greatest part of the States of the Church, and all the Duchies; Nice, and Savoy, however, being severed and ceded to France. Until 1865 Turin was the capital of the kingdom, but in that year the seat of government was transferred to Florence, which thus obtained an accession of 20,000 inhabitants.

The fifty-nine provinces or departments into which the kingdom is divided are enumerated in the annexed table, together with the superficies and population. It will be seen that the population, amounting to 21,703,710 inhabitants, is very unequally distributed:—

Provinces and Prefectures.	Superficies in square chilos.	Population.	Population per square chilo.
1. Alessandria	5,052'95	637,629	126'10
2. Ancona	1,140'16	257,122	224'73
3. Aquila	6,544'44	339,555	51'87
4. Arezzo	3,300'20	222,654	67'28
5. Ascoli	2,095'79	202,398	96'57
6. Avellino	3,040'54	383,936	127'17
7. Bari	3,978'40	574,660	96'10
8. Benevento	1,153'38	288,260	205'68
9. Bergamo	2,587'83	346,550	133'91
10. Bologna	3,474'64	995,970	113'96
11. Brescia	4,867'22	475,945	97'76
12. Cagliari	13,529'92	363,212	26'84
13. Caldasinetta	3,885'45	184,592	47'50
14. Campobasso	4,946'06	366,905	74'18
15. Catania	4,325'64	408,637	94'44
16. Caserta	6,719'37	643,830	95'81
17. Catanzaro	3,951'36	401,016	101'48
18. Chieti	3,731'84	337,364	90'40
19. Como	2,467'07	454,651	184'32

Provinces and Prefectures.	Superficies in square chilos.	Population.	Population per square chilo.
20. Cozenza	7,398-51	475,759	64-30
21. Cremona	2,046-99	334,145	163-23
22. Cuneo	7,135-65	606,933	85-05
23. Ferrara	2,266-34	194,161	85-67
24. Firenze	5,818-35	701,702	120-60
25. Foggia	8,091-37	302,393	37-37
26. Fori	1,771-48	218,433	123-30
27. Genova	4,112-81	643,380	156-43
28. Girgenti	3,290-46	252,763	76-81
29. Grosseto	4,396-97	52,540	18-77
30. Lecce	8,588-72	448,465	49-88
31. Livorno	315-39	118,309	327-55
32. Lucca	1,450-34	242,542	167-23
33. Macerata	3,136-28	239,411	76-33
34. Massa	1,177-58	147,838	125-26
35. Messina	4,158-08	378,003	90-90
36. Milano	2,944-67	899,174	305-35
37. Modena	3,032-10	265,803	87-66
38. Napoli	1,250-50	877,120	730-62
39. Noto	3,730-84	253,664	68-17
40. Novara	6,498-08	573,392	88-24
41. Palermo	4,202-67	538,519	128-13
42. Parma	3,244-58	258,502	79-67
43. Pavia	3,936-86	410,146	123-28
44. Perugia	9,289-39	492,829	53-33
45. Pesaro	3,650-91	204,089	55-88
46. Piacenza	2,502-32	210,134	83-97
47. Pisa	3,052-37	235,613	75-54
48. Porto Maurizio	1,197-19	121,020	101-08
49. Potenza	11,524-80	320,789	45-13
50. Ravenna	1,864-23	206,018	110-51
51. Reggio (Cal.)	6,026-51	332,942	53-58
52. Reggio (Em.)	2,215-84	230,246	103-90
53. Salerno	5,865-30	577,589	98-47
54. Sassari	10,720-26	209,903	19-58
55. Siena	3,728-66	193,833	51-99
56. Sondrio	3,160-57	105,922	33-31
57. Teramo	9,347-68	240,035	71-70
58. Torino	8,789-69	924,209	105-14
59. Trapani	2,599-45	205,556	79-07
Total	255,617-29	21,703,710	84-90

The Lombard provinces contain the largest per-centage, and those of the island of Sardinia the smallest.

The whole superficies of the 59 departments contains 25,561,729 hectares, of which 3,969,279 are composed of mountains, rivers, roads, and cities.

The 21,592,450 hectares are divided as follows:—

Old Provinces	5,333,845	Romagna	963,135
Lombardy	1,650,948	Marches	924,575
Modena	488,176	Naples	6,255,320
Parma	525,320	Umbria	945,075
Tuscany	2,073,958	Sicily	2,402,098

And the number of proprietors is 4,153,645. About 6 hectares of land, therefore, may be apportioned to each.

The distribution of the proprietors and the population over the kingdom is as follows:—

Region.	Population.	Proprietors.
Old Provinces	4,079,678	1,000,000
Lombardy	3,027,018	521,900
Modena	643,887	95,000
Parma	468,636	80,000
Tuscany	1,792,243	133,850
Romagna	1,014,532	87,137
Marches	902,970	151,858
Umbria	492,829	83,900
Naples	7,061,952	1,400,000
Sicily	2,221,744	600,000

It appears, therefore, that the number of proprietors in Piedmont and Sicily is a little less than a fourth of the population; in Lombardy, Umbria, Parma, and Modena about a sixth part; in Tuscany and the Romagna three-tenths; in the Marches a ninth; and in Naples between a fourth and a fifth. Property, therefore, is most broken up in Piedmont, Sicily, and Naples; not so much so in Lombardy, the Emilia, and Umbria, and is very much concentrated in Tuscany and the Romagna.

The net income derived from the 21,572,450 hectares is calculated at 1,008,000,000 francs, which gives an average value of 51 francs 31 centimes per hectare.

The following is the value of land in the different parts of the kingdom:—

SUPP. IMP. GAZ.

Net Revenue, per hectare.		Net Revenue, per hectare.			
Fr.	c.	Fr.	c.		
Old Provinces	36	65	Romagna	57	10
Lombardy	89	58	Marches	43	26
Modena	62	47	Umbria	26	45
Parma	50	44	Naples	47	95
Tuscany	40	98	Sicily	41	63

Landed property pays taxes and imposts to the amount of 170,716,878 francs. Each hectare is therefore burdened with a tax of 7 francs 90 centimes. This sum is, however, an average; property in the different provinces paying according to the following rates:—

Per hectare.		Per hectare.			
Fr.	c.	Fr.	c.		
Piedmont	6	19	Romagna	14	22
Lombardy	21	61	Marches	6	24
Modena	11	4	Umbria	3	47
Parma	10	94	Naples	6	55
Tuscany	7	0	Sicily	4	95

The misgovernment and degradation of many parts of the country previous to the revolution render the amelioration of the social state of the people a work necessarily slow and laborious. Education has been promoted, and is extensively increasing. At the end of the year 1862 there were in the Old Provinces, Lombardy, the Emilia, Umbria, and the Marches, 15,213 elementary schools—9531 for boys, and 5682 for girls, besides 1002 evening schools and 319 asylums. Some provinces, as for instance Sicily, have doubled the number of their schools; others, as the Romagna, have tripled them. Yet 209 communes remain without boys' schools, and 1444 without schools for girls. The total number of scholars in 1864 exceeded 1,000,000, there having been an increase of 300,000 in one year. But still much remains to be done for public education. According to the census of 1864 there were 2,623,605 men and 1,260,640 women who could read and write; 893,588 men and women who could read only; and 7,889,238 men and 9,110,463 women, together 16,999,701, who could neither read nor write. Piedmont and the Basilicata occupied respectively the first and last places in education. The greatest eagerness is said to be manifested for instruction among the lower orders, and especially among the adult part of the population who are uneducated.

In 1861 there was extended to the whole of the kingdom the law which had, in the Sardinian states, since 1850 suppressed ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the privileges of the clergy, and under which a royal decree had in 1855 confiscated 2099 clerical establishments, with 7871 monks, nuns, and clergy, and an annual income of £145,640. In 1865 there were still in the kingdom 2382 religious houses, of which 1506 were for men and 876 for women. The number of 'religious' persons was 14,807 men and 14,184 women; together 28,991. Of these the Mendicant order numbered 8229. A project of law for the suppression of all religious houses throughout the kingdom was rejected by the chamber of deputies in 1865. A great part of the property previously confiscated from the monastic establishments has been devoted to the cause of public education, for which an additional sum of £600,000 annually is voted by the parliament.

In order to meet the large annual deficits in the public revenue the Italian government has had recourse to loans of considerable amount. With the same object the state railways were sold in 1864 for £8,000,000. The sale of other state property, including what were formerly ecclesiastical domains, valued at £16,920,000, is also proceeding gradually.

The material progress of the kingdom is manifested in the extension of the railway system. When the war of 1859 broke out there were only 1472 kilometres of railroad working; viz. in Piedmont, 807 kil.; Lombardy, 200 kil.; Emilia, 33 kil.; Tuscany, 308 kil.; and Naples, 124 kil. During the years 1860 and 1861, 753 kils. were opened, and at the beginning of 1864 about 3200 kils. were at work, and additional lines under construction. The position and configuration of the kingdom give advantages to the principal trunk lines for traffic from the east, and these lines will conduce greatly to the development of the internal resources of the country at the same time. Carriage roads also, in connection with the main lines of railway, have been constructed either at the expense of government or by the formation of companies for the purpose.

Commerce, &c.—The imports of the years 1861 and 1862 are specified in the following table:—

Articles.	1862.	1861.
Wine Litres	16,841,855	30,222,988
Brandy and Spirits Kilogrammes	10,971,081	12,161,479
Oils—Olive „	1,059,532	1,634,870
— Other „	4,663,048	5,540,044
Cocoa „	556,434	732,589
Coffee „	9,700,895	10,354,419
Pepper „	874,264	1,007,856
Sugars „	52,603,032	54,634,828
Chemical products „	7,737,925	7,151,027
Colours „	1,036,753	1,014,372
Dyes „	8,186,792	8,040,051
Wax „	729,158	837,333
Soap „	697,271	912,491
Oleaginous Seeds „	3,915,907	2,994,326
Cheese „	4,141,818	3,925,776
Fish—Stockfish „	8,611,753	2,150,206
— Other Dried Fish „	14,304,160	11,553,748
Cattle—Horses and Mules Number	9,745	6,175
— Oxen „	71,215	26,923
— Sheep „	27,885	3,205
Furs Kilogrammes	64,880	71,881
Hides—Raw „	5,432,790	8,273,252
— Tanned „	728,260	1,074,598
— Other Hides „	249,226	272,198
— Worked ditto „	53,269	81,997
Hemp and Flax „	1,135,751	624,461
Hempen and Flaxen Yarns „	1,793,913	1,927,456
Cloths of Hemp and Flax „	810,716	924,084
Other Hemp and Flax Manu- factured Articles „	369,239	165,967
Cotton in Wool „	4,044,202	12,611,273
Cotton Yarns „	5,482,117	11,897,525
Mixed Tissues of Cotton „	7,520,633	13,205,031
Other Cotton Manufactured Articles „	492,653	291,959
Wool „	3,960,230	8,919,792
Woollen Yarns „	215,050	164,833
Mixed Tissues of Wool „	2,903,578	3,674,047
Other Woollen Manufactured Articles „	441,536	432,382
Silks—Raw „	1,872,146	2,347,146
— Worked „	9,842	1,858
Mixed Tissues of Silk „	187,613	201,883
Silk Manufactures „	48,961	37,400
Grain (Corn and Wheat) Litres	321,955,456	228,825,417
Other Grain „	78,032,351	60,903,001
Pastes Kilogrammes	7,967,165	6,483,830
Flour „	119,740	133,068
Coal „	10,956,220	12,881,034
Wood for Fuel „	28,516,556	31,985,736
Wood (Cabinet-making) „	873,318	491,039
Wood for Furniture „	143,011	90,429
Working Utensils „	230,654	449,828
Paper—Different kinds of „	1,510,259	1,214,003
— Papering purposes „	180,479	194,200
Bound and Unbound Books „	427,807	313,751
Hardware „	1,719,743	1,488,636
Works of Fashion „	9,092	11,029
Machines Value	6,791,786	4,962,252
Cast Iron—Wrought Kilogrammes	22,730,023	36,824,283
— Unwrought „	5,881,587	6,011,455
— Rail Cushions „	2,616,610	8,102,639
Iron, Minerals of „	13,934,142	21,888,744
Iron—Pig „	37,711,636	30,503,162
— Rails „	11,880,938	18,054,559
— Wrought „	8,745,233	8,457,573
Copper & Brass—Unwrought „	1,038,927	1,538,200
— Wrought „	667,459	403,855
Lead—Unwrought „	2,313,459	7,384,099
— Wrought „	129,354	120,960
Sulphur „	1,349,156	1,271,322
Coal „	347,424,499	260,781,824
Earthenware—Clay „	1,374,653	1,823,163
— Porcelain „	423,072	375,091
Glass and Crystals „	5,950,854	6,284,930
Rags of all sorts „	1,337,047	3,300,811
Articles of Glass „	57,482	197,895

QUANTITIES of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED from the KINGDOM of ITALY in each of the Years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

Principal Articles.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Wine Litres	21,734,750	25,867,251	24,894,131
Oil—Olive Kilogr.	38,314,337	53,626,632	35,111,905
— Other Kinds „	105,970	271,622	337,651
Confectionery „	2,785	121,402	114,017
Manna „	214,622	264,764	359,973
Liquorice „	658,221	458,195	184,136
Lemon Peel „	20,279	126,951	30,809
Chemical Productions „	986,728	1,649,324	3,959,724
Salt—Marine „	61,581,996	64,268,184	116,769,706
— Mineral, &c. „	3,616,408	2,700,800	3,394,288
Dyeing Stuffs— Unground „	4,217,582	3,814,741	5,065,443
Ground „	20,674,498	18,669,398	21,095,929
Soap „	120,676	335,570	238,334
Soda „	2,421,169	620,598	1,045,044
Fruit „	52,651,549	44,989,403	75,093,710
Almonds—in Shell „	784,129	402,830	449,527
— Kernel „	2,246,575	1,505,136	3,625,344
Oleaginous Seeds „	9,434,602	11,445,743	10,060,169
Cheese „	2,242,145	1,266,334	2,303,264
Fish „	936,463	1,383,200	1,333,546
Horses No.	1,116	1,375	1,709
Cattle „	46,865	48,161	64,986
Sheep „	91,262	68,645	33,400
Skins—Raw Kilogr.	993,293	978,744	1,335,446
— Tanned „	269,123	151,902	161,224
Hempen Cords „	698,482	1,067,700	1,135,538
— Cloths „	539,125	613,264	706,217
Cotton—Yarn „	38,401	67,668	131,270
— Stuffs „	297,665	168,262	123,822
Silk—Raw „	1,789,085	2,047,899	2,540,489
— Thrown „	765,838	617,680	—
— Moresk „	959,160	1,072,968	1,462,498
— Tissues of „	75,856	43,817	42,036
Wheat Litres	50,261,544	20,625,887	21,091,875
Grain „	23,559,607	33,726,126	57,285,830
Rice Kilogr.	15,214,779	34,704,633	48,017,737
Pastes „	1,672,665	1,645,438	3,355,581
Charcoal „	32,676,771	34,547,800	38,242,232
Firewood „	41,304,540	13,894,749	14,050,727
Sugar „	1,161,971	602,914	646,573
Paper „	2,321,516	2,558,016	3,468,355
Books „	90,660	449,212	108,416
Rags, of all Kinds „	5,228,531	8,312,431	10,432,144
Bones „	2,392,060	4,894,450	5,804,739
Brass „	3,253,137	2,133,378	4,833,260
Lead „	14,304,976	9,752,182	6,991,334
Sulphur „	169,681,349	151,567,036	173,971,445
Common Pottery „	1,237,658	2,281,420	1,107,273

The exports from Italy to the United Kingdom in the years 1861–1864 were as follows:—

1861	£5,781,069
1862	5,103,320
1863	5,927,980
1864	5,673,534

In 1863 the special commerce amounted to—

Imports	£31,086,320
Exports	17,367,840
Transit	2,773,720

Total £51,227,880

being an increase of £2,958,400 over the previous year, 1862.

The shipping trade has greatly increased, as the following statistics of the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared at ports in Italy, from and to various countries (including Italian ports), in each of the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, will show:—

VESSELS ENTERED.

	ITALIAN.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
Sailing Vessels	(1861		(Not stated separately.)				
	1862	10,486	812,845	6,126	819,272	16,612	1,632,117
	1863	9,363	755,708	7,614	1,197,252	16,977	1,952,960
Steam Vessels	(1861		(Not stated separately.)				
	1862	738	143,062	2,838	1,067,278	3,576	1,210,340
	1863	1,111	203,144	3,395	1,350,021	4,506	1,553,165
Total	(1861	9,699	817,777	7,743	1,693,587	17,442	2,516,364
	1862	11,224	955,907	8,964	1,886,550	20,188	2,842,457
	1863	10,474	963,852	11,009	2,547,273	21,483	3,511,125

VESSELS CLEARED.

	ITALIAN.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
Sailing Vessels	(1861 1862 1863)	10,289 8,545	869,064 831,684	(Not stated separately.)		17,086 10,865	1,880,983 1,897,095
Steam Vessels	(1861 1862 1863)	716 1,102	132,251 205,160	(Not stated separately.)		3,418 4,188	1,078,403 1,378,161
Total	(1861 1862 1863)	9,332 10,997 10,647	880,061 1,002,215 1,086,844	7,934 9,507 10,406	1,688,956 1,957,171 2,238,412	17,266 20,504 21,053	2,569,017 2,959,886 3,275,256

The number of merchant vessels belonging to the kingdom at the beginning of 1864 was 10,264, of 660,622 tons.

The national debt of the kingdom, which has been consolidated by the unification of the public debts of the different Italian states, amounts to £152,699,000, bearing interest to the annual amount of £7,896,690. The items of the budgets of 1864 and 1865 are given thus:—

RECEIPTS.	1864.	1865.
	Francs.	Francs.
Land Tax	112,009,510	124,630,000
Tax on Movable Property	18,929,667	57,200,000
— Transfers	69,255,750	76,500,000
Customs, &c.	68,200,000	60,700,000
Octroi and other duties	22,825,197	32,000,000
Government Monopolies	111,300,000	96,200,000
Lottery	40,042,282	40,000,000
Rents of State Property	19,221,851	12,217,122
Railways	26,165,000	—
Post Office	15,000,000	13,500,000
Telegraphs	3,170,000	6,600,000
Dues on Deposits	582,116	12,962,282
Sale of Crown Lands	128,524,871	48,475,129
Miscellaneous	25,894,471	24,517,985
	646,118,715	625,502,518
EXPENDITURE.—Ordinary.		
Ministry of Finance	364,300,098	301,060,456
— Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs	29,561,305	29,355,599
— Foreign Affairs	3,317,014	3,660,114
— Public Instruction	14,691,866	13,666,459
— Interior	48,526,289	38,884,891
— Public Works	59,487,205	38,959,880
— War	191,613,175	185,054,575
— Marine	41,344,052	42,175,292
— Commerce and Agriculture	3,412,444	4,531,501
Total Ordinary	776,253,448	747,348,768
Extraordinary.		
Ministry of Finance	11,879,814	17,182,873
— Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs	1,114,000	830,000
— Foreign Affairs	159,500	175,972
— Public Instruction	977,021	647,316
— Interior	15,000,426	7,525,808
— Public Works	27,430,000	26,009,400
— War	42,921,725	25,393,230
— Marine	21,718,582	16,728,775
— Commerce and Agriculture	2,315,920	1,977,938
Total Extraordinary	124,106,987	106,470,267
Gross Total	880,360,435	853,819,035
Deficit	234,241,720	228,316,517

Reduced to pounds sterling the two budgets stand thus—

	1864.	1865.
Estimated Revenue	£25,844,749	£25,020,101
— Expenditure	35,214,417	34,152,761
Deficit	£9,369,668	£9,132,660

The actual revenue and expenditure for the two years 1862 and 1863 was as follows:—

	1862.	1863.
Revenue	£23,628,076	£23,486,566
Expenditure	39,023,703	38,519,788
Deficit	£15,395,627	£15,033,222

Army and Navy.—By a new organization of the army in 1865 it was to be composed of 189,541 men, and 19,027 horses, on a peace footing; and of 335,870 men, and 37,562 horses, on a war footing. The navy of the kingdom comprised in 1865, 98 steamers, of 20,760 horse-power, and 2160 guns; and 17 sailing vessels, with 279 guns; altogether 115 men-of-war, with 2439 guns. Among them were 5 iron-clad frigates; and 8 more iron-clad vessels were under construction. The navy was manned in 1865 by 10,927 sailors and 5880 marines.

Government and History.—The present constitution of Italy is an expansion of that of the former kingdom of Sardinia, which was promulgated in 1848, and is founded upon the model of England. According to the charter the executive power is exercised by the sovereign through responsible ministers. The legislative authority is vested in the king and parliament conjointly, the latter consisting of two chambers, an upper one—the Senate—composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and an unlimited number of members above the age of 40 years, nominated by the king; and a lower one—the Chamber of Deputies—the members of which must be 30 years of age, and are elected by the citizens who are upwards of 21 years old, and pay 40 lire, £1, 12s., in taxes annually. The duration of the parliament is five years, but the king has the power to dissolve it any time, but is bound to order a fresh election and convoke the new parliament within four months. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both houses, but have no vote unless they are members. The sittings of both chambers are public, and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members is present. The Chamber of Deputies had 443 members in 1862.

Austrian oppression in Lombardo-Venetia, the tyranny of the kings of Naples, and the misgovernment of the Papal States and of the Duchies, abetted by Austria, led to the eruption of 1859, when France, siding with Sardinia, drove the Austrians out of Lombardy, and the people of the Duchies rising against their tyrants expelled them, and by popular vote annexed themselves to Sardinia. The peace of Villafranca on July 11, 1859, after the battle of Solferino, besides the cession of Lombardy, stipulated for the restoration of the dual governments and the establishment of an Italian confederation, of which the Pope was to be the head. But the people willed it otherwise. The victorious career of Garibaldi dethroned the king of Naples, detached a large part of the States of the Church, and Sardinia in 1860 intervening to complete the revolution, the whole of Italy and Sicily, except the city of Rome and its vicinity, was combined in a united realm, which in 1861 was proclaimed as the kingdom of Italy, with Victor Emmanuel as its sovereign; the temporal power of the Pope being secured by French troops stationed in Rome. In the war which broke out in the spring of 1866 between Prussia and Italy combined and Austria, the Italian invasion of Venetia was repulsed in the battle of Custoza, but the Austrians suffering heavy reverses from the Prussians, Venetia was ceded to the emperor of France, by whom its destiny was put to the vote of its inhabitants. That vote was enthusiastically in favour of union with

Italy, with which the province has accordingly been incorporated.

ITAQUI, a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, on the Uruguay. It is a stirring little place, and carries on an active retail and general trade. The shops number about 50, and are well supplied, particularly with costly articles of female attire imported from Europe. At the little harbour in the Uruguay the principal article of export is maté, or Paraguay tea. Pop. 2000.

ITASCA [add.], a lake, U. States, Minnesota, lat. $47^{\circ} 10' N.$; lon. $95^{\circ} 54' W.$ It is a small but beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by hills and bordered by pines, and lies at the height of 1575 ft. above the sea, near the watershed between the Red River of the North and the streams which belong to the basin of the Mississippi. It was at one time supposed to be the true source of this mighty river; but recent explorations prove that it shares this honour with a number of other lakes situated in the same locality, and nearly on the same level. The principal feeder of the Itasca, and in some sense the remotest source of the Mississippi, is a small rivulet which rises among some hills a little to the

south; its outlet is a stream, which, as it quits it at its N. extremity, is about 10 ft. wide, and 12 to 18 inches deep.

ITURBIDE, a tn. Mexico, state Yucatan, 80 m. S. Merida. It is the southernmost of the civilized settlements in the country, and consists for the most part of houses built out of the remains of old Indian structures, many of which are still found in the district. Inhabitants chiefly Indians.

IVANOVO, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. N.N.E. Vladimir, circle Shuya. It is a well-built place, with straight and spacious streets; has seven churches, of which six are of stone; an industrial and two other schools, a cotton-mill, numerous cotton printfields, chemical works, and a machine-factory; and contains 8000 regular inhabitants, besides a large floating population.

IZZABAD, a vil. Persia, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Yezd. Like other places in the same plain, it is threatened with destruction from sand-drifts. On its S. side the gardens and houses have been buried for a space of 100 yards in breadth, and to the height of 15 to 20 ft. Houses having their roofs covered on one side with sand, are still occupied on the other side; but their doom is evidently sealed.

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

IN 1851 AND 1861.

ABBREVIATIONS.

c. city. tn. town. tns. township. v. village. vs. villages. p. parish. v.-p. village and parish. tn.-p. town and parish. isl. island. m. municip. bor. p. parl. bor. m. p. municip. and parl. bor. MARKET DAYS:—dy. daily; m. t. w. th. f. s. days of week. The names of parliamentary boroughs are printed in small capitals; thus, PAISLEY.

A—I

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Abbas, p.	Somer.	486	487	Abererch, p.	Carnar.	1,782	1,652	Addington, p.	Surrey	615	639
Abberley, p.	Worc.	695	692	Aberfeldy, v.	Perth	823	1,145	Bucks	71	111	
Abberton, p.	Essex	279	269	Aberffraw, tn.	Angles.	1,338	1,238	Addington (Great), p.	Northa.	270	307
Abberton, p.	Worc.	80	82	Aberfoil, p.	Perth	514	565	Addington (Little), p.	Northa.	299	337
Abbey, p.	Renfrew	28,549	29,687	Aberford, tn.-p.	York	996	1,009	Addle, p.	York	1,050	1,145
Abbey, v.	Tip.	926	806	Abergavenny, tu. }	Monm.	5,506	6,086	Addestrop, p.	Glouc.	196	184
Abbey, v.	Clare	1,002	887	<i>p. t. s.</i>				Addlethorpe, p.	Lincoln	288	302
Abbeycwmhir, p.	Radnor	568	537	Abergele, tn.-p. s.	Denbigh	3,307	3,308	Aderrig, p.	Dublin	100	134
Abbey Dore, p.	Heref.	588	551	Aberglwy, v. p.	Carmar.	2,325	2,197	Adisham, p.	Kent	401	492
Abbeyfeale, p.	Limer.	4,364	4,709	Aberhafesp, p.	Montg.	559	486	Adingfleet, p.	York	487	480
Abbeyfeale, tn.	Limer.	717	844	Aberlady, p.-v.	Had.	1,099	1,019	Adlington, tns.	Lancas.	1,090	1,975
Abbeygreen, v.	Lanark	...	494	Aberlennop, p.	Forfar	1,116	1,054	ADPAR, p.	Cardig.	...	1,473
Abbeygormagau, p.	Galway	2,047	1,598	Aberlunvey, p.	Brecon	...	132	Adstock, p.	Bucks	393	385
Abbey Holme, tu.	Cumb.	972	982	Aberlour, p.-v.	Banff	1,447	1,665	Advent, p.	Cornw.	252	208
Abbey Hulston, v.	Stafford	616	726	Abernant, p.	Carmar.	869	793	Adwell, p.	Oxford	75	68
Abbey Knockmoy p.	Stafford	2,547	2,549	Abernethy, v. p.	Perth	2,026	1,960	Adwick-le-Street, p.	York	480	440
Abbeylara, p.	Longf.	1,861	1,622	Abernethy, p.	Elg.-In.	1,871	1,928	Adwick-upon- } Dearn, p. }	York	...	226
Abbey-Leix, tu.-p.	Queen's	5,646	4,321	Aber-Perth, p.	Card.	514	454	Affane, p.	Waterf.	1,537	1,300
Abbey-Leix, tn. s.	Queen's	1,341	1,352	Aberuthven, v.	Perth	...	513	Aff-Puddle, p.	Dorset	488	455
Abbeymahon, p.	Cork	1,915	1,737	Aberweheler, tns.	Denbigh	503	430	Afton Bridgend, v.	Ayr	...	301
Abbeyshrule, p.	Longf.	890	747	Aberyst, p.	Perth	275	310	Agha, p.	Carlow	1,526	1,202
Abbey St. Batians p	Berw.	155	179	Aberystroth, p.	Monm.	...	16,055	Aghaboe, p.	Queen's	4,510	3,592
Abbeystrawry, p.	Cork	6,900	4,380	Aberystwith, h.	Card.	5,189	5,561	Aghabog, p.	Monag.	4,874	4,339
Abbots-Annie, p.	Hants	590	640	ABERYSTWITH, M. }	Card.	5,231	5,641	Aghaclogue, p.	Tip.	3,567	2,823
Abbotts-Bicking- } ton, p. }	Devon	80	71	<i>& P. m. s.</i>				Aghacrew, p.	Cork	323	282
Abbotts Bromley, p.	Stafford	1,563	1,538	ABINODON, M. & P. }	Berks	5,954	5,680	Aghacross, p.	Cork	75	67
Abbottsburry, p.	Dorset	1,077	1,089	<i>m. f.</i>				Aglada, p.	Cork	2,484	2,205
Abbotshall, p.	Fife	5,030	5,198	Abinger, p.	Surrey	870	906	Aghade, p.	Carlow	430	343
Abbotsham, p.	Devon	361	365	Abinghall, p.	Glouces.	242	228	Aghaderg, p.	Down	7,242	6,366
Abbotside (High), tns	York	588	552	Abington, p.	Northa.	164	164	Aghadobe, p.	Kerry	2,861	2,763
Abbots Kerswell, p.	Devon	460	437	Abington, p.	Li.-Tip.	6,146	5,246	Aghadown, p.	Cork	3,328	2,779
Abbots-Langley, p.-v	Herts	2,384	2,400	Abington (Great), p.	Camb.	331	330	Aghadowry, p.	Lond.	6,315	5,914
Abbots-Leigh, p.	Som.	348	366	Abington (Little), p.	Camb.	307	316	Aghagallon, p.	Antrim	3,214	3,348
Abbotsley, p.	Hunt.	453	486	Abington-in-the- } Clay, p. }	Camb.	238	228	Aghagower, p.	Mayo	6,511	5,968
Abbots-Morton, p.	Worc.	235	245	Ab-Kettleby, p.-tns.	Leices.	374	371	Aghalee, p.-v.	Antrim	1,280	1,381
Abdoston, p.	Hants	348	295	Abnoyne, p.	Leices.	374	371	Aghaloo, p.	Tyrone	6,722	6,011
Abdoston, p.	Stafford	591	593	Abnorpe, p.	Aberd	1,108	1,160	Aghalurcher, p.	Tr.-Fer	13,322	11,454
Abdie, p.	Fife	1,486	1,381	Abnorpe, p.-v.	Northa.	500	541	Aghamore, p.	Mayo	6,097	6,782
Abden, p.	Salop	179	170	Abny, p.	Lincoln	394	407	Aghanagh, p.	Sligo	1,880	1,755
Aber, p.-v.	Carnar.	543	582	Acastor-Malbis, p.	York	231	359	Aghanan, p.	King's	858	651
Aberaron, tn. s.	Cardig.	1,543	1,846	Acerington, tn.	Lanc.	8,108	13,872	Aghanloo, p.	Lond.	1,514	1,265
ABERAVON, tn.-p. M.	Glamor.	2,380	2,916	Achill, isl.-p.	Mayo	4,950	5,776	Aghanusuiii, p.	Donegal	1,158	991
<i>p.</i>	Glamor.	6,567	7,754	Achonry, p.-h.	Sligo	18,345	14,504	Agharra, p.	Longf.	529	417
Aberchirder, v.	Banff	1,066	1,273	Acklam (East), p.	York	781	774	Aghavallan, p.	Kerry	5,100	4,680
Abercorn, p.	Linlith.	977	965	Acklam (West), p.	York	110	108	Aghavea, p.	Fermh.	4,838	4,185
Aberdalgie, p.	Perth	343	295	Ackworth, p.	York	1,835	1,813	Aghavillar, p.	Kilkny.	1,170	856
Aberdare, p.	Glamor.	14,099	82,299	Acle, p.	Norfolk	...	926	Agher, p.	Meath	347	269
Aberdaron, p.	Carnar.	1,239	1,266	Acol, or Wood, p.	Kent	...	260	Aghern, p.	Cork	919	712
ABERDEEN, m. f.	Aberd.	53,808	54,376	Acomb, p.	York	979	1,034	Aghiar, p.	Galway	780	568
<i>p.</i>	Aberd.	71,973	73,805	Acomb (E. & W.), tns	North.	688	862	Aghinagh, p.	Cork	2,133	1,627
*Aberdeen—				Aconbury, p.	Heref.	141	183	Aghinacart, p.	Queen's	2,483	1,956
Old Macliar, p.	Aberd.	30,503	31,938	Acrose, p.	Kent	198	173	Aghnameadle, p.	Tip.	2,194	1,909
East, p.	Aberd.	5,403	5,182	Acton, v.-p.	Middle.	2,582	3,151	Aghnamullin, p.	Monag.	12,336	11,498
Greyfriars, p.	Aberd.	6,654	7,143	Acton, p.	Chester	2,165	3,125	Aghoura, p.	Kilkny.	1,721	1,404
North, p.	Aberd.	6,167	6,273	Acton, tns.	Chester	424	297	Aghowle, p.	Wick.	1,753	1,289
St. Clement's, p	Aberd.	7,466	7,623	Acton, p.	Suffolk	539	558	Agivey, p.	Lond.	794	708
South, p.	Aberd.	4,548	4,291	Acton-Beauchamp, p	Wores.	206	205	Aghish, p.	Mayo	9,135	5,995
West, p.	Aberd.	11,227	11,450	Acton-Burnell, v.-p.	Salop	416	861	Aghish, p.	Cork	1,717	1,432
Aberdorp, p.	Aberd.	1,857	1,997	Acton-Round, p.	Salop	168	173	Aghish, p.	Kerry	1,349	1,220
Aberdour, p.	Fife	1,945	1,874	Acton-Scott, p.	Salop	215	207	Aghish, v.-p.	Waterf.	2,769	2,205
Aberdour (New), v.	Aberd.	...	543	Acton-Turville, p.	Glouc.	...	310	Aghish-Cloghane, p.	Tip.	1,218	788
Aberedw, p.	Radnor	320	281	Adamstown, p.	Wexf.	1,846	1,488	Aghish-Cornick, p.	Limer.	429	416
				Adare, tn. s.	Limer.	...	816	Aghish-Drinagh, p.	Cork	590	546
				Adare, p.	Limer.	3,671	2,944	Aghish-Martin, p.	Kilkny.	458	381
				Adaboston, p.	Stafford	...	593	Aghis (St.), tn.-p. th	Cornw.	6,474	6,550
				Adderbury, p.	Oxford	2,310	2,146	Ahamlish, p.	Sligo	6,499	6,127
				Addergoole, p.	Galway	2,757	2,769	Ahaney, p.	Qu.-Kil.	1,812	1,302
				Addergoole, p.	Mayo	5,085	4,644	Ahacragh, p.	Galway	3,644	2,931
				Adderley, p.	Salop	5,353	428	Ahaghill, tn.	Antrim	508	728
				Addingham, p.	Cumb.	728	754	Ahaghill, p.	Antrim	8,599	9,133
				Addingham, p.	York	1,623	1,938	Aighton, h.	Lanc.	1,166	1,109
				Addington, p.-tns.	Kent	220	202	Aikton, p.	Cumb.	856	806

* In Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, and Perth, are included parishes which extend landward. In the alphabetical order of their respective names will be found the entire population of such parishes; while under the burghs so much only of the population is given as is comprised within the bounds.

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1851.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1851.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1851.
Ainderby-Steeple, p.	York	845	848	Allington, p.	Wilts	88	93	Andrew (St.), p.	Down	2,543	2,184
Ainstable, p.	Cumb.	524	542	Allington (East), p.	Devon	640	521	ANDREW (ST.), C. M. P.	Fife	4,730	5,141
Airdrie, tn. p. th.	Lanark	14,435	12,922	Allington (West), p.	Devon	1,008	925	"	Fife	5,107	5,176
Airlie, p.	Forfar	856	845	Allington (East), p.	Lincoln	280	...	Andrew (St.), p.	Fife	6,740	7,092
Airth, p.	Stirling	1,319	1,194	Allington (West), p.	Lincoln	136	410	Andrew (St.), p.	Guern.	1,204	1,049
Airth, v.	Stirling	...	466	Allithwaite (Up. & Lower), tns. }	Lancas.	1,634	1,662	Andrew (St.), II. }	Suffolk	565	515
Aiskew, tns.	York	720	759	Alloa, p.	Clack.	9,493	8,867	Andrew (St. Minor), p.	Glamor.	16	12
Aismunderby, tns.	York	607	620	Alloa, tn. v. s.	Clack.	6,676	6,425	Andrew (St. M.), p.	Orkney	1,712	1,681
Aisthorpe, p.	Lincoln	95	100	All Saints, p.	Suffolk	1,251	1,350	Andrew's (St.), p.	Dublin	...	6,906
Aithsting & Sand-sting, p.	Shetl.	2,603	2,670	All Saints, p.	Donegal	3,422	2,956	Andrew's (St.), }	Elgin	1,263	1,402
Aitkenhead, v.	Lanark	...	427	Allstonefield, p.	Stafford	4,523	4,117	Lhanbryde, p. }	Somer.	41	30
Akely, p.	Bucks	373	366	Alltnawr, p.	Brecon	43	45	Angersleigh, p.	Lancas.	...	31
Akenham, p.	Suffolk	131	94	Almely, p.	Heref.	638	637	Angerton, p.	Pemb.	437	512
Albans (St.), tn. M. S.	Herts	7,000	7,675	Almer, p.	Dorset	185	155	Angle, p.	Sussex	1,012	953
Alberbury, p.	Mo.-Sa.	1,743	1,918	Almondbank, v.-p.	Perth	...	386	Angmering, p.	Limer.	260	205
Albourne, p.	Sussex	937	341	Almondbury, v.-p.	York	41,804	42,859	Anghid, p.	Norfolk	167	142
Albrighton, p.	Salop	1,141	1,156	Almoritia, p.	Glouc.	1,680	1,864	Anmer, p.	Dublin	...	8,298
Alburgh, p.	Norf.	575	587	Almsford, p.	Westm.	527	386	Aun's (St.), p.	Down	2,558	2,439
Albury, p.	Oxford	234	183	Alne, p.	Somer.	296	306	Annaclon, p.	Leitrim	3,167	3,092
Albury, p.	Surrey	976	1,041	Alne (Great), p.	York	1,659	1,592	Annaduff, p.	Cavan	4,051	2,717
Albury, p.	Herts	...	700	Alness, p.	Warw.	391	347	Annageliffe, p.	Kerry	3,172	2,372
Alby, p.	Norf.	...	272	Alnham, p.	Ross	1,240	1,178	Annagh, p.	Cavan	9,102	8,297
Alcester, tn. p.	Warw.	2,378	2,128	Alnwick, tn.-p. s.	North.	291	295	Annagh, p.	Mayo	6,105	6,139
Alciston, p.	Sussex	257	220	Alnwick Lodge, v.	North.	7,319	7,350	Annaghclone, p.	Down	2,558	2,439
Alconbury, p.	Hunt.	967	909	Alphamstone, p.	Ayr	...	399	Annaghdown, p.	Galway	4,041	3,884
Alconbury-with-Weston, p.	Hunt.	516	561	Alpheton, p.	Suffolk	370	298	Annahilt, p.	Down	3,210	3,037
Aldate, St., p.	Ber.-Ox.	...	1,810	Alphington, p.	Devon	1,293	1,250	ANNAN, tn. M. Th. }	Dumf.	4,570	4,620
Aldbrough, tn. p. v. s.	Suffolk	1,627	1,721	Alpington, p.	Norfolk	204	208	"	Dumf.	3,426	3,473
Aldbrough, tn.-p.	Suffolk	2,438	2,279	Alresford (New) }	Hants	1,618	1,546	Annau, p.	Dumf.	5,848	5,761
Aldbrough, p.	Norf.	380	305	p.-tn. th.	Hants	523	526	Anne's (St.), Shan- } don, p.	Cork	26,522	27,174
Aldbourne, p.	Wilts	1,622	1,639	Alresford (Old), p.	Hants	458	248	Annsley, p.	Notts	383	288
Aldbrough, p.	York	1,115	1,095	Alresford, p.	Essex	1,649	1,633	Ansey, p.	Warw.	700	685
Aldbury, p.	Herts	820	848	Alrewas, p.	Stafford	501	540	Anstey, p.	Herts	465	473
Aldeby, p.	Norf.	554	557	Altcar, p.	Lancas.	1,382	1,389	Anstey, p.	Warw.	208	171
Aldenham, p.	Herts	1,656	1,769	Alterson, p.	Cornw.	430	386	Anstey, p.	Wilts	367	298
Alderbury, p.	Wilts	1,438	1,334	Althorne, p.	Essex	1,347	1,316	Anstey (East), p.	Devon	225	227
Alderford, p.	Norf.	41	29	Althorpe, p.	Lincoln	603	1,210	Anstey (West), p.	Devon	302	290
Alderley, p.	Glouc.	145	98	Altofts, tns.	York	3,538	3,769	Anston, p.	York	1,216	1,290
Alderley, d.	Chester	...	1,418	Alton, tn.-p. s.	Hants	...	2,250	Anstruther (Eas- } ter), tn.-p. M. & F. }	Fife	1,161	1,155
Aldermaston, p.	Berks	783	585	Alton, p.	Stafford	...	177	Anstruther (Wes- } ter), tn.-p. M. & F. }	Fife	443	438
Alderminster, p.	Worces.	522	520	Alton-Barnes, p.	Wilts	282	270	Anthony (St.), in }	Cornw.	...	262
Aldershott, p.	Hants	875	16,720	Alton-Pancras, p.	Dorset	4,488	6,628	Anthony (St.), in }	Cornw.	171	169
Aldersley, p.	Wilts	182	192	Altringham, tn. t.	Chester	3,204	3,283	Antony, p.	Norfolk	251	227
Alderton, p.	Northa.	139	131	Alva, p.	Stirling	...	3,147	Antrim, p.	Cornw.	3,201	3,887
Alderton, p.	Glouc.	486	487	Alva, tn.	Stirling	1,402	1,467	Antrim, tn. t.	Norfolk	5,074	4,659
Alderton, p.	Suffolk	630	634	Alvah, p.	Stirling	1,600	1,713	Anwoth, p.	Cornw.	2,722	2,138
Aldford, p.	Chester	835	731	Alvehurch, p.	Worces.	1,041	1,018	Apethorpe, p.	Lincoln	307	277
Aldham, p.	Suffolk	307	267	Alvey, p.-tns.	Salop	340	336	Apethorpe, p.	Kirkcu.	900	890
Aldham, p.	Essex	...	406	Alverdiscott, p.	Devon	16,908	22,653	Appleby, p.	Northa.	192	221
Aldingbourn, p.	Sussex	744	772	Alverstoke with Gosport, p.	Hants	6,068	6,645	Appleby, tn.-p. s.	Westml.	1,256	1,255
Aldingham (Upper and Lower), p. }	Lancas.	968	1,011	Alverthorpe with } Thornes, tns.	York	919	1010	Appleby, p.	Lincoln	481	579
Aldridge, p.	Kent	741	658	Alves, p.	Elgin	375	407	Appleby St. Law- } rence, p.	Westml.	1,181	1,070
Aldringham, p.	Stafford	2,174	2,254	Alvescot, p.	Oxford	...	267	Appelcross, p.	Ross	2,709	2,544
Aldrington, p.	Suffolk	467	471	Alveston, p.	Worces.	847	841	Appledon, tn. p.	Kent	621	640
Aldstone, p. s.	Sussex	9	7	Alveston, p.	Wilts	769	844	Appledram, p.	Sussex	150	120
Aldsworth, p.	Cumb.	6,816	6,404	Alveston, p.	Glouc.	344	344	Applegarth, p.	Dumf.	918	935
Aldwinkle (All Saints), (All Saints), (St. Peter's), p.	Glouc.	379	430	Alveton, or Alton, p.	Warw.	2,326	2,250	Applethar, p. v.	Hants	318	284
Aldwinkle (St. Peter's), p.	Northa.	308	364	Alvie, p.	Stafford	914	833	Applethorpe, p.	Notts	1,092	1,142
Aldworth, p.	Northa.	232	222	Alvingham, p.	Invern.	317	350	Appleton, p.	Berks	540	540
Alexandria, tn.	Northa.	317	275	Alvington, p.	Lincoln	370	369	Appleton-le-Street, } Wiske, p.	York	942	987
Alexandra, tn.	Dumb.	3,781	4,242	Alwalton, p.	Glouc.	332	342	Arbriol, p.	Forfar	990	960
Alexton, p.	Leices.	...	67	Alwington, p.	Hunt.	374	359	Arboe, p.	Lon.-Ty	6,773	6,263
Alford, p.	Surrey	439	535	Alwyn, p.	Devon	...	3,207	Arborfield, p.	Derks	8,302	8,143
Alford, p. s.	Norf.	1,143	1,264	Alyth, tn.-p. t.	North.	5,813	5,949	ARBROATH, tn. M. P.	Forfar	16,986	17,593
Alford, p.-tns. th.	Lincoln	2,262	2,828	Ambleby, p.	Pa.-For.	3,152	3,422	Arbroath, p.	Forfar	10,030	9,847
Alford, p.	Somer.	94	109	Ambleside, tns. v.	Sussex	671	650	Arbutnot, p.	Kincar.	1,002	932
Alfreton, tn. p. m. f.	Derby	8,926	11,549	Ambroston, p.	Westml.	1,592	1,603	Arday, v.-p.	Longf.	2,694	2,540
Alfriston, p.	Sussex	576	522	Ambrosden, p.	Pemb.	598	524	Arday, p.	Cork	1,616	1,227
Algarkirk, p.	Lincoln	343	333	Ambroston, p.	Oxford	937	871	Arday, p.	Limer.	1,751	1,778
Alkborough, p.	Lincoln	468	497	Ambroston, p.	Oxford	876	519	Arday, p.	Mayo	1,497	1,283
Alkerton, p.	Oxford	190	194	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Meath	1,371	1,152
Alkham, p.	Kent	494	520	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, tn.	Limer.	...	306
Alkmund (St.), p.	Derby	...	13,582	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Limer.	1,357	1,176
Alcannings, p.	Wilts	1,109	1,013	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Wexford	651	754
Allen (St.), p.	Cornw.	790	687	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Wexford	2,785	2,081
Alendale, tn.-p.	North.	6,383	6,401	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Wexford	276	189
Alensmore, p.	Heref.	617	612	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Limer.	698	529
Alenton, p.-tns.	North.	853	812	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Roscom.	5,168	5,334
Aller, v.-p.	Somer.	552	518	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Meath	1,111	870
Allerstone, p.	York	450	413	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Wexford	917	804
Allerthorpe, p.	York	209	205	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Argyle	1,525	1,381
Allerton, tns.	York	2,041	2,014	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Nairn	1,278	1,330
Allerton Chapel, p.	Somer.	294	292	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Roscom.	1,471	1,650
Allerton Maule- } verer, p.	York	344	283	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Antrim	1,675	1,650
Allesley, p.	Warw.	916	974	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Wexford	884	680
Allestree, p.	Derby	557	529	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Wexford	884	680
Allexton, p.	Leices.	78	67	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Wexford	884	680
Alhallowas, p.	Cumb.	255	256	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Wexford	884	680
Alhallowas (Hoo), p.	Kent	261	236	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Wexford	884	680
Alhallowas, p.	Berks	...	139	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Wexford	884	680
Allington, p.	Dorset	1,748	1,915	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Wexford	884	680
Allington, tns.	Denbigh	863	889	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Wexford	884	680
Allington, p.	Kent	51	66	Ambroston, p.	Wexford	876	519	Arday, p.	Wexford	884	680

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1861.
Ardaroney, p.	Tip.	1,028	922	Ashampstead, p.	Berks	439	385	Askham (Richard), p	York	229	235
Ardea, p.	Queen's	4,994	3,203	Ashmore, tn.-p. s.	Derby	5,087	5,078	Askrigg, tn.	York	633	...
Ardea, tu. t.	Louth	2,752	2,580	Ashbottle, p.	Somer.	552	525	Aslackby, p.	Lincoln	492	534
Ardee, p.	Kilkiny	5,944	4,273	Ashburnham, p.	Sussex	865	844	Aslacton, p.	Norfolk	412	356
Arderby, p.	Invern.	259	237	ASHBURTON, tn.-p. t.	Devon	3,432	3,062	Aspall, p.	Suffolk	143	156
Ardesier, p.	Kerry	1,337	1,239	Ashbury, p.	Berks	76	80	Aspatria, p.-tns. th.	Cumb.	2,246	2,905
Ardfert, tn.-p. th.	Cork	3,191	3,234	Ashby, p.	Norfolk	736	742	Aspeden, p.	Herts	508	577
Ardfild, p.	Tip.	1,286	1,229	Ashby-with-Oby, p.	Norfolk	249	257	Aspley-Guise, p.	Bedford	1,303	1,437
Ardfinnan, tn. p.	Down	777	605	Ashby, p.	Suffolk	98	96	Assey, p.	Meath	106	136
Ardglass, p.	Down	1,298	1,065	Ashby (Canons), p.	Northa.	50	70	Assington, p.	Suffolk	776	747
Ardglass, tn.	Sussex	974	774	Ashby (Castle), p.	Northa.	229	220	Assynb, p.	Suther.	2,989	3,178
Ardingley, p.	Berks	666	626	Ashby (Cold), p.	Northa.	219	183	Astbury, p.	Chester	16,501	19,351
Ardington, p.	Down	375	354	Ashby-with-Fenby p	Northa.	467	446	Asterby, p.	Lincoln	313	304
Ardeen, p.	Kildare	1,921	1,712	Ashby-Folville, p.	Leices.	244	274	Asthall, p.	Oxford	383	424
Arduill, p.	Essex	822	646	Ashby - de - la -	Leices.	495	450	Astley, p.	Warw.	341	332
Arvilleigh, p.	Oxford	1,737	1,582	Launde, p. }	Leices.	170	176	Astley, p.	Worce.	882	864
Arvley, p.	Tip.	152	169	Ashby-Magna, p.	Leices.	323	315	Astley (Abbots), p.	Salop	684	668
Ardmayle, p.	Waterf.	1,207	910	Ashby-Mears, p.	Northa.	439	525	Aston, tn.-p.	Warw.	61,281	94,995
Ardmore, p.	Waterf.	5,677	4,306	Ashby, by Partney, p	Lincoln	162	148	Aston, p.	Herts	47	34
Ardmore, tn.	Meath	...	729	Ashby-Parva, p.	Leices.	173	160	Aston, p.	York	626	639
Ardmulchan, p.	Cork	3,217	2,223	Ashby-Puerorun, p.	Lincoln	137	149	Aston (Abbots), p.	Bucks	901	1,032
Ardnageehy, p.	Inv. & Ar	5,446	4,700	Ashby (St. Leger), p.	Northa.	264	300	Aston (Black), p.	Glouc.	343	311
Ardnurchan, p.	Ki. We.	2,504	1,740	Ashby (West), p.	Lincoln	515	526	Aston (Botterell), p.	Warw.	310	325
Ardnurcher, p.	Perth	1,351	1,418	Ashby - de - la -	Leices.	6,230	6,958	Aston (Cantlow), p.	Bucks	1,560	1,711
Ardoch, p.	Wickl.	1,086	67	Zouch, tn.-p. s. }	Leices.	539	771	Aston (Clintow), p.	Warw.	1,111	1,055
Ardayne, p.	Down	918	742	Ashchurch, p.	Devon	242	212	Aston (Clintow), p.	Glouc.	1,297	1,228
Ardaypatrick, p.	Galway	2,387	2,360	Ashcombe, p.	Somer.	859	817	Aston (Clintow), p.	Leices.	2,028	1,946
Arday, p.	Kildare	194	175	Ashcott, p.	Essex	1,238	1,235	Aston (Flamville), p.	Herts	636	568
Arday, v.	Argyle	...	902	Ashdon, p.	Hants	173	145	Aston Ingham, p.	Oxford	801	296
Arday, v.	Carlow	424	352	Ash, p.	Essex	190	212	Aston (North), p.	Oxford	901	884
Arday, v.	Ayr	2,071	2,806	Asheldam, p.	Essex	340	344	Aston (North), p.	Bucks	88	59
Arday, v.	Ayr	5,581	6,776	Ash, p.	Essex	340	344	Aston (Sandford), p.	Glouc.	89	105
Arday, v.	Meath	304	300	Ashfield, p.	Bucks	290	325	Aston (Somerville), p	Oxford	702	736
Arday, v.	Cork	154	145	Ashfield (Great), p.	Suffolk	327	306	Aston (Steeple), p.	Oxford	363	395
Arday, v.	York	1,528	1,772	Ashford, tn. p. t.	Kent	5,007	6,950	Aston (Tirrold), p.	Berks	1,814	551
Arday (East), p.	York	888	1,068	Ashford, tn. p.	Derly	777	829	Aston (Trent), p.	Derby	254	221
Arday (West), p.	York	1,429	1,646	Ashford, p.	Devon	191	157	Aston-le-Walls, p.	Northa.	254	221
Arday, p.	Tyrene	15,199	13,629	Ashford, p.	Middle.	497	784	Aston-le-Walls, p.	Worce.	356	353
Arday, p.	Lancas.	15,777	21,757	Ashford (Bowder), p.	Salop	102	106	Astwick, p.	Bedford	81	64
Arday, p.	Worce.	467	564	Ashford (Carbonell) p.	Salop	290	282	Astwood, p.	Bucks	268	247
Arday, p.	York	40	27	Ashfordby, p.	Leices.	527	485	Aswardby, p.	Lincoln	167	128
Arday, p.	Cardig.	839	882	Ashill, p.	Norfolk	696	696	Ashwardby, p.	Lincoln	67	68
Arday, p.	York	1,283	1,147	Ashill, p.	Somer.	464	445	Asham, p.	Salop	462	406
Arday, p.	Essex	542	506	Ashington, p.	Essex	99	99	Asham (St.), p.	Glamor.	376	357
Arday, p.	Wickl.	3,300	4,760	Ashington, p.	Somer.	80	57	Ashatell, p.	Tip.	4,419	2,647
Arday, p.	Wickl.	6,122	6,257	Ashington, p.	Sussex	...	234	Ashatell, p.	Meath	4,117	3,223
Arday, p.	York	1,105	1,090	Ashirk, p.	Rox. Sel.	578	578	Ashatell, p.	Meath	1,204	95
Arday, p.	Cumb.	643	1,550	Ashleworth, p.	Glouc.	590	547	Ashatell, p.	Dorset	...	...
Arday, p.	Warw.	273	230	Ashley, p.	Northa.	348	348	Ashatell, p.	Suffolk	117	115
Arday (Upper), p.	Stafford	678	886	Ashley, p.	Stafford	896	870	Ashatell, p.	Had.	971	902
Arday, p.	Glouc.	737	693	Ashley, p.	Hants	98	104	Ashatell, p.	Galway	4,505	3,881
Arday, p.	Devon	209	219	Ashley, p.	Hants	84	90	Ashatell, p.	Galway	1,487	1,283
Arday, p.	Sussex	614	623	Ashley, p.	Wilt.	84	90	Ashatell, p.	Devon	599	598
Arday, p.	Bedford	1,095	1,401	Ashmanhaugh, p.	Norfolk	150	136	Ashatell, p.	Warw.	3,819	3,877
Arday, p.	Linlith.	...	2,504	Ashmansworth, p.	Hants	239	201	Ashatell, p.	Warw.	107	90
ARMAGH, m. v. s.	Armagh	8,849	8,801	Ashmore, p.	Dorset	237	254	Ashatell, p.	Lancas.	...	2,692
Armagh, p.	Armagh	11,525	10,975	Asholt, p.	Somer.	199	181	Ashatell, p.	Limer.	1,068	954
Armagh, p.	Norfolk	86	75	Ashove, tn. p.	Derby	3,111	3,286	Ashatell, p.	Gal. Ro.	3,184	2,708
Armitage, p.	Stafford	1,014	937	Ashow, p.	Warw.	150	149	Ashatell, p.	Wes. Ro.	6,218	6,227
Armitage, p.	York	6,190	6,734	Ashperton, p.	Derf.	617	584	Ashatell, p.	Meath	888	6,353
Armitage, p.	York	1,994	1,946	Ashprington, p.	Herts	609	537	Ashatell, p.	Limer.	977	800
Armitage, p.	York	431	424	Ash-Priors, p.	Somer.	227	207	Ashatell, p.	Tip.	142	91
Armitage, p.	York	...	326	Ashreigney, p.	Devon	989	842	Ashatell, p.	Cork	1,576	1,287
Armitage, p.	York	717	740	Ashstead, p.	Surrey	684	729	Ashatell, p.	Kildare	2,180	4,124
Armitage, p.	Dorset	133	139	Ashton, p.	Devon	360	347	Ashatell, p.	Queen's	719	553
Armitage, p.	Leices.	567	578	Ashton, p.	Northa.	383	374	Ashatell, p.	Notts	1,030	1,110
Armitage, p.	Pe.-Fife	689	705	Ashton (Cold), p.	Glouc.	479	508	Ashatell, p.	York	4,873	7,404
Arnold, v.-p.	Notts	4,704	4,642	Ashton (Keynes), p.	Wilt.	1,365	1,382	Ashatell, p.	York	4,873	7,404
Arnold, p.	Bute	5,947	5,588	Ashton (Long), v.-p.	Somer.	1,921	2,000	Ashatell, p.	York	4,873	7,404
Arnold, p.	Hants	1,902	1,880	Ashton - under -	Glouc.	...	411	Ashatell, p.	Norfolk	2,324	2,221
Arnold, p.	Camb.	311	302	Hill, p.	...	...	411	Ashatell, p.	Norfolk	100	93
Arnold, p.	Dumb.	562	629	Ashton - under -	Lancas.	56,959	60,801	Ashatell, p.	Mayo	2,431	2,816
Arnold, p.	Warw.	641	590	Lyne, p.	Lancas.	30,676	34,886	Ashatell, p.	York	324	319
Arnold, p.	Dublin	354	310	ASHTON - UNDER -	Lancas.	29,791	33,917	Anbourne, p.-tns.	Lincoln	365	376
Arnold, p.	Northa.	267	275	LYNE, M.	Lancas.	5,679	10,181	Auchincruin, v.	Kirkcud.	...	390
Arnold, p.	Cumb.	3,088	3,714	ASHTON - UNDER -	Lancas.	29,791	33,917	Auchinblae, v.	Kinear.	...	570
Arnold, p.	Renf.	...	474	ASHTON - in - Mac -	Lancas.	5,679	10,181	Auchinblae, v.	Aber.	1,369	1,593
Arnold, p.	Middle.	...	2,168	kerfield, p.	Lancas.	5,679	10,181	Auchinblae, v.	Aber.	1,369	1,593
Arnold, p.	Middle.	...	2,168	Ashton-upon-Mer-	Chester	2,894	4,507	Auchinblae, v.	Lanark	...	744
Artramon, p.	Wexford	737	515	sey, p.	Wilt.	1,857	1,707	Auchinblae, v.	Lanark	...	716
Artramon, p.	Ty. Lo.	10,283	10,258	Ashton (Steeple),	Wilt.	1,857	1,707	Auchinblae, v.	Ayr	3,697	4,213
ARUNDEL, tn.-p. M. P. t.	Sussex	2,748	2,498	p.-tns.	Wilt.	1,857	1,707	Auchinblae, v.	Ayr	...	1,053
Arvagh, tn.	Cavan	...	608	Ashurst, p.	Kent	241	247	Auchinblae, v.	Forfar	...	400
Arvagh, p.	Monm.	432	379	Ashurst, p.	Sussex	441	374	Auchinblae, v.	Perth	4,160	4,208
Arvagh, p.	Flint	2,041	2,003	Ashwater, p.	Devon	903	803	Auchinblae, v.	Perth	2,520	2,844
Asaph (St.), c. p. s.	Flint	3,576	3,592	Ashwell, p.-v.	Herts	1,425	1,567	Auchinblae, v.	Fife	3,210	3,457
Asaph (St.), p.	Westml.	412	440	Ashwell, p.	Rutland	267	296	Auchinblae, v.	Perth	3,232	2,562
Asaph, p.	Oxford	456	458	Ashwell (Thorpe), p.	Norfolk	467	409	Auchinblae, v.	Forfar	686	706
Ascot - under -	Wychwood, p. }	...	...	Ashwick, p.	Somer.	848	778	Auchinblae, v.	Aber.	1,837	2,010
Asgarby, p.	Lincoln	91	80	Ashwick, p.	Norfolk	99	108	Auchinblae, v.	Fife	3,704	3,285
Asgarby (nr. Slea-)	Lincoln	97	83	Askeaton, p.	Limer.	3,990	2,736	Auchinblae, v.	Fife	2,673	1,215
Asgarby (nr. Slea-)	Lincoln	97	83	Askeaton, tn. t.	Limer.	1,957	1,637	Auchinblae, v.	Fife	517	609
Ash (near Sand-)	Kent	2,090	2,039	Askerswell, p.	Dorset	224	223	Auchinblae, v.	Durham	22,638	32,111
Ash (next Ridley), p.	Kent	702	587	Askham, p.	Westml.	616	593	Auchinblae, v.	Durham	2,303	2,581
Ash, p.	Surrey	2,630	4,164	Askham, p.	Notts	401	287	Auchinblae, v.	Chester	2,870	2,287
Ash (Bocking), p.	Suffolk	314	324	Askham (Bryan), }	York	350	362	Auchinblae, v.	Stafford	5,180	6,494
				p.-tns.							

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Audoen's (St.), p.	Dublin	...	4,297	Bainton (St. An-)	York	469	465	Ballyboggan, p.	Meath	1,010	820
Auger, tn.	Tyrone	614	494	Bainton (St. Mary), p.	Northa.	202	217	Ballyboghil, p.	Dublin	463	364
Aughnacloy, tn. w.	Tyrone	1,703	1,532	Bakewell, p.	Derby	9,897	11,254	Ballybought, p.	Kildare	155	120
Aughnish, p.	Donegal	4,011	3,513	Bakewell, tn. f.	Derby	2,217	2,704	Ballyboy, p.-tn.	King's	3,367	2,687
Aughrim, p.	Roscom.	2,436	2,063	Bala, tn. s.	Merion.	1,255	...	Ballyboys, p.	Louth	647	681
Aughrim, tn.	Galway	430	383	Balla, tn. s.	Ross Cro	...	413	Ballybrackan, p.	Kildare	...	1,075
Aughrim, p.	Galway	...	1,072	Balla, v.	Dublin	2,310	2,258	Ballybracken, p.	Limer.	926	555
Aughton, p.	York	...	633	Balbrigan, tn. m. s.	Dublin	851	880	Ballybrazil, p.	Wexford	494	247
Aughton, p.	Lancas.	1,655	1,870	Balcombe, p.	Sussex	801	718	Ballybrennan, p.	Wexford	215	209
Auldearn, p.-v.	Nairn	1,480	1,328	Baldernock, p.	Stirling	1,048	987	Ballybrood, p.	Limer.	697	711
Ault-Hucknall, p.	Derby	690	686	Balderton, p.	Notts	1,920	1,974	Ballybur, p.	Kilkny.	135	92
Aunby, p.	Lincoln	133	140	Baldock, p.-tn. th.	Herts	351	342	Ballyburley, p.	King's	1,209	1,015
Austell (St.), p.	Cornw.	10,750	11,893	Baldon-Marsh, p.	Oxford	290	260	Ballycahane, p.	Limer.	711	578
Austell (St.), tn. f.	Cornw.	3,565	3,825	Baldon-Toot, p.	Oxford	93	67	Ballycahill, p.	Tip.	1,196	859
Austrey, p.	Warw.	555	557	Baldongan, p.	Dublin	1,131	974	Ballycahan, p.	Kilkny.	1,318	1,007
Authorpe, p.	Lincoln	...	134	Baldoyle, v.-p.	Dublin	234	227	Ballycarney, v.-p.	Wexford	1,036	873
Avebury, v.-p.	Wilts	768	725	Bale, p.	Norfolk	...	510	Ballycastle, tn. t.	Wexford	1,548	1,253
Aveley, p.	Essex	811	930	Balerno, v.	Edin.	122	95	Ballycastle, tn. t.	Antrim	1,669	1,626
Avenbury, p.	Heref.	354	371	Balfeghan, p.	Meath	1,900	1,517	Ballycastle, tn. t.	Mayo	372	412
Avening, p.	Glouc.	267	237	Balfroun, tn.-p.	Stirling	523	405	Ballyclare, tn.	Antrim	940	905
Averham, p.	Notts	...	2,070	Balfrofin, p.	Dublin	1,272	1,165	Ballyclerahan, tn.-p.	Tip.	600	493
Aveton-Gifford, p.	Devon	976	839	Balla, p.	Mayo	...	1,105	Ballyclog, p.	Tyrone	1,987	1,765
Avington, p.	Berks	97	104	Balla, tn. t.	Mayo	1,197	1,583	Ballyclogh, p.-tn.	Cork	2,440	2,051
Avington, p.	Hants	176	162	Ballaghadereen, tn.	Mayo	238	219	Ballyclug, p.	Antrim	3,912	4,691
Avonch, v.-p.	Ross	2,029	1,788	Ballaghmoon, p.	Kildare	1,801	1,433	Ballycommon, p.	King's	844	656
Avondale, p.	Lanark	6,451	6,125	Ballantrae, p.	Ayr	...	557	Ballyconnell, tn.	Cavan	...	374
Avon-Dasset, p.	Warw.	307	280	Ballantrae, v.	Ayr	...	458	Ballyconnick, p.	Wexford	465	369
Awliscombe, p.	Devon	...	579	Ballater, v.	Aber.	...	362	Ballyconry, p.	Kerry	371	299
Awre, p.-v.	Glouc.	1,512	1,526	Ballaugh, p.-v.	Is. Man	1,392	1,228	Ballycor, p.	Antrim	2,202	1,958
Axbridge, tn. p. s.	Somer.	939	799	Ballea, p.	Down	1,613	1,473	Ballycotog, tn.	Cork	...	364
Axminster, tn. p. s.	Devon	2,769	2,918	Balleen, p.	Kilkny.	535	419	Ballycrotte, tn.	Carlow	33	16
Axmouth, p.	Devon	680	662	Ballina, tn.	Mayo	6,569	5,419	Ballycutter, p.	Down	1,831	1,571
Aycliffe (Great), p.	Durham	1,366	1,458	Ballina, tn.	Tip.-Cl.	...	1,677	Ballycurrany, p.	Cork	773	590
Aylesbear, p.	Devon	953	1,079	Ballinaboy, p.	Cork	2,858	1,390	Ballydehob, tn.	Cork	...	648
Aylesbury, p.	Bucks	6,081	6,168	Ballinacarrig, p.	Carlow	824	507	Ballydehoer, p.	Cork	851	626
AYLESBURY, p. s.	Bucks	26,794	27,090	Ballinacloy, p.	Tip.	774	568	Ballydehob, p.	Cork	635	548
Aylesby, p.	Lincoln	172	130	Ballinacloy, p.	Limer.	496	389	Ballyduff, tn.-p.	Kerry	702	337
Aylesford, v.-p.	Kent	1,487	2,057	Ballinacor, p.	Wickl.	1,175	772	Ballyellin, tn. p.	Carlow	1,355	1,121
Aylesstone, p.	Leices.	668	575	Ballinacourty, p.	Galway	2,035	1,702	Ballyellan, tn.	Roscom.	...	338
Aylmerton, p.	Norfolk	290	250	Ballinadee, p.	Cork	1,698	1,427	Ballyferd, p.	Cork	743	578
Aylsham, tn. p. t.	Norfolk	2,741	2,623	Ballinadrinna, p.	Kildare	1,174	843	Ballyfermot, p.	Dublin	340	231
Aylton, p.	Heref.	93	89	Ballinafad, p.	Kildare	789	745	Ballyfoyle, p.	Cork	790	791
Aymestrey, p.	Heref.	835	855	Ballinahaglish, p.	Mayo	3,393	3,572	Ballygarth, p.	Meath	87	78
Ayuh, p.	Northa.	611	595	Ballinakill, tn. s.	Queen's	1,109	914	Ballygabban, tn. f.	Tyrone	768	680
Ayott (St. Law-)	Herts	147	122	Ballinakill, p.	Ga.-Ros.	3,685	3,065	Ballygablon, p.	Tip.	793	681
rence), p.	Herts	232	234	Ballinakill, p.	Ga.-Ros.	9,201	7,753	Ballygriffin, p.	Tip.	759	549
Ayott (St. Peter), p.	Herts	9,115	9,308	Ballinakill, p.	Ga.-Ros.	4,808	4,587	Ballygunner, p.	Waterf.	656	547
Ayr, p.	Ayr	9,110	8,222	Ballinakill, p.	Sligo	1,232	1,231	Ballygurrim, p.	Kilkny.	548	386
AYR, m. t. f.	Ayr	17,624	18,573	Ballinakilty, p.	Galway	730	568	Ballyhabert, tn.	Down	478	462
Ayr (Newton upon).	Ayr	4,814	5,124	Ballinamara, p.	Kilkny.	657	526	Ballyhale, tn.	Kilkny.	...	277
Aysgarth, p.-tus.	York	5,635	5,649	Ballinamore, tn. t.	Leitrim	704	624	Ballyhale, tn.	Mayo	...	608
Ayston, p.	Rutland	118	97	Ballinard, p.	Limer.	543	403	Ballyhan, p.	Cork	915	703
Ayton (Great), p.	York	1,304	1,688	Ballinard, p.	Ga.-Ros.	6,550	3,911	Ballyhean, p.	Mayo	1,987	1,913
Ayton, p.	Berwick	1,959	2,014	Ballinard, p.	Mayo Ga	1,819	1,839	Ballyheige, tn.-p.	Kerry	3,352	2,839
Ayton, v.	Berwick	...	875	*Ballinacollig (Nor. & South), tn.	Cork	789	917	Ballyhoyle, p.	Wexford	832	771
Babary, p.	Somer.	425	426	Ballinacollig, p.	Kerry	3,621	3,878	Ballyhooley, v.-p.	Cork	1,520	1,129
Babingly, p.	Norfolk	88	67	Ballinacorney, p.	Antrim	4,579	4,547	Ballyhuard, p.	Wexford	2,323	1,905
Babington, p.	Somer.	117	129	Ballinacorney, p.	Ty.-Lon	2,739	2,790	Ballyjamesduff, tn. t.	Cavan	875	786
Babraham, p.	Camb.	296	304	Ballinacorney, p.	Mayo	...	318	Ballykean, p.	King's	1,915	1,640
Babworth, p.	Notts	608	701	Ballinacorney, p.	Galway	4,435	4,262	Ballykeine, p.	Wickl.	2,049	1,783
Back, v.	Ross Cro	...	403	Ballinacorney, p.	Limer.	2,193	1,594	Ballykinler, p.	Down	566	506
Backford, p.	Chester	447	525	Ballingaddy, p.	Limer.	6,327	4,157	Ballylanders, tn. p.	Limer.	2,099	2,556
Backwell, p.	Somer.	1,074	926	Ballingarry, p.-tn. f.	Limer.	1,451	1,082	Ballylance, v. p.	Waterf.	3,465	3,179
Baconsthorpe, p.	Norfolk	333	328	Ballingarry, p.	Tip.	1,107	734	Ballylannan, p.	Wexford	666	500
Bacton, p.	Heref.	159	154	Ballingarry, p.	Tip.	5,134	4,025	Ballylarkin, p.	Kilkny.	201	157
Bacton, p.	Norfolk	345	490	Ballingarry, tn.	Tip.	...	366	Ballylinch, p.	Kilkny.	229	149
Bacton, p.	Suffolk	901	733	Ballingarry, p.	Limer.	1,757	1,772	Ballylinny, p.	Antrim	1,953	2,154
Bacup, tn.	Lancas.	...	10,935	Ballingarry, p.-cum-}	Limer.	818	861	Ballylongford, tn.	Kerry	1,113	990
Badby, p.	Northa.	596	618	Brunden, p. }	Essex	165	168	Ballylonghloe, p.	Westm.	3,330	2,856
Baddesley Clin-	Warw.	125	143	Ballingham, p.	Heref.	212	155	Ballylynan, tn.	Queen's	...	455
ton, p.	Warw.	742	872	Ballingly, p.	Wexford	568	736	Ballymacarret, p.-tn	Down	8,782	4,444
Baddesley Ensor, }	Warw.	...	...	Ballingray, p.	Fife	734	603	Ballymacart, p.	Waterf.	790	588
p.-ch.	Warw.	...	...	Ballingrough, p.	Limer.	10,166	7,164	Ballymacelligott, p.	Kerry	2,658	2,726
Baddesley North' p.	Hants	305	253	Ballingroby, p.	G.-Mayo	2,161	2,506	Ballymachugh, p.	Cavan	2,151	1,745
Baddley, p.	Chester	281	272	Ballingroby, tn. m.	Mayo	838	810	Ballymacnary, p.	Tip.	1,947	1,436
Baddow (Great), p.	Essex	2,122	2,061	Ballintemple, p.	Wickl.	406	442	Ballymacnary, p.	Longf.	2,278	1,987
Baddow (Little), p.	Essex	622	605	Ballintemple, p.	Cork	1,086	933	Ballymacnary, p.	Galway	3,145	2,609
Badger, p.	Salop	171	178	Ballintemple, p.	Cavan	4,116	3,855	Ballymacnary, p.	King's	906	721
Badgeworth, p.	Glouc.	874	1,048	Ballintobber, p.	Roscom.	2,226	1,205	Ballymacnary, p.	Dublin	414	361
Badgeworth, p.	Somer.	343	279	Ballintobber, p.	Mayo	3,438	3,101	Ballymagarvey, p.	Meath	51	62
Badgington, p.	Glouc.	183	175	Ballintore, v.	Ross Cro	...	306	Ballymagassan, p.	Meath	411	326
Badingham, p.	Suffolk	794	749	Ballintoy, p.-v.	Antrim	3,721	3,612	Ballymahon, tn. th.	Longf.	1,025	1,130
Badlesmere, p.	Kent	133	133	Ballintra, tn.	Donegal	...	464	Ballymakenny, p.	Louth	391	355
Badley, p.	Suffolk	74	70	Ballinvoher, p.	Kerry	2,014	1,819	Ballymarney, p.	Kildare	186	151
Badminton (Great), p.	Glouc.	521	524	Ballitore, tn.	Kildare	...	421	Ballymartin, p.	Antrim	628	602
Badsey, p.	Worcecs.	527	546	Ballon, p.	Carlow	1,278	1,086	Ballymartin, p.	Cork	1,238	980
Badsworth, p.	York	792	744	Ballsbridge, tn.	Dublin	...	525	Ballymasanlan, p.	Louth	5,545	4,653
Badwell-Ash, p.	Suffolk	478	527	Ballyadams, p.	Queen's	1,379	1,061	Ballymena, tn. s.	Antrim	6,493	6,774
Bagborough (West) p.	Somer.	450	495	Ballyaghran, p.	London.	2,024	1,745	Ballymitty, p.	Wexford	378	310
Bagenalstown, tn.	Carlow	2,256	2,047	Ballyanne, p.	Wexford	1,090	929	Ballymodan, p.	Cork	8,151	5,808
Baggotrah (West) tn	Dublin	...	587	Ballybacon, p.	Tip.	2,348	1,896	Ballymodan, p.	Cork	2,199	1,983
Baginton, p.	Warw.	298	213	Ballybarrack, p.	Louth	1,282	582	Ballymoney, p.	An.-Lon	10,741	10,423
Baglan, p.	Glamor.	558	715	Ballybay, p.	Monagh	4,658	4,420	Ballymoney, p. th.	Antrim	2,578	2,600
Bagthorpe, p.	Norfolk	79	69	Ballybay, tn. s.	Monagh	1,617	1,658	Ballymore, p.	Wexford	586	437
Bailleborough, p.	Cavan	5,827	4,691	Ballybofey, tn. th.	Donegal	985	928	Ballymore, p.-tn.	Westm.	2,150	1,764
Bailleborough, tn.	Cavan	1,100	1,139					Ballymore, p.	Armagh	9,267	7,758
Baillieston, v.	Lanark	...	1,832					Ballymore Ens- }	Kildare	1,675	1,527
								tace, tn.-p. w.			
								Ballymorin, p.	Westm.	527	836

* Including military.

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Ballymote, <i>tn. f.</i>	Sligo	965	1,268	Banningham, <i>p.</i>	Norfolk	330	302	Barragh, <i>p.</i>	Carlow	2,488	2,096
Ballymurreen, <i>Tip.</i>	Tip.	707	556	Bannockburn, <i>tn.</i>	Stirling	2,627	2,255	Barrettsgrange, <i>p.</i>	Tip.	308	218
Ballymyre, <i>p.</i>	Armagh	2,494	2,256	Bannow, <i>p.</i>	Wexford	2,179	1,761	Barrie, <i>tn.</i>	Renfrew	6,069	6,013
Ballynacarra, <i>tn.</i>	Cork	602	602	Bansha, <i>tn.</i>	Tip.	...	420	Barrie, <i>p.</i>	Forfar	2,175	2,465
Ballynacarrig, <i>tn.</i>	Westm	...	512	Banstead, <i>p.</i>	Surrey	1,270	1,461	Barrington, <i>p.</i>	Camb.	596	563
Ballynaclogh, <i>p.</i>	Limer.	496	389	Bantry, <i>tn. s.</i>	Cork	2,395	2,438	Barrington, <i>p.</i>	Somer.	511	501
Ballynaclogh, <i>p.</i>	Tip.	774	558	Banwell, <i>v. p.</i>	Somer.	1,878	1,853	Barrington (Great), <i>p.</i>	Ber.-Glo	545	496
Ballynacourty, <i>p.</i>	Kerry	1,179	1,004	Bapchild, <i>p.</i>	Kent	355	389	Barrington (Little), <i>p.</i>	Glouc.	128	151
Ballynadrumny, <i>p.</i>	Kildare	1,174	843	Baptist Grange, <i>p.</i>	Tip.	493	380	Barronstown, <i>p.</i>	Louth	727	644
Ballynafigh, <i>p.</i>	Kildare	789	745	Barby, <i>p.</i>	Northa.	635	645	Barrow, <i>p.</i>	Suffolk	1,120	1,030
Ballynagaul, <i>tn.</i>	Waterf.	427	491	Barcheston, <i>p.</i>	Warw.	209	190	Barrow, <i>p.</i>	Chester	659	623
Ballynahaglish, <i>p.</i>	Kerry	1,279	1,321	Barcomb, <i>p.</i>	Sussex	1,075	1,090	Barrow, <i>p.</i>	Salop	...	365
Ballynahinch, <i>tn. th.</i>	Down	1,006	1,066	Bardfield (Great), <i>p.</i>	Essex	1,010	1,065	Barrow-Gurney, <i>p.</i>	Somer.	405	321
Ballynakill, <i>p.</i>	King's	753	619	Bardfield (Little), <i>p.</i>	Essex	396	429	Barrow-upon- Humber, <i>p.</i>	Lincoln	2,283	2,443
Ballynakill, <i>p.</i>	Waterf.	524	408	Bardfield-Saling, <i>p.</i>	Essex	360	356	Barrow (North), <i>p.</i>	Somer.	115	114
Ballynakill, <i>p.</i>	Galway	9,201	7,753	Bardney, <i>p.</i>	Lincoln	1,329	1,425	Barrow (South), <i>p.</i>	Somer.	126	140
Ballynamona, <i>p.</i>	Galway	780	568	Bardon, <i>p.</i>	Leices.	...	63	Barrow-on-Trent, <i>p.</i>	Derby	579	526
Ballynascreen, <i>p.</i>	Limer.	289	350	Bardey, <i>p.</i>	York	398	318	Barrow-upon-Scar, <i>p.</i>	Leices.	5,728	5,621
Ballynaslaney, <i>p.</i>	London.	7,256	7,476	Barford, <i>p.</i>	Suffolk	893	882	Barrowby, <i>p.</i>	Lincoln	801	862
Ballyneen, <i>tn.</i>	Wexford	843	644	Barford, <i>p.</i>	Norfolk	430	419	Barrowden, <i>p.</i>	Lincoln	801	862
Ballynoe, <i>p.-tn.</i>	Cork	...	351	Barford, <i>p.</i>	Warw.	872	754	Barrowby, <i>v.-p.</i>	Rutland	718	653
Ballynure, <i>p.-tn.</i>	Cork	1,823	1,442	Barford (Great), <i>p.</i>	Bedford	865	907	Barsham, <i>p.</i>	Glamor	74	87
Ballynure, <i>v.-p.</i>	Wickl.	1,084	875	Barford (St. Mi- chael), <i>p.</i>	Oxford	392	332	Barsham (East), <i>p.</i>	Suffolk	207	239
Ballyougltera, <i>p.</i>	Antrim	3,073	2,922	Barford (Little), <i>p.</i>	Bedford	112	91	Barsham (North), <i>p.</i>	Norfolk	219	221
Ballyovey, <i>p.</i>	Cork	1,200	945	Barford (St. Mar- tin), <i>p.</i>	Wilts	639	519	Barsham (West), <i>p.</i>	Norfolk	76	57
Ballyphilip, <i>p.</i>	Mayo	3,073	2,837	Barfreston, <i>p.</i>	Kent	183	144	Barsham (North), <i>p.</i>	Norfolk	96	92
Ballyporeen, <i>tn.</i>	Down	2,833	2,685	Barham, <i>p.</i>	Warw.	865	907	Barston, <i>p.</i>	Warw.	383	336
Ballyragget, <i>tn.</i>	Tip.	586	594	Barham, <i>p.</i>	Hunt.	108	115	Bartholomew (St. llyde), <i>p.</i>	Hants	795	953
Ballyragget, <i>tn.</i>	Kilkny.	2,016	1,684	Barham, <i>p.</i>	Hunt.	108	115	Barthomley, <i>p.</i>	Ch.-Sta.	2,740	3,002
Ballyrasane, <i>p.</i>	Kilkny.	1,170	985	Barham, <i>p.</i>	Kent	1,105	1,090	Barthow, <i>p.</i>	Camb.	94	120
Ballyroan, <i>p.</i>	A.-Lond	2,096	1,857	Barholm, <i>p.</i>	Suffolk	776	568	Barnton, <i>p.</i>	Camb.	308	324
Ballyroan, <i>tn.</i>	Queen's	2,482	1,908	Barkby, <i>p.</i>	Lincoln	...	192	Barton-Bendish, <i>p.-v.</i>	Norfolk	495	484
Ballysadare, <i>p.</i>	Sligo	3,066	5,276	Barkham, <i>p.</i>	Leices.	857	791	Barton-Blount, <i>p.</i>	Derby	69	73
Ballysadare, <i>tn.</i>	Sligo	670	635	Barking, <i>tn.-p. s.</i>	Berks	274	280	Barton-in-the- Clay, <i>p.</i>	Norfolk	69	73
Ballysakeery, <i>p.</i>	Mayo	2,951	2,323	Barking, <i>tn.-p. s.</i>	Essex	9,888	10,996	Barton, <i>p.</i>	Bedford	915	956
Ballysax, <i>p.</i>	Kildare	882	6,935	Barkstone, <i>p.</i>	Suffolk	1,856	1,850	Barton-by-Dar- lington, <i>p.</i>	York	...	584
Ballyscaddan, <i>p.</i>	Limer.	471	292	Barkstone, <i>p.</i>	Leices.	448	411	Barton (Earl's), <i>p.</i>	Northa.	1,277	1,557
Ballysullivan, <i>p.</i>	A.-Lond	5,816	5,700	Barkwith, <i>p.-tn. s.</i>	Lincoln	1,288	1,221	Barton-in-Fabis, <i>p.</i>	Notts	339	295
Ballysullivan Grange, <i>p.</i>	Antrim	3,042	3,100	Barkwith (East), <i>p.</i>	Lincoln	321	387	Barton (Great), <i>p.</i>	Suffolk	855	848
Ballyseedy, <i>p.</i>	Kerry	889	885	Barkwith (West), <i>p.</i>	Lincoln	143	150	Barton-Harts- home, <i>p.</i>	Bucks	137	126
Ballyshannon, <i>p.</i>	Kildare	327	328	Barlaston, <i>p.</i>	Stafford	617	637	Barton-upon-the- Heath, <i>p.</i>	Warw.	202	184
Ballyshannon, <i>tn. f.</i>	Donegal	3,697	3,197	Barlavington, <i>p.</i>	Sussex	128	136	Barton (High), <i>p.</i>	Westml.	1,800	1,808
Ballysheehan, <i>p.</i>	Tip.	1,682	1,476	Barlborough, <i>p.-v.</i>	Derby	933	1,170	Barton-upon- Humber, <i>tn. m.</i>	Lincoln	3,866	3,797
Ballyspillane, <i>p.</i>	Cork	416	271	Barley, <i>p.</i>	Herts	870	809	Barton-upon-Ir- well, <i>tn. s.</i>	Lancas.	12,687	14,216
Ballysumaghau, <i>p.</i>	Sligo	1,225	1,074	Barling, <i>p.</i>	Essex	327	354	Barton (Mills), <i>p.</i>	Suffolk	642	531
Ballytarsney, <i>p.</i>	Kilkny.	214	199	Barlins, <i>p.</i>	Lincoln	433	475	Barton-under- Needwood, <i>tns.</i>	Stafford	1,561	1,589
Ballytobin, <i>p.</i>	Kilkny.	546	492	Barlough, <i>p.</i>	York	...	462	Barton-Segrave, <i>p.</i>	Northa.	207	199
Ballytrustan, <i>p.</i>	Down	628	568	Barlough, <i>p.</i>	Norfolk	486	537	Barton (St. David's), <i>p.</i>	Somer.	442	404
Ballyvaghan, <i>tn.</i>	Clare	...	403	Barlough, <i>p.</i>	Norfolk	55	62	Barton (St. Mary), <i>p.</i>	Lincoln	...	2,125
Ballyvaldon, <i>p.</i>	Wexford	1,359	1,047	Barlough, <i>p.</i>	Norfolk	55	62	Barton (St. Peter), <i>p.</i>	Lincoln	...	1,072
Ballyvalloo, <i>p.</i>	Wexford	704	526	Barn, <i>tn.</i>	York	583	589	Barton-Stacey, <i>p.</i>	Hants	553	516
Ballyvooney, <i>p.</i>	Cork	3,066	3,002	Barnack, <i>p.</i>	Kent	249	206	Barton-Steeple, <i>p.</i>	Oxford	757	859
Ballywalter, <i>p.</i>	Down	1,820	1,680	Barnack, <i>p.</i>	Northa.	998	948	Barton-in-the- Street, <i>p.</i>	York	432	454
Ballywalter, <i>tn.</i>	Down	820	777	Barnaleigh, <i>p.</i>	Cork	1,165	911	Barton-Turff, <i>p.</i>	Norfolk	429	379
Ballywillin, <i>p.</i>	A.-Lond	2,277	2,447	Barnard, <i>p.</i>	Tip.	485	305	Barton-Westcott, <i>p.</i>	Oxford	279	302
Balmaacellan, <i>p.</i>	Kirkcud	1,145	1,086	Barnard Castle, <i>p.</i>	Durham	4,608	4,477	Barvas, <i>p.</i>	Ross	4,189	4,609
Balmaghie, <i>p.</i>	Kirkcud	1,217	1,225	Barnardiston, <i>p.</i>	Suffolk	251	280	Barwell, <i>p.</i>	Leices.	1,613	1,613
Balmerino, <i>p.</i>	Fife	945	815	Barnby, <i>p.</i>	Suffolk	294	270	Barwick-in-the- Brakes, <i>p.</i>	Norfolk	36	26
Balquhider, <i>p.</i>	Perth	874	746	Barnby-upon-Don, <i>p.</i>	York	...	644	Barwick-in-El- mett, <i>p.</i>	York	2,449	2,374
Balrahaen, <i>p.</i>	Kildare	412	350	Barnby-in-the- Willows, <i>p.</i>	York	...	644	Barwick-with- Stafford, <i>p.</i>	Somer.	451	458
Balrathboyne, <i>p.</i>	Meath	704	537	Barnes, <i>p.-v.</i>	Surrey	1,879	2,359	Baschurch, <i>p.</i>	Salop	1,491	1,559
Balrobery, <i>p.</i>	Dublin	3,864	3,608	Barnesley, <i>tn. w. s.</i>	York	14,913	17,890	Basford, <i>p.</i>	Notts	10,093	12,185
Balscaddan, <i>p.</i>	Dublin	892	778	Barnesley, <i>tn. w. s.</i>	Glouc.	322	327	Basildon, <i>p.</i>	Berks	798	712
Balsham, <i>p.</i>	Camb.	1,352	1,162	Barnet (Chipping), <i>p.</i>	Herts.	2,380	2,969	Basing, <i>p.</i>	Hants	1,330	1,193
Balsoon, <i>p.</i>	Meath	336	307	Barnet (Friar), <i>p.</i>	Middles	663	851	Basingstoke, <i>tn. p.</i>	Hants	4,263	4,654
Balteagh, <i>p.</i>	London.	2,713	2,029	Barnet-by-the- Wold, <i>p.</i>	Lincoln	845	828	Bassingthorpe, <i>p.</i>	Lincoln	487	154
Baltinglass, <i>p.</i>	Wic. Car	4,164	2,649	Barnet-by-lye-Beck, <i>p.</i>	Lincoln	269	242	Basick, <i>p.</i>	Roscom.	2,140	1,892
Baltinglass, <i>tn. f.</i>	Wickl.	1,572	1,304	Barnby, <i>p.</i>	Norfolk	313	283	Basick, <i>tn.</i>	Derby	834	785
Baltousborough, <i>p.</i>	Somer.	760	763	Barnham, <i>p.</i>	Suffolk	445	475	Bassaleg, <i>p.</i>	Monm.	2,159	2,169
Balvaire, <i>v.</i>	Ross Cro	...	372	Barnham, <i>p.</i>	Sussex	149	125	Bassenthwaite, <i>p.</i>	Cumb.	557	570
Bambrough, <i>v. p.</i>	North.	4,545	4,105	Barnham-Broom, <i>p.</i>	Norfolk	511	481	Bassingbourne, <i>p.</i>	Camb.	2,143	2,213
Bampton, <i>tn.-p. w. s.</i>	Devon	2,102	1,971	Barnham, <i>p.</i>	Suffolk	499	489	Bassingham, <i>p.</i>	Lincoln	829	928
Bampton, <i>tn.-p.</i>	Oxford	2,780	2,803	Barnham, <i>p.</i>	Suffolk	511	481	Baston, <i>p.</i>	Lincoln	863	787
Bampton, <i>p.</i>	Westml.	533	541	Barnham, <i>p.</i>	Sussex	149	125	Baswick, <i>p.</i>	Stafford	1,623	1,555
Banagher, <i>tn. f.</i>	King's	1,846	1,426	Barnham, <i>p.</i>	Norfolk	499	489	Batcombe, <i>p.</i>	Dorset	227	184
Banagher, <i>p.</i>	London.	5,036	3,013	Barnham, <i>p.</i>	Suffolk	445	475	Batcombe, <i>p.</i>	Somer.	570	713
Banbridge, <i>tn. m.</i>	Down	3,301	4,093	Barnham, <i>p.</i>	Sussex	149	125	BATH, M. and P. <i>w. s.</i>	Somer.	54,240	52,528
BANBURY, <i>p.</i>	Oxford	4,026	4,059	Barnham, <i>p.</i>	Sussex	149	125	Bathampton, <i>p.</i>	Somer.	356	382
BANBURY, <i>p. l.</i>	Oxford	8,715	10,216	Barnham, <i>p.</i>	Sussex	149	125	Bathealton, <i>p.</i>	Somer.	118	135
Banbury, <i>p.</i>	Oxford	8,206	9,140	Barnham, <i>p.</i>	Sussex	149	125	Bath-Easton, <i>p.</i>	Somer.	1,795	1,698
Banchory-Deven- ick, <i>p.</i>	Ab.-Ki.	3,078	2,919	Barnham, <i>p.</i>	Sussex	149	125	Bathford, <i>p.</i>	Somer.	906	892
Banchory-Ternan, <i>p.</i>	Kincard	2,402	2,947	Barnham, <i>p.</i>	Sussex	149	125	Bathgate, <i>p.</i>	Linlith.	4,533	10,134
Banchory, <i>v.</i>	Kincard	...	681	Barnham, <i>p.</i>	Sussex	149	125	Bathgate, <i>tn. w.</i>	Linlith.	3,941	4,827
BANDON, <i>p. s.</i>	Cork	7,943	6,243	Barnham, <i>p.</i>	Sussex	149	125	Bathwick, <i>p.</i>	Somer.	5,162	5,296
BANFF, <i>p. f.</i>	Banff	3,557	3,724	Barnham, <i>p.</i>	Sussex	149	125	Batley, <i>p.</i>	York	17,358	25,278
Banff, <i>p.</i>	Banff	6,000	6,781	BARNSTAPLE, M. & P. f.	Devon	11,371	10,743	Batley, <i>tn.</i>	York	9,308	7,206
Banff, <i>p.</i>	Banff	4,436	4,073	Barnstaple, <i>p.</i>	Devon	11,371	10,743	Batsford, <i>p.</i>	Glouc.	107	130
Bangor, <i>c.-p. f.</i>	Carnar.	9,564	10,602	Barnstaple, <i>p.</i>	Devon	11,371	10,743				
Bangor, <i>p.</i>	Cardig.	198	204	Barnwell (All Saints), <i>p.</i>	Northa.	147	115				
Bangor-Monachio- run, <i>p.</i>	Fl.-Den.	1,264	1,240	Barnwell (St. An- drews), <i>p.</</i>							

PLACE.	County.	P. p. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Battersea, p.-v.	Surrey	11,729	24,615	Beelsby, p.	Lincoln	176	181	Bergholt (East), p.	Suffolk	1,467	1,397
Battisford, p.	Suffolk	496	504	Beenham, p.	Berks	517	505	Bergholt (West), p.	Essex	852	906
Battle, p.-v.	Brecon	151	118	Beer-Crocombe, p.	Somer.	158	175	Berkeley, p.	Glouc.	4,344	4,316
Battle, tn.-p. th.	Sussex	3,849	3,293	Beerferris, p.	Devon	3,401	2,847	Berkeley, tn. v.	Glouc.	946	1,011
Battlefield, p.	Salop	46	81	Beer-Hacket, p.	Dorset	107	96	Berkeswell, p.	Warw.	1,600	1,624
Battlesden, p.	Bedford	160	143	Beer-Regis, p.-tn.	Dorset	1,814	1,624	Berkhamstead, tn.	Herts	...	3631
Banghurst, p.	Hants	568	553	Bees (St.), p.	Cumb.	23,486	23,901	Berkhamstead (Great), p.	Herts	3,395	3,585
Baumber, p.	Lincoln	407	393	Beesby-in-the-}	Lincoln	168	174	Berkhamstead (Little), p.-v. s.	Herts	556	450
Baunton, p.	Glouc.	134	122	Marsh, p. }				Berkhamstead (St. Mary), p.	Herts	1,983	1,638
Baverstock, p.	Wilts	160	168	Beeton, with Lit-}	Norfolk	680	645	Berkeley, p.	Somer.	495	886
Bawburgh, p.	Norfolk	460	433	tle Bittering, p. }				Bernonsey, tn.-p.	Surrey	48,128	58,355
Bawdeswell, p.	Norfolk	594	515	Beeston, p.	Notts	3,016	3,195	Berrick-Salome, p.	Oxford	152	141
Bawdrip, p.	Somer.	458	472	Beeston, tns.	York	1,973	2,547	Berriew, p.	Mont.	2,177	2,155
Bawdsey, p.	Suffolk	478	426	Beeston-Regis, p.	Norfolk	236	196	Berrington, p.	Salop	768	772
Bawsey, p.	Norfolk	26	32	Beeston (St. An-}	Norfolk	40	37	Berrow, p.	Somer.	534	489
Bawtry, tn. th.	York	1,170	1,011	draw), p. }				Berrow, p.	Worce.	491	453
Baxterley, p.	Warw.	216	273	Beeston (St. Law-}	Norfolk	44	50	Berry-Pomeroy, p.	Devon	1,038	1,065
Bayble (Lower), v.	Ross Cro	...	550	rence), p. }				Berry-T-Arbor, p.	Devon	854	775
Bayble (Upper), v.	Ross Cro	...	316	Beetham, p.	Westml.	1,655	1,510	Bersted, p.	Sussex	2,964	3,123
Baydon, p.	Wilts	370	380	Beetley, p.	Norfolk	422	363	Bervio, p.	Kinciar.	1,459	1,561
Bayford, p.	Herts	353	297	Begbrook, p.	Oxford	98	104	Berville, m. & p. v.	Kinciar.	684	952
Bayleham, p.	Suffolk	310	327	Begelly, p.	Pemb.	1,330	1,311	Berwick, p.	Sussex	175	169
Bayton, p.	Worce.	443	447	Beggarbush, tn.	Dublin	...	1,406	Berwick-Basset, p.	Wilts	203	171
Baywill, p.	Pemb.	124	118	Beighton, p.	Derby	1,123	1,284	Berwick (N.), tn.-p.	Had.	1,643	2,071
Beachampton, p.	Bucks	...	272	Beighton, p.	Norfolk	842	365	Berwick (St. James), p.	Wilts	294	252
Beaconsfield, tn.-p. th.	Bucks	1,684	1,662	Beith, p.	Ayr	6,425	5,775	Berwick (St. John), p.	Wilts	482	499
Beafor, p.	Devon	666	639	Beith, tn. f.	Ayr	4,012	3,450	Berwick (St. Jehn-}	Wilts	...	...
Beagh, p.	Galway	5,062	3,194	Bekau, p.	Mayo	4,724	5,005	ward), p. }			
Beakesbourne, p.	Kent	862	475	Belan, p.	Kildare	220	193	BRWICK - ON - }	North.	10,067	8,613
Bealings (Great), p.	Suffolk	377	333	Belau, p.	Norfolk	172	154	TWEED, p. }			
Bealings (Little), p.	Suffolk	315	278	Belbroughton, p.	Worce.	1,839	1,995	Bess Brook, tn.	Armagh	15,004	13,265
Beaminster, tn.-p. th.	Dorset	2,832	2,614	Belchall, p.	Dorset	222	158	Besselsleigh, p.	Berks	...	98
Beasley, p.	Warw.	954	638	Belchalwell, p.	Essex	397	375	Bessingby, p.	York	92	70
Beastad, p.	Fife	620	638	Belchamp Otton, p.	Essex	735	832	Bessingham, p.	Norfolk	141	153
Beath, p.	Derby	1,252	2,390	Belchamp (St. J-}	Essex	678	708	Besthorpe, p.	Norfolk	614	554
Beauchief Abbey, p.	Warw.	...	172	fan), p. }			Beswick, p.	Lancas.	...	881	
Beauchesert, p.	Louth	513	381	Belchamp (Wal-}	Essex	678	708	Bethworth, p.	Surrey	1,294	1,389
Baulieu, p.	Hants	1,177	1,176	ters), p. }			Bethersden, p.	Kent	1,125	1,124	
Baulieu, p.	Hants	1,177	1,176	Belchford, p.	Lincoln	...	638	Bethnal Green, p.	Middles.	90,193	105,101
Banly, v.	Invern.	1,660	1,176	Belclere, p.	Galway	1,793	1,519	Bethnal, p.	Stafford	882	850
BEAUMARIS, p. v. s. }	Angles.	2,465	2,210	BEELFAST, m. f.	Antrim	100,067	121,602	Betheshanger, p.	Kent	27	43
Beaumaris, Dist. }	Angles.	2,599	2,558	Belford, tn.-p. th.	North.	1,857	1,724	Bettiscombe, p.	Dorset	73	76
Beaumaris, Dist. }	Angles.	...	13,275	Belgrave, p.	Leices.	2,870	2,808	Bettws, p.	Salop	485	520
Beaumont, p.	Cumb.	294	287	Belhelvie, p.	Aberd.	1,692	1,807	Bettws, p.	Carmar.	1,579	1,547
Beaumont-with-}	Essex	505	490	Belhaghy, tn.	London.	...	634	Bettws, p.	Glamor.	421	371
Moze, p. }				Bellanamallard, tn.	Ferman.	...	319	Bettws, p.	Mont.	235	730
Beanworth, p.	Hants	167	127	Bellanaugh, tn.	Ferman.	681	607	Bettws, p.	Monm.	...	84
Beaworthy, p.	Devon	357	298	Belleau, p.	Lincoln	217	214	Bettws-Bledrws, p.	Cardig.	235	222
Bebington, p.	Chester	10,016	15,105	Belleek, p.-v.	Ferman.	2,446	2,338	Bettws-Clyro, p.	Radnor	883	888
Beccles, tn.-p. m. s.	Suffolk	4,398	4,236	Bellie, p.	Banff	2,347	2,292	Bettws-Diserth, p.	Radnor	140	130
Beckbury, p.	Salop	309	297	Bellingham, tn.-p. s.	North.	1,594	1,662	Bettws-Garmon, p.	Carnar.	97	94
Beckenham, p.	Kent	1,688	2,124	Bellshill, tn.	Lanark	...	2,945	Bettws-Gwerfyl }	Merion.	404	258
Beckermet (St. }	Cumb.	664	657	Bellshul, tn.	Mayo	935	907	Bettws-Goch, p. }			
Bridget's), p. }				Belper, tn. s.	Derby	10,082	9,509	Bettws-jevan, p.	Cardig.	1,020	419
Beckermet (St }	Cumb.	541	492	Belstead, p.	Suffolk	303	292	Bettws-Leiki, p.	Cardig.	...	349
John's), p. }				Belstone, p.	Devon	181	181	Bettws-Newydd, p.	Monm.	141	129
Beckford, p.	Glouc.	450	473	Belton, p.	Leices.	751	781	Bettws-y-coed, p.	Carnar	478	509
Beckham (East), p.	Norfolk	58	73	Belton, p.	York	1,738	1,871	Bettws-yn-rhos, p.	Denbigh	895	838
Beckham (West), p.	Norfolk	171	329	Belton, p.	York	342	346	Bevercoates, p.	Notts	51	48
Beckingham, p.	Notts	456	450	Belton, p.	Suffolk	223	212	BEVERLEY, m. v. s. }	York	8,915	9,654
Beckingham, p.	Lincoln	450	431	Belton near Gran-}	Perth	773	769	Beverley (St. Mar-}	York	10,058	10,868
Beckington, p.	Somer.	1,173	1,036	tham, p. }	Northa.	539	527	Beverley (St. Mar-}	York	...	4,413
Beckley, p.	Oxford	778	749	Belturbet, tn. th.	Kent	1,608	1,662	Beverley (St. Ni-}	York	...	3,831
Beckley, p.	Sussex	...	1,252	Belvoir, p.	Essex	329	285	cholas), p. }	York	...	1,410
Beective, p.	Meath	502	441	Bempton, p.	Essex	570	573	Beverstone, p.	Glouc.	199	170
Bedale, p.	York	2,892	2,860	Benacra, p.	Herts	1,520	1,791	Bewcastle, p.	Cumb.	1,226	1,091
Bedale, tn. t.	York	1,200	1,157	Benadochy, p.	Worce.	1,174	1,259	BEWDLEY, m. s. }	Worce.	3,124	2,905
Beddgelert, v.-p.	Carnar.	1,253	1,375	Beneff, p.	Worce.	1,641	1,574	Bewerley, tns. }	Worce.	7,318	7,084
Beddingham, p.	Sussex	321	334	Benfleet (North), p.	Herts	676	637	Bexhill, p.	Sussex	1,265	1,297
Beddington, p.	Surrey	1,403	1,556	Benfleet (South), p.	Lincoln	603	588	Bexley, p.	Kent	2,148	2,084
Bedfield, p.	Suffolk	372	415	Bengeo, p.	Lincoln	1,109	1,066	Bexwell, p.	Salop	4,450	4,944
Bedford (East), p.	Middles	1,035	1,150	Belngeworth (St. }	Lincoln	466	431	Beyton, p.	Norfolk	87	94
BEDFORD, m. & p. s. }	Bedford	11,693	13,413	Peter), p. }				Bibury, p.	Suffolk	625	360
Bedhampton, p.	Hants	586	576	Benhall, p.	Suffolk	713	678	Bicester, tn.-p. f.	Glouc.	1,116	1,080
Bedingfield, p.	Suffolk	312	321	Benholme, p.	Kinciar.	1,641	1,574	Bickenhall, p.	Oxford	3,054	3,049
Bedingham, p.	Norfolk	335	288	Benington, p.	Herts	676	637	Bickenhall (Church), p.	Somer.	215	229
Bedlington, p.	North.	5,101	3,328	Bennington, p.	Lincoln	603	588	Bicker, p.	Lincoln	829	832
Bedminster, p.	Somer.	19,424	22,346	Bennington (Long), p.	Lincoln	1,109	1,066	Bickerstaffe, tns.	Lancas.	1,667	1,637
Bedrule, p.	Roxb.	240	222	Henniworth, p.	Lincoln	466	431	Bickington, p.	Devon	359	294
Bedstone, p.	Salop	141	164	Henson, p.	Oxford	1,231	1,160	Bickington (High), p.	Devon	851	738
Bedwardine (St. }	Worce.	2,760	2,974	Benlith, p.	Salop	530	499	Bickleigh near }	Devon	403	402
John), p. }				Benham, p.	York	3,534	3,589	Bickleigh near }	Devon	280	254
Bedwardine (St. }	Worce.	...	570	Bentley, p.	Hants	752	721	Tiverton, p. }			
Michael), p. }				Bentley, p.	Suffolk	494	453	Biekoller, p.	Somer.	351	345
Bedwas, p.	Gl.-Mo.	924	1,081	Bentley-with-}	York	1,105	1,099	Bieknor (Church), p.	Kent	40	53
Bedwely, p.	Monm.	27,183	31,510	Askey, p. }				Bieknor (English), p.	Glouc.	584	592
Bedwin (Great), }	Wilts	2,193	2,263	Bentley (Fenny), p.	Derby	290	305	Bieknor (Welsh), p.	Monm.	89	80
tn.-p. z. }				Bentley (Great), p.	Essex	1,025	1,033	Bieldon, p.	Devon	203	166
Bedwin (Little), p.	Wilts	591	496	Bentley (Little), p.	Essex	428	458	Biddenden, p.	Kent	269	210
Bedworth, p.	Warw.	5,059	5,656	Bentley (Long), p.	North.	9,205	13,304				
Beehy, p.	Leices.	139	119	Bentworth, p.	Hants	610	647				
Beechamwell, p.	Norfolk	310	356	Benweth, tns.	North.	1,272	1,771				
Beeching-Stoke, p.	Wilts	188	180	Benwick, h.	Camb.	850	773				
Beeding (Lower), }	Sussex	1,081	1,149	Beoly, p.	Worce.	654	682				
p.-ch. }				Bepton, p.	Sussex	211	211				
Beeding (Upper), p.	Sussex	583	553	Beragh, tn.	Tyrene	560	732				
Beedon, p.	Berks	332	317	Berdon, p.	Essex	418	414				
Beeford, p.	York	1,000	1,006	Berechurch, p.	Essex	120	112				
				Bere-Regis, p.	Dorset	1,814	1,624				

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Breedon, p.	Leices.	2,553	2,417	Brimpsfield, p.	Glouc.	...	392	Broomhill, p.	Ke.-Sus.	184	102
Bregode, p.	Cork	277	179	Brimpton, p.	Berks	581	462	Broomsgrave, tn. p. t.	Worces.	10,308	10,822
Breinton, p.	Heref.	366	398	Brimpton, p.	Som.	111	135	Brova, v.	Suther.	...	482
Brelade (St.) inc. }	Jersey	2,468	2,354	Brindle, p.	Lancas.	1,310	1,501	Brough, tn. p. w.	Salop	4,739	4,724
St. Aubin, p. }	Jersey	2,468	2,354	Bringinghurst, p.	Leices.	934	825	Brosna, v. p.	Kerry	2,364	2,343
Brenhill, p.	Wilt	1,421	1,357	Brington, p.	Hunt.	172	191	Brotherton, p.	York	1,551	1,449
Bremilham, p.	Wilt	46	29	Brington (Great), p.	North.	766	806	Broton, p.	York	518	509
Brenchley, p.	Kent	433	2,844	Brinkham, p.	Norfolk	227	206	Brough, p.	Westml.	1,533	1,728
Brendon, p.	Devon	265	291	Brinkburn, p.	North.	225	220	Brough, tn. /h.	Westml.	773	840
Brent (East), p.	Somer.	780	797	Brinkhill, p.	Lincoln	171	175	Brougham, p.	Westml.	179	239
Brent-Elleigh, p.	Suffolk	260	228	Brinkley, p.	Camb.	375	517	Broughshane, tn.	Autrim	974	865
Brent (South), p.	Devon	1,203	1,205	Brinklow, p.	Warw.	782	736	Bucks	182	155	
Brent (South), p.	Somer.	937	905	Brinkworth, p.	Wilt	1,339	1,273	Broughton, p.	Ilunt.	416	376
Brent-Tor, p.	Devon	161	128	Brinny, p.	Cork	1,333	1,057	Broughton, tns.	Lancas.	685	709
Brentford, tn. t.	Middles.	8,870	9,521	Brinsop, p.	Heref.	155	145	Broughton, tns.	Lancas.	7,126	9,885
Brentford (New), p.	Middles.	...	1,995	Brinton, p.	Norfolk	190	177	Broughton, tus.	Denhigh	2,002	3,165
Brentwood, tn. th.	Essex	2,205	2,811	Brisley, p.	Norfolk	364	362	Broughton, p.	Lincoln	1,240	1,280
Brenzett, p.	Kent	231	270	Brisington, p.	Somer.	1,260	1,489	Broughton, p.	North.	691	738
Broock (St.), p.	Cornw.	1,774	1,866	Bristol, m. & r. t. f.	Glouc.	137,328	154,093	Broughton, p.	Oxford	616	641
Broerton, p.	Chester	649	592	Brison, p.	Norfolk	996	931	Broughton, p.	Salop	181	223
Bressay, p.	Shet. I.	1,812	1,805	Britford, p.	Wilt	938	872	Broughton, p.	Hants	1,010	1,001
Bressingham, p.	Norfolk	674	596	Briton-Ferry, p.	Glamor.	1,737	3,781	Broughton - in - }	York	335	274
Bretforton, p.	Worces.	575	565	Britway, p.	Cork	738	516	Aredale, p.	Leices.	746	785
Bretherton, tn.	Lancas.	818	775	Britwell-Salome, p.	Oxford	248	217	Broughton-Astley, p.	Leices.	746	785
Brettenham, p.	Norfolk	77	72	Brixham, tn. p. t. s.	Devon	5,936	5,984	Broughton-Brant, p.	Lincoln	749	755
Breward (St.), p.	Cornw.	401	426	Brixton, p.	Devon	777	691	Broughton Church, p.	Derby	661	651
Brewham (North), p.	Somer.	369	321	Brixton, p.	Hants	695	630	Broughton - in - }	Lancas.	1,297	1,183
Brewham (South), p.	Somer.	540	519	Brixton-Deverill, p.	Wilt	201	225	Furness, tn. f.	Wilt	692	621
Brewood, p.	Stafford	3,555	3,399	Brixton (St. Mat- } thew), p. }	Surrey	14,610	20,067	Broughton-Gifford, p.	Wilt	692	621
Brievets (St.), p.	Glouc.	1,194	1,261	Brixworth, p.	North.	1,258	1,253	Broughton-Glen- }	Peebles	881	723
Bricett (Great), p.	Suffolk	236	207	Broad-Chalk, p.	Wilt	821	796	Broughton - Hac - }	Worces.	133	164
Brickendon, p.	Tip.	225	163	Broad-Clift, p.	Devon	2,450	2,318	kett, p.	Leices.	423	519
Buckhill (Bow), p.	Bucks	591	546	Broadfield, p.	Herts	8	19	Broughton (Ne- } ther), p. }	Oxford	127	135
Brickhill (Great), p.	Bucks	730	590	Broadhembury, p.	Devon	884	817	Broughton-Poggs, p.	Oxford	394	406
Brickhill (Little), p.	Bucks	433	423	Broadhempton, p.	Wilt	754	661	Broughton-Sulney, p.	Notts	2,772	3,513
Bride, p.	Isl. Man	1053	919	Broadhinton, p.	Wilt	486	657	Broughty-Ferry, v.	Meath	204	190
Bride (St.) Major, p.	Glamor.	807	826	Broadmayne, p.	Dorset	486	506	Brownstown, p.	Herts	2,571	2,663
Bride (St.) Minor, p.	Glamor.	679	879	Broad oak, p.	Cornw.	...	274	Broxburn, v.	Linlith.	...	660
Bridechurch, p.	Kildare	328	287	Broadsea, v.	Aberd.	...	371	Broxholme, p.	Lincoln	113	125
Bridekirk, p.	Cumb.	2,333	2,876	Broadwas, p.	Worces.	318	311	Broxted, p.	Essex	753	782
Bridell, p.	Pemb.	335	326	Broadwater, p.	Sussex	5,970	6,466	Brueri, p.	Oxford	51	51
Bride's (St.), p.	Pemb.	...	151	Broadway, p.	Dorset	610	614	Bruff, p.	Essex	2,175	2,175
Bride's (St.), Ne- }	Monm.	192	171	Broadway, p.	Somer.	490	431	Bruff, tn.	Limer.	1,430	1,430
Cherwent, p. }	Monm.	192	171	Broadway, p.	Worces.	1,629	1,566	Bruff, p.	Limer.	2,106	2,175
Bride's (St.) super- }	Glamor.	115	123	Broadwell, p.	Glouc.	338	398	Bruis, p.	Tip.	919	831
Ely, p. }	Glamor.	115	123	Broadwell, p.	Oxford	1,107	1,103	Bruis, p.	Suffolk	258	222
Bride's (St.) Went }	Monm.	267	241	Broad-Windsor, p.	Dorset	1,516	1,538	Bruisyard, p.	Suffolk	92	90
Hooq, p. }	Devon	1,049	832	Broadwood-Kelly, p.	Devon	890	342	Brunstead, p.	Norfolk	80	104
Bridestowe, p.	Devon	609	576	Broadwoodwidge, p.	Devon	890	845	Brundall, p.	Norfolk	510	451
Bridford, p.	Kent	1,564	833	Brobury, p.	Heref.	60	76	Brundish, p.	Suffolk	392	413
Bridge, p.	Notts	1,073	1,073	Brockdish, p.	Norfolk	1,034	544	Bruntingthorpe, p.	Leices.	392	413
Bridgeford (East), p.	Notts	382	390	Brockhall, p.	Hants	57	54	Bruce, p.	Limer.	2,918	2,411
Bridgeford (West), p.	Notts	382	390	Brockhampton, p.	North.	145	140	Bruce, tn.	Limer.	...	595
Bridgeham, p.	Norfolk	339	328	Brocklesby, p.	Heref.	269	232	Brushford, p.	Devon	132	133
Bridgehead, tn. s.	Glamor.	1,779	2,174	Brocklesby, p.	Lincoln	123	93	Brushford, p.	Somer.	355	328
Bridgend, v.	Fife	...	513	Brockley, p.	Somer.	378	340	Bruton, tn. p. s.	Somer.	2,109	2,232
Bridgend of Alness, v.	Ross Cro	...	756	Brockley, p.	Suffolk	378	340	Bryanston, p.	Dorset	167	206
BRIDGENORTH, M. s. }	Shrop.	6,172	6,240	Brockthorp, p.	Glouc.	191	180	Bryncroft, v.	Dunf.	...	360
Brig, p. }	Shrop.	7,610	7,699	Brodsworth, p.	Glouc.	425	375	Bryn-Croes, p.	Carnar.	923	880
Bridgegulle, p.	De. Cor.	428	410	Brodsworth, p.	Glouc.	448	412	Bryn-Eglwys, p.	Denhigh	484	444
Bridge Sollers, p.	Heref.	65	62	Brokenborough, p.	Wilt	443	503	Bryn-Gwyls, p.	Radnor	290	334
Bridget's (St.), p.	Wexford	...	215	Bromborough, p.	Chester	538	1,279	Bryn-Gwyn, p.	Monm.	313	313
Bridget's (St.), p.	Dublin	...	10,808	Bromeswell, p.	Suffolk	226	210	Bryn-Llys, p.	Brecon	330	305
Bridgetown, p.	Cork	638	614	Bromfield, p.	Cumb.	2,297	2,269	Bubbenhall, p.	Warw.	288	346
Bridge of Allan, v.	Stirling	...	1,803	Bromfield, p.	Salop	682	762	Bubwith, p.	York	1,361	1,453
Bridge of Earn, v.	Perth	...	381	Bromham, p.	Badford	343	361	Buchanan, p.	Stirling	632	705
Bridge of Weir, v.	Renfrew	...	1,443	Bromham, p.	Wilt	1,619	1,402	Buckby (Loug', p.	North.	2,341	2,500
Bridgewater, p.	Somer.	...	12,120	Bromley, tn. p. th.	Kent	4,127	5,505	Bucken, p.	Hnnt.	1,172	1,099
BRIDGWATER, M }	Somer.	10,317	11,320	Bromley (Abbots), p.	Stafford	1,563	1,538	Buckenham, p.	Norfolk	54	49
& p. th. }	Somer.	10,317	11,320	Bromley-by-Bow, p.	Middles	11,789	24,077	Buckenham (near } Tofts, p. }	Norfolk	56	60
Bridlington, tn. p. s.	York	6,848	6,833	Bromley (Great), p.	Essex	797	758	Buckenham (New) }	Norfolk	766	656
BRIDPORT, p. w. s. }	Dorset	4,658	4,645	Bromley (King's), p.	Stafford	704	683	tn. p. s. }	Norfolk	...	1,214
M. & P. }	Dorset	7,566	7,719	Bromley (Little), p.	Essex	405	371	Buckenham (Old), p.	Norfolk	...	343
Bridstow, p.	Heref.	704	717	Brompton, p.	York	1,572	1,484	Buckell, p.	Devon	313	313
Briery Cottages, p.	Cumb.	...	62	Brompton-Patrick, p.	York	1,159	1,216	Buckfastleigh, tn. p. f.	Devon	2,613	2,544
Brigg, tn.	Lincoln	...	3,138	Brompton-Ralph, p.	Somer.	1,803	436	Buckhaven, v.	Fife	...	1,965
Brigham, p.	Cumb.	8,141	7,874	Brompton-Regis, p.	Somer.	1,803	929	Buckholt (East }	Hants	...	118
Brighouse, v.	York	6,091	7,340	Bromsberrow, p.	Glouc.	260	205	and West), p. }	Dorset	484	509
Bright, p.	Down	1,492	1,365	Bromwich (West), p.	Stafford	34,591	47,195	Buckhorn-Weston, p.	Banff	2,789	2,798
Brightling, p.	Sussex	812	661	Bronwich (West), tn	Stafford	...	17,024	Buckie, v.	Bucks	4,020	3,849
Brightlingsea, p.	Essex	1,852	2,585	Bronwyn, tn. p. m.	Heref.	3,093	2,995	BUCKINGHAM, M. p. s. }	Bucks	8,069	7,626
BRIGHTON, M. p. th. }	Sussex	65,569	77,693	Bronwyn, p.	Cardig.	397	389	p. }	Bucks	662	732
BRIGHTON, P. }	Sussex	69,673	87,317	Bronington, tns.	Flint	666	675	Buckland, p.	Bucks	662	732
Brightside - Bier- } low, tns. }	York	12,042	20,818	Brook, p.	Kent	120	120	Buckland, p.	Herts	386	385
Bright-Waltham, p.	Berks	465	450	Brook, p.	Hants	157	156	Buckland, p.	Surrey	357	369
Brightwell, p.	Berks	678	703	Brook, p.	Norfolk	802	746	Buckland, p.	Berks	987	912
Brightwell, p.	Suffolk	73	81	Brookebury, tn.	Rutland	102	112	Buckland, p.	Glouc.	368	355
Brightwell-Bald- }	Oxford	294	277	Brookeshy, p.	Leices.	20	44	Buckland-Brewer, p.	Devon	977	922
win, p. }	Oxford	294	277	Brookland, p.	Kent	448	459	Buckland Denham, p.	Somer.	531	459
Brignall, p.	York	173	193	Brookthorpe, p.	Glouc.	...	180	Buckland (East), p.	Devon	149	151
Brigown, p.	Cork	7,749	5,986	Broome, v.	Stirling	...	381	Buckland-Filleigh, p.	Devon	267	258
Brigley, p.	Lincoln	137	152	Broome, p.	Worces.	143	118	Buckland near }	Kent	1,895	2,162
Brigstock, p.	North.	...	1,159	Broome, p.	Norfolk	552	505	Dover, p. }	Kent	21	18
Brill, p.	Bucks	1,311	1,432	Broome, p.	Suffolk	314	291	Buckland near }	Devon	1,548	1,489
Brilley, p.	Heref.	552	517	Broomfield, p.	Essex	851	849	chorum, p. }	Devon	1,548	1,489
Brimfield, p.	Heref.	443	665	Broomfield, p.	Kent	147	150				
Brimington, c.	Derby	1,103	1,808	Broomfield, p.	Somer.	472	525				

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Buckland-in-the-Moor, p.	Devon	141	113	Burley, p.	Rutland	230	237	Busby, v.	Lanark	909	1,778
Buckland-Newton, p.	Dorset	990	972	Burley-in-Wharfedale, tns.	York	1,894	2,136	Buscot, p.	Berks	428	467
Buckland-Ripers, p.	Dorset	111	113	Burley Ville, p.	Hants	...	515	Buscobury, p.	Stafford	1,629	2,051
Buckland (St. Mary), p.	Somer.	758	715	Burlingham (Andrew), p.	Norfolk	202	186	Bushley, p.	Herts	2,750	3,150
Buckland-Fount-Saints, p.	Devon	48	31	Burlingham (Edmund), p.	Norfolk	99	85	Bushley, p.	Worc.	339	282
Buckland (West), p.	Devon	279	321	Burlingham (Peter), p.	Norfolk	100	80	Bushmills, tn.	Antrim	987	1,049
Buckland (West), p.	Somer.	1,001	901	Burmars, p.	Kent	133	170	Bushingthorpe, p.	Lincoln	51	55
Bucklebury, p.	Berks	1,219	1,175	Burnmington, p.	Warw.	200	212	Butcombe, p.	Somer.	269	223
Bucklesham, p.	Suffolk	318	362	Burnby, p.	York	129	126	Bute (North), p.	Dute	1,025	1,140
Buckley, v.	Stirling	...	339	Burnchurch, p.	Kilkny.	748	557	Butleigh, p.	Somer.	1,085	1,038
Buckminster, p.	Leices.	685	655	Burneston, p.	York	1,635	1,554	Butlers-Marston, p.	Warw.	294	277
Bucknall, p.	Lincoln	339	406	Burnett, p.	Somer.	95	98	Butley, p.	Sfnolk	375	385
Bucknell, p.	Oxford	343	326	Burnham, v.-p.	Bucks	2,301	2,233	Butterleigh, p.	Devon	160	153
Bucknell, p.	II. Salop	607	700	Burnham, v.-p.	Essex	1,869	1,870	Buttermerc, p.	Wilts	124	128
Buckworth, p.	Hunt.	191	201	Burnham-Deepdale, v.-p.	Norfolk	112	81	Butterwick (W.), tns.	Lincoln	625	605
Budeaux (St.), p.	Devon	1,096	1,376	Burnham-Norton, v.-p.	Norfolk	185	172	Butterworth, tns.	Lancas.	893	907
Budleigh (East), p.	Devon	2,447	2,496	Burnham-Overy, tn.-p.	Norfolk	674	650	Buttevant, p.	Lincoln	5,786	6,704
Budock, p.	Cornw.	1,094	2,251	Burnham-Thorpe, v.-p.	Norfolk	424	427	Buttevant, p.	Cork	3,885	4,323
Budworth (Great), p.	Chester	17,990	18,853	Burnham-Uph-and-Sutton, p.	Norfolk	429	380	Buttington, tn.	Cork	1,531	2,272
Budworth (Little), p.	Chester	873	582	Burnham-Westgate, tn.-p.	Norfolk	1,241	1,094	Buttolph, p.	Montg.	816	935
Budbrook, p.	Northa.	560	935	Burnley, tn. M. M. S.	Lancas.	20,828	28,700	Buttsbury, p.	Sussex	55	54
Buglawton, tns.	Chester	2,052	2,014	Burnsall, p.	York	1,279	1,275	Buxhall, p.	Essex	506	581
Bugthorpe, p.	York	266	245	Burntisland, p.	Fife	3,158	3,670	Buxted, p.	Sussex	1,694	1,624
Buildwas, p.	Salop	290	276	Burton, p.	Fife	2,829	2,595	Buxton, tn.	Derby	1,235	1,277
Builth, tn.-p. M.	Brecon	1,158	1,110	Burton-Agnes, p.	York	566	499	Buxton, tn.	Norfolk	599	640
Buttle, p.	Kirkcn.	1,041	1,165	Burton-Bishop, p.	York	566	499	Byfield, p.	Northa.	1,021	901
Bulford, p.	Wilts	408	383	Burton-Bradstock, p.	York	496	502	Byford, p.	Surrey	687	770
Bulkington, p.	Warw.	2,005	1,858	Burton-Cherry, p.	Lincoln	456	288	Bygrave, p.	Heref.	197	201
Bulkworthy, p.	Devon	179	128	Burton-Coggles, p.	Warw.	703	655	Byland (Old), p.	Herts	221	195
Bullaun, p.	Galway	274	227	Burton-Dasset, p.	Warw.	574	525	Byland (New), v.	North	7,040	7,663
Bulley, p.	Glouce.	241	225	Burton-Fleming, p.	Lincoln	104	115	Bytham (Castle), p.	York	150	157
Bullingham (Lower), tns.	Heref.	310	255	Burton-Gate, v.-p.	Lincoln	104	115	Bytham (Little), p.	Norfolk	111	82
Bullingham (Upper), p.	Heref.	103	83	Burton-Joyce, p.	Warw.	245	199	Bytham (Little), p.	Lincoln	1,250	1,454
Bullington, p.	Hants	181	171	Burton-in-Kendal, tn.-p. L.	Westml.	2,559	2,118	Bythorn, p.	Hunt.	294	292
Bullock, p.	Dublin	1,087	1,753	Burton-Latimer, p.	Northa.	1,007	1,158	Byton, p.	Heref.	176	214
Bulmer, p.	Essex	807	758	Burton-Lazars, p.	Leices.	239	233	Bywell (St. Andrew's), p.	North.	480	508
Bulmer, p.	York	1,022	1,077	Burton-Leonard, p.	York	457	507	Bywell (St. Peter's), p.	North.	1,674	1,574
Bulphan, p.	Essex	261	268	Burton-Overy, p.	Leices.	457	507	Cabourn, p.	Lincoln	165	171
Bulwell, p.	Notts	3,786	3,660	Burton-Pedwardine, p.	Lincoln	136	135	Cabracl, p.	Bauf	750	704
Bulwick, p.	Northa.	451	393	Burton-Pidsey, p.	York	394	408	Cadamstown, p.	Kildare	993	700
Bunfin, p.	Roscom.	2,855	2,067	Burton-Redmayne, p.	York	1,181	1,010	Cadbury, p.	Devon	264	241
Bumpshead Helion, p.	Essex	951	887	Burton-Sta-ther, p.	Stafford	9,769	16,824	Cadbury (North), p.	Somer.	1,052	997
Bumpshead Steeple, p.	Essex	1,295	1,158	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Cadbury (South), p.	Somer.	256	287
Bunbury, p.	Chester	4,753	4,727	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Cadder, p.	Lanark	5,014	5,948
Bundoran, tn.	Donegal	384	714	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caddington, p.	Bed. He.	1,866	1,851
Bunera, tn.	Donegal	794	685	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Cadeby, p.	Leices.	406	422
Bungray, tn. th.	Suffolk	3,841	3,805	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Cadeleigh, p.	Devon	410	358
Bungay (Holy Trinity), p.	Suffolk	1,861	1,800	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Cadleigh, p.	Lincoln	571	570
Bungay (St. Mary), p.	Suffolk	1,980	1,906	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Cadon, p.	Glamor.	7,314	8,209
Burkle & Preston, p.	Berwick	715	756	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Cadoxton, p.	Glamor.	272	279
Burnmahon, tn.	Waterf.	...	914	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Cadoxton (Juxta Barry), p.	Glamor.	272	279
Bunny, p.	Notts	336	273	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caenby, p.	Lincoln	146	125
Bunratty, p.	Clare	...	662	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caerfallwich, tns.	Flint	954	925
Bususur, p.	Westm.	...	827	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	CAERGWYLE, p.	Flint	...	844
Bunwell, p.	Norfolk	979	907	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caerhau, p.	Caernar.	1,259	1,314
Bunolick, p.	Tip.	2,203	1,850	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caerlaverock, p.	Dumf.	1,481	1,248
Burbage, p.	Wilts	1,492	1,603	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caerleon, tn. th.	Monm.	1,281	1,268
Burcombe (South), p.	Wilts	420	374	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caermerthen Dist. of Boronghs	Caern.	19,234	21,439
Bures (St. Mary), p.	Suff. Ea.	1,806	1,650	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	CAERMARTHEN, M. & P. S.	Caern.	10,524	9,993
Bures, h.	Essex	602	623	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	CAERMARTHEN, M. & P. S.	Caernar.	22,210	22,907
Burford, p.	Oxford	1,819	1,640	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	CAERNARVON, M. & P. S.	Caernar.	8,674	8,512
Burford, tn. s.	Oxford	1,593	1,435	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caerphilly, tn. th.	Glamor.	694	...
Burford, p.	Salop	1,057	1,121	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caerwent, p.	Monm.	420	445
Burbage, p.	Wickl.	290	217	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caerwys, p.	Flint	947	853
Burgate, p.	Suffolk	350	350	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	CAERWYS, p.	Flint	...	637
Burgesbeg, p.	Tip.	1,369	1,187	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caer, p.	Kerry	6,559	4,687
Burgh, p.	Suffolk	296	271	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caer, p.	Tip.	7,203	5,830
Burgh-Apton, p.	Norfolk	604	544	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caer, tn.	Tip.	3,694	2,977
Burgh next Aylesham, p.	Norfolk	266	227	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caheragh, p.	Cork	5,113	4,406
Burgh-upon Bain, p.	Lincoln	177	203	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caheravally, p.	Limer.	986	859
Burgh-Castle, p.	Suffolk	344	458	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caherconlish, p.	Limer.	2,709	2,324
Burghclere, p.	Hants	809	819	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caherconry, p.	Limer.	374	368
Burghhead, v.	Elgin	...	1,099	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caherduggan, p.	Cork	1,109	966
Burghfield, p.	Berks	1,193	1,139	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caherell, p.	Limer.	926	555
Burgh with Grisby, p.	Lincoln	225	...	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caherell, p.	Cork	1,611	1,486
Burghill, p.	Heref.	946	934	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caherell, p.	Limer.	890	691
Burgh-in-the-Marsh, v.-p.	Lincoln	1,215	1,223	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caherell, p.	Limer.	1,611	1,486
Burgh-Mattishall, p.	Norfolk	225	191	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caherell, p.	Limer.	890	691
Burgh (St. Margaret), p.	Norfolk	582	564	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caherell, p.	Limer.	890	691
Burgh-upon-the-Sands, p.	Cumb.	1,083	986	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caherell, p.	Limer.	890	691
Burgh (South), p.	Norfolk	360	317	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caherell, p.	Limer.	890	691
Burgh (St. Peter), p.	Norfolk	349	298	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caherell, p.	Limer.	890	691
Burgh-Wallis, p.	York	238	237	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caherell, p.	Limer.	890	691
Burham, p.	Kent	519	775	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caherell, p.	Limer.	890	691
Burton, p.	Hants	1,041	1,050	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caherell, p.	Limer.	890	691
Buriland, tns.	Chester	627	672	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caherell, p.	Limer.	890	691
Burlescombe, p.	Devon	911	856	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caherell, p.	Limer.	890	691
Burleston, p.	Dorset	71	45	Burton-Trent, tn.-p. th.	Stafford	28	67	Caherell, p.	Limer.	890	691

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1861.
Calary, p.	Wickl.	2,402	1,651	Capel-le-Ferne, p.	Kent	183	193	Carrick, p.	Wexford	2,012	1,286
Calbourne, p.	Hants	751	728	Capel(St. Andrew), p.	Suffolk	202	231	Carrick, p.	London	1,747	1,682
Calceby, p.	Lincoln	77	60	Capel (St. Mary), p.	Suffolk	649	669	Carrickbaggot, p.	Louth	278	158
Calceborne, p.	Lincoln	84	84	Cappagh, p.	Limer.	408	318	Carrickbeg, tn.	Waterf.	2,108	1,477
Caldebeck, p.	Cumb.	1,667	1,560	Cappagh, p.	Tyrone	11,261	9,871	Carrickfergus, p.	Antrim	8,520	9,417
Caldecot, p.	Norfolk	47	39	Cappaghwhite, tn.	Tip.	711	674	Carrickfergus, tn. s.	Antrim	8,520	9,417
Caldecote, p.	Camb.	144	93	Cappamore, tn.	Limer.	...	869	Carrickmacross, }	Monagh	2,529	2,063
Caldecote, p.	Hunt.	52	70	Cappoge, p.	Louth	399	347	Carrick-on-Shan- }	Leit. Ros	1,796	1,587
Caldecote, p.	Warw.	107	130	Cappoquin, tn. w. s.	Waterf.	2,319	1,774	Carrick-on-Suir, tn. s.	Tip.	6,214	5,059
Caldecote, p.	Herts	49	44	Capulit, p.	Perth	2,037	2,373	Carriden, p.	Linlith.	1,724	1,821
Caldecott, p.	Rutland	329	346	Carbrooke, p.	Norfolk	796	751	Carrigaholt, tn.	Clare	...	589
Calder, v.	Lanark	...	...	Carbury, p.	Kildare	543	483	Carrigaline, p.	Cork	5,715	4,587
Calderebank, tn.	Lanark	...	2,461	Car-Coston, p.	Notts	319	299	Carrigaline, tn.	Cork	...	648
Calder (East), v.	Edinb.	...	352	Car-Coston, p.	Salop	315	294	Carrigallen, v.-p. m.	Leitrim	5,940	5,522
Calder (Mid), v.	Edinb.	1,474	1,389	Cardiff District of }	Glamor.	20,424	35,541	Carrigdownane, p.	Cork	156	148
Calder (Mid), v.	Edinb.	...	525	Cardiff District of }	Glamor.	18,351	32,954	Carrigleamleary, p.	Cork	707	540
Calder (West), v.	Edinb.	2,120	1,927	Cardiff District of }	Glamor.	18,351	32,954	Carrigparson, p.	Limer.	370	371
Calder (West), v.	Edinb.	...	476	Cardiff District of }	Glamor.	18,351	32,954	Carrigroane, p.	Cork	2,603	2,318
Caldicot, p.	Monm.	661	579	Cardigan Dist. of }	Cardig.	11,760	11,646	Carrigroanebeg, p.	Cork	428	322
Caledon, tn. s.	Tyrone	999	825	Cardigan Dist. of }	Cardig.	11,760	11,646	Carrigroane, p.	Cork	3,443	2,802
Calke, p.	Derby	79	78	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	282	222
Callan, p.	Kilkny	6,365	3,986	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Callan, tn. m. t. s.	Kilkny	2,368	2,331	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Callender, p.-v. th.	Perth	1,716	1,676	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Callington, tn.-p. w. s.	Cornw.	2,146	2,202	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Callow, p.	Heref.	129	137	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Calne, p.	Wilts	5,117	5,098	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
CALNE, M. t.	Wilts	2,544	2,494	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Calry, p.	Wilts	5,195	5,179	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Calstock, p.-tn.	Sligo	7,180	5,177	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Calstone-Wedding- }	Cornw.	4,536	7,090	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
ton, p.	Wilts	36	36	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Calthorpe, p.	Norfolk	194	187	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Calverleigh, p.	Devon	85	86	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Calverley, p.	York	24,487	28,563	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Calverley-with- }	York	4,892	5,559	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Forsley, tns. }	York	4,892	5,559	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Calverton, p.	Bucks	505	595	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Calverton, p.-v.	Notts	1,427	1,372	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Cam, p.-v.	Glouc.	1,640	1,500	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Cam, p.	Roscom.	2,316	2,041	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Camberwell (St. }	Surrey	54,667	71,438	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Giles), v.-p. }	Surrey	54,667	71,438	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Camborne, p.	Cornw.	12,887	14,506	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Camborne, tn.	Cornw.	6,547	7,208	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
CAMBRIDGE, M. & F. }	Camb.	27,815	26,361	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Cambsbarrow, v.	Stirling	...	535	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Cambsunth, v.-p.	Lanark	3,306	3,647	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Cambsunethan, p.	Lanark	8,621	14,601	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Cambsunethan, v.	Lanark	...	1,279	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Camel (Queen), p.	Somer.	772	734	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Camel (West), p.	Somer.	376	338	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Camelby, p.	Somer.	594	526	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Camelford, tn. f.	Cornw.	705	...	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Camelon, v.	Stirling	1,340	1,308	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Cameron, p.	Fife	1,207	1,362	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Cameron, p.-v.	Somer.	1,543	1,368	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Cammeringham, p.	Antrim	1,819	1,769	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Cammerton, p.	Lincoln	141	137	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Camolin, p.	Camb.	1,026	1,326	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Camolin, tn.	Wexford	713	510	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Campbellton, p.	Argyle	9,381	8,149	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
CAMPBELLTON, M. & F. }	Argyle	6,880	6,033	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Campbellton, v.	Invern.	716	842	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Campden (Chip- }	Glouc.	2,351	1,975	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
ping, tn.-p. }	Glouc.	2,351	1,975	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Campall, p.-v.	York	2,113	1,948	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Campsey-Ash, p.	Suffolk	371	379	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Campsie, p.	Stirling	6,913	6,438	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Campston, p.	Bedford	1,600	1,544	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Camprose, p.	Pemb.	1,241	1,126	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Camus, p.	Tyrone	5,679	5,134	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Candlesby, p.	Lincoln	245	240	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Candover (Brown), p.	Hants	272	322	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Candover (Chilton), p.	Hants	127	142	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Candover (Preston), p.	Hants	524	476	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Canewdon, p.	Essex	702	604	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Canfield (Great), p.	Essex	470	468	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Canfield (Little), p.	Essex	314	314	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Canford (Magna), p.	Essex	4,065	4,877	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Canice (St.), p.	Kilkny	7,686	6,020	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Cannisbay, p.	Caitl.	2,437	2,730	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Cannaway, p.	Cork	1,241	1,145	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Cannington, p.	Somer.	1,543	1,419	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Cannock, p.	Stafford	3,081	3,964	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Canon, p.	Dorset	...	547	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Canon (Frome), p.	Heref.	95	115	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Canon (Pion), p.	Heref.	714	768	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Canonbie, p.	Dumf.	3,163	3,219	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Canongate, p.	Edinb.	11,298	11,653	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
CANTERBURY, C.M. }	Kent	18,398	21,324	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
& F. dy. }	Kent	18,398	21,324	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Cantley, p.	Norfolk	277	235	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322
Cantley, p.	York	722	663	CARDIGAN, M. & F. }	Cardig.	3,876	3,543	Carrigrohane, p.	Cork	428	322

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Castletown Bear- haven, tn.	Cork	...	1,070	Chailey, p.	Sussex	1,263	1,344	Chatton, p.	North.	1,765	1,651
Castletown, tn. s.	Is. Man	2,531	2,373	Chalbury, p.	Dorset	166	194	Chawleigh, p.	Devon	833	801
Castletown, p.	Roxb.	2,130	3,688	Chalcombe, p.	Northa.	506	468	Chawton, p.	Hants	476	464
Castletown, p.	Louth	1,038	726	Chaldon, p.	Surrey	166	169	Cheadle, p.	Stafford	4,681	4,803
Castletown, p.	Limer.	357	318	Chaldon(Herring), p.	Dorset	323	341	Cheadle, tn. f.	Stafford	2,728	3,191
Castletown, p.	Meath	755	576	Chale, p.	Southa.	629	584	Cheadle, p.	Chester	10,479	10,352
Castletown, v.	Caithn.	...	758	Chalfeld (Great), p.	Wilts	25	12	Cheam, p.	Surrey	1,187	1,156
Castletownarra, p.	Tip.	2,907	2,100	Chalfont (St. Giles), p.	Bucks	1,169	1,217	Cheapsides, p.	York	...	36
Castletowndelvin, p. tn.	Meath	3,514	3,268	Chalfont (St. Peter- ter), p.	Bucks	1,482	1,344	Chearsley, p.	Bucks	292	287
Castletownely, p.	King's	283	212	Chalgrave, p.	Bedford	952	961	Chehsey, p.	Stafford	466	514
Castletown-Kin- dalen, v. p.	Westm.	3,660	2,767	Chalgrove, p.	Oxford	616	549	Checkendon, p.	Oxford	410	357
Castletown-Roche, p.	Cork	2,322	1,968	Chalk, p.	Kent	291	332	Checkley, p.	Stafford	2,271	2,428
CastletownRoche, tn.	Cork	933	871	Challacombe p.	Devon	289	282	Chedburgh, p.	Suffolk	343	325
Castletown Send, tn.	Cork	...	476	Challock, p.	Devon	427	373	Cheddar, p. v.	Somer.	2,185	2,082
Castleventry, p.	Cork	1,102	1,068	Chalton, p.	Southa.	705	619	Cheddington, p.	Bucks	508	628
CastleWellan tn. m.	Down	849	746	Chalvington, p.	Sussex	170	149	Cheddington, p.	Dorset	189	176
Caston, p.	Norfolk	545	510	Channelekirk, p.	Berw.	728	617	Cheddleton, p. v.	Stafford	1,877	2,050
Castor, p.	Northa.	1,396	1,323	Chapel, p.	Wexford	1,015	811	Cheddon Fitzjaine p.	Somer.	337	338
Castor, v.	Northa.	772	745	Chapel-Colman, p.	Essex	452	370	Chedgrave, p.	Norfolk	379	387
Catel, p.	Guerns.	2,182	2,071	Chapel-en-le-Frith } tn. p. th.	Pemb.	137	157	Chediston, p.	Suffolk	434	414
Caterham, p.	Surrey	487	815	Chapel-of-Garioch, p.	Derby	3,214	4,264	Chedworth, p.	Glouc.	963	958
Catesby, p.	Northa.	92	107	Chapelhall, v.	Aberd.	2,102	2,023	Chedzy, p.	Somer.	509	442
Catfield, p.	Norfolk	739	660	Chapel-Hill, p.	Lanaark	1,431	1,990	Cheetliam, tns.	Lanca.	11,175	17,446
Cathcart, p.	Renfrew	2,916	3,782	Chapel-Izod, p. tn.	Moum.	545	497	Chelborough } (West), p.	Dorset	64	73
Cathcart (New), v.	Renfrew	...	749	Chapel-Izod, p. tn.	Dublin	1,565	1,960	Chelborough } (East), p.	Dorset	100	93
Cathedine, p.	Brecon	204	191	Chapel-Russell, p.	Limer.	829	695	Cheldon, p.	Devon	78	97
Catherine (St.), p.	Glouc.	1,922	2,478	Chapelton, v.	Lanaark	...	634	Chell (Great & Lit- tle), tns.	Stafford	953	1,219
Catherine (St.), p.	Somer.	135	84	Chard, p.	Somer.	5,297	5,316	Chellaston, p.	Derby	499	484
Catherine's (St.), p.	Dublin	21,673	19,065	Chard, tn. m. m.	Somer.	2,291	2,276	Chellesworth, p.	Suffolk	255	273
Catherington, p.	Southa.	1,094	1,151	Charistock, p.	Dorset	1,387	1,461	Chellington, p.	Bedford	138	136
Catherston-Lews- ton, p.	Dorset	32	34	Charford (North), p.	Glouc.	515	629	Chelmarsh, p.	Salop	509	564
Catmore, p.	Berks	123	121	Charford (South), p.	Hants	68	70	Chelmondiston, p.	Suffolk	796	949
Catrine, v.	Ayr	2,700	2,484	Charbury, p.	Hants	71	70	Chelmsford, p.	Essex	7,796	8,407
Catsfield, p.	Sussex	550	584	Charbury, p.	Hants	3,179	3,074	Chelmsford, tn. f.	Essex	5,123	5,133
Catterick, v. p.	York	3,014	2,914	Charcombe, p.	Oxford	91	378	Chelsea, tn. p.	Middles	56,538	63,429
Catthorpe, p.	Leices.	1,312	1,146	Charcote, p.	Somer.	286	245	Chelmsford, p.	Essex	6,033	5,283
Cattistock, p.	Dorset	594	510	Charlemont, tn.	Warw.	286	245	Chelsea, tn. p.	Essex	6,033	5,283
Catton, p.	Norfolk	618	646	Charles, p.	Armagh	530	480	Chelsham, p.	Essex	878	784
Catton, p.	York	2,065	1,189	Charles-the-Mar- tyr p.	Devon	344	356	Chelsham, p.	Surrey	365	401
Catwick, p.	York	207	248	Charlestown, v.	Devon	19,548	24,270	Chelsworth, p.	Suffolk	255	273
Catworth (Great), p.	Hunt.	634	640	Charlestown, v.	Banff	...	545	Cheltenham, tn. - p. f. th. s.	Glouc.	35,051	39,693
Cauldon, p.	Stafford	350	400	Charlestown, v.	Banff	...	545	Chelveston, p.	Northa.	402	454
Caundle (Bishop), p.	Dorset	397	371	Charlestown, v.	Fife	772	701	Chelvey, p.	Somer.	55	54
Caundle (Marsh), p.	Dorset	71	84	Charlestown or Newton-Dillon, tn.	Louth	843	572	Chelwood, p.	Somer.	238	180
Caundle (Purse), p.	Dorset	177	185	Charlesworth's, p.	Mayo	...	462	Chenies, p.	Bucks	565	468
Caundle (Stour- ton) p.	Dorset	450	895	Charleston, p.	Derby	1,714	1,565	Chepstow, tn. p. v. s.	Monm.	4,332	3,455
Caunton, p.	Notts	611	596	Charleton (Queen), p.	Devon	652	568	Cherhill, p.	Wilts	396	364
Cavan, tn.	Cavan	3,037	3,118	Charleton (Queen), p.	Somer.	177	141	Cherington, p.	Glouc.	220	232
Cave (North), tn. p.	York	1,138	1,281	Charleville, tn. p. s.	Cork	2,660	2,468	Cheriton, p.	Warw.	343	311
Cave South, tn. p. m.	York	1,421	1,377	Charlinch, p.	Somer.	286	241	Cheriton, p.	Glamor.	312	230
Cavendish, p.	Suffolk	1,394	1,307	Charlotte (Port), v.	Somer.	286	241	Cheriton, p.	Kent	1,658	7,534
Cavenham, p.	Suffolk	283	229	Charlton, p.	Argyle	...	562	Cheriton, p.	Hants	668	621
Cavers, p.	Roxb.	1,495	1,824	Charlton-Abbots, p.	Wilts	690	621	Cheriton (Bishop), p.	Devon	806	696
Caversfield, p.	Oxford	132	183	Charlton-Abbots, p.	Glouc.	112	109	Cheriton Fitzpaine, p.	Devon	1,207	1,111
Caversham, p.	Oxford	1,752	1,783	Charlton-Adams, p.	Somer.	550	530	Cheriton (North), p.	Somer.	296	302
Caverswall, p.	Stafford	1,581	3,046	Charlton-near- Dover, p.	Kent	3,126	4,093	Cherry-Burton, p.	York	496	502
Cawdor, p.	Na. Inv.	1,202	1,203	Charlton-Hore- thorne, p.	Somer.	544	506	Cherry-Hinton, p.	Camb.	684	734
Cawkwell, p.	Lincoln	40	36	Charlton-King's, p. v.	Glouc.	3,174	3,443	Cherry - Willing- ham, p.	Lincoln	148	173
Cawood, p. v.	York	1,195	1,243	Charlton-Macker- ell, p.	Somer.	381	387	Chertsey, p.	Surrey	6,025	6,589
Cawston, p.	Norfolk	1,184	1,019	Charlton-Mack- erell, p.	Somer.	381	387	Chertsey, tn. v.	Surrey	2,743	2,910
Cawthorne, p.	York	1,254	1,283	Charlton-Marshall, p.	Dorset	463	553	Chesham, tn. p. v.	Bucks	6,098	5,985
Cawthorpe (Little), p.	Lincoln	293	223	Charlton-Mus- grave, p.	Somer.	428	418	Chesham-Bois, p.	Bucks	185	218
Caxton, p. l.	Camb.	630	545	Charlton-npon- Otnoor, p.	Oxford	657	687	Cheshunt, v. p.	Herts	5,579	6,592
Caythorpe, p.	Lincoln	889	822	Charlton-npon- Otnoor, p.	Oxford	657	687	Chesilborne, p.	Dorset	408	432
Cayton, p.	York	551	534	Charlton-npon- Otnoor, p.	Wilt.	219	222	Cheslyn Hay, p.	Stafford	...	1,177
Ceffnllys, p.	Radnor	386	393	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	Chessington, p.	Surrey	229	219
Ceidio, p.	Caernar	160	155	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Ceirchiog, p.	Angles.	...	174	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Celbridge, tn. s.	Kildare	1,674	1,592	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Cellan, p.	Contg.	500	532	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Cemmes, p. v.	Montg.	891	872	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Ceres, p.	Fife	2,338	2,723	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Ceres, v.	Fife	...	698	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Cerne-Abbas, tn. } p. v.	Dorset	1,343	1,185	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Cerne-Nether, p.	Dorset	103	95	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Cerne-Upper, p.	Dorset	94	75	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Cerne (North), p.	Glouc.	689	692	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Cerne (South), p.	Glouc.	1,103	1,006	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Cerrig Ceinwen, p.	Angles.	532	465	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Cerrig-y-Druidion, p.	Denbigh	1,118	1,243	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Chaceley, p.	Worces.	348	307	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Chad (Lichfield), p.	Stafford	809	2,145	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Chad (St. p.)	Salop	7,924	7,188	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Chaddesden, p.	Derby	433	465	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Chaddesley-Cor- bett, p.	Worces.	1,420	1,457	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Chaddleshill, p.	Berks	518	539	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Chadshunt, p.	Warw.	32	37	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Chadwell (St. Ma- ry), p.	Essex	282	457	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Chaffcombe, p.	Somer.	265	246	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110
Chagford, p. h.	Devon	1,557	1,379	Charlton-near-Sa- lisbury, p.	Wilt.	219	222	CHESTER, C. M. & P. } v. s.	Chester	27,766	31,110

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1861.
Chicklade, p.	Wilts	122	143	Christleton, p.	Chester	971	1,006	Clay Cross, tn.	Derby	...	3,501
Chickley, p.	Bucks	271	265	Christon, p.	Somer.	86	81	Claydon, p.	Suffolk	640	601
Chickney, p.	Essex	68	76	Christov, p.	Devon	863	941	Claydon (East), p.	Bucks	361	355
Chicksands Priory, p.	Bedford	...	77	Chryston, v.	Linark	...	582	Claydon (Middle), p.	Bucks	185	146
Chiddingfold, p.	Surrey	1,149	1,167	Chudeigh, tn.-p. s.	Devon	2,401	2,108	Clayhanger, p.	Devon	289	274
Chiddingly, p.	Sussex	1,085	992	Chulmleigh, tn.-p. f.	Devon	1,711	1,705	Clayhidon, p.	Devon	798	705
Childingstone, p.	Kent	1,260	1,200	Church, tn.	Lanca.	1,287	3,000	Claypole, p.	Lincoln	853	774
Chideok, p.	Dorset	884	794	Churcham, p.	Glouc.	1,025	1,002	Clayton, p.	Sussex	645	863
Chidham, p.	Sussex	308	310	Church-Down, p.	Glouc.	1,043	1,119	Clayton - with - }	York	331	312
Chieveley, p.	Berks	2,029	1,923	Church-Eaton, p.	Stafford	654	645	Frickley, p.	York	...	...
Chignal (Sinealy), p.	Essex	69	70	Church-Gresley, p.	Derby	3,300	4,416	Clayton (West), v.	York	1,566	1,532
Chignal (St. James), p.	Essex	263	258	Church - Honey - }	Worces.	112	144	Clayworth, p.	Notts	601	538
Chigwell, v.-p.	Essex	1,965	2,676	bourne, &c. p. }	Worces.	112	144	Clear-Island, p.	Cork	819	756
Chilbolton, p.	Hants	394	398	Churchill, p.	Oxford	645	642	Clear's (St.), p.-tn.	Carmar.	1,240	1,129
Chilcombe, p.	Dorset	29	24	Churchill, p.	Somer.	870	810	Cleashy, p.	York	197	189
Chilcomb, p.	Hants	201	278	Churchill, p.	Worces.	193	181	Cleashy, p.	Cumb.	1,779	3,995
Chilcompton, v.-p.	Somer.	694	730	Churchill n. Wor- }	Worces.	94	78	Cleckheaton, tns.	York	5,173	4,721
Childerditch, p.	Essex	209	239	cester, p. }	Worces.	94	78	Clee, p.	Lincoln	1,034	1,555
Childerley, p.	Camb.	46	50	Church-Knowle, p.	Dorset	480	511	Clee (St. Margaret), p.	Salop	303	281
Child-Okeford, p.	Dorset	773	783	Church-Langton, p.	Leices.	847	842	Cleensish, p.	Ferman.	8,068	7,505
Childrey, p.	Berks	553	504	Church-Lawford, p.	Warw.	327	311	Cleer (St.), p.	Cornw.	2,343	3,931
Childs-Wickham, p.	Glouc.	466	440	Church-Lawton, p.	Chester	693	724	Cleeve (Bishop's), }	Glouc.	2,117	1,970
Childwall, p.	Lanca.	14,409	17,917	Church-Lench, p.	Worces.	...	422	p.-v.			
Chilfron, p.	Dorset	119	120	Church-Over, p.	Warw.	318	357	Cleeve (Old), p.	Somer.	1,560	1,529
Chilham, p.	Kent	1,247	1,319	Church-Stanton, p.	Devon	1,067	961	Cleeve-Prior, v.-p.	Worces.	329	340
Chillenden, p.	Kent	140	127	Church-Stoke, v.-p.	Mont.	1,464	1,545	Cleehonger, p.	Heref.	408	451
Chillesford, p.	Suffolk	203	214	Church-Stow, p.	Devon	559	376	Cleish, p.	Kinross	659	649
Chillingham, p.	North.	380	328	Chnrch - Stretton, }	Salop	1,676	1,695	Clement (St.), p.	Camb.	971	907
Chillington, p.	Somer.	320	298	tn.-p.				Clement (St.), p.	Sussex	4,166	4,073
Chilmark, p.	Wilts	619	642	Churchtown, p.	Cork	1,897	1,515	Clement (St.), p.	Middles.	233	198
Chilthorne Domer, p.	Somer.	269	242	Churchtown, p.	Kildare	3,009	2,176	Clement (St.), p.	Suffolk	7,025	7,061
Chilthorne (West), p.	Sussex	686	668	Churchtown, p.	Meath	384	293	Clement (St.), p.	Norfolk	3,229	3,961
Chilton, p.	Berks	282	315	Churchtown, p.	Westm.	720	559	Clement (St.), p.	Worces.	2,174	2,434
Chilton, p.	Bucks	398	364	Churston-Ferres, p.	Devon	786	766	Clement (St.), p.	Kent	875	889
Chilton, p.	Suffolk	151	149	Churton, p.	Wilts	467	382	Clement (St.), p.	Jersey	1,553	1,448
Chilton (Cantilo), p.	Somer.	115	112	Churwell, tns.	York	1,103	1,564	Clement (St. Danes), p.	Middles.	15,662	15,592
Chilton (Foliate), p.	Be. & Wi	748	691	Chute, p.	Wilts	571	538	Clement's (St.), p.	Cornw.	3,465	3,731
Chilton (Trinity), p.	Somer.	52	53	Chute Forest, p.	Wilts	...	170	Clement's (St.), p.	Oxford	2,139	2,286
Chilvers-Coton, p.	Warw.	2,613	2,264	Cilcen, p.	Flint	1,163	1,028	Clenchwharton, p.	Norfolk	789	599
Chilwell and At- }	Notts	769	910	Cilcennin, p.	Cardig.	640	603	Clenor, p.	Cork	793	774
tenborough, v. }				Cille-Aeron, p.	Cardig.	302	301	Clent, p.	Worces.	937	966
Chilworth, p.	Hants	153	176	Cilycwm, p.	Carmar.	1,487	1,380	Cleobury (North), p.	Salop	192	168
Chingford, p.	Essex	963	1,174	Cilymaenllwyd, p.	Carmar.	588	640	Cleobury - Morti- }	Salop	1,738	1,619
Chinnock (East), p.	Somer.	655	552	CIRENCESTER, tn.- }	Glouc.	6,096	6,330	mor, tn.-p. &c. }			
Chinnock (West), p.	Somer.	594	553	p. m. f.				Clerkenwell (St. }	Middles.	64,778	65,681
Chinnock (Middle), p.	Somer.	230	238	Clackmannan, p.	Clack.	5,802	4,425	Cleary, p.	Cornw.	280	229
Chinnor, p.	Oxford	1,257	1,296	Clackmannan, tn.	Clack.	1,535	1,159	Clether (St.), p.	Somer.	1,905	2,941
Chippenham, p.	Wilts	4,999	5,396	Clackton (Great), p.	Essex	1,281	1,280	Clevedon, v. p.	Berks	3,997	5,418
CHIPPENHAM, M. S. }	Wilts	1,707	1,603	Clacton (Little), p.-v.	Essex	615	584	Clewer, p.	Norfolk	995	791
p. }	Wilts	6,285	7,075	Claffe, tns.	Lanca.	540	540	Cley, p. s.	Westml.	259	367
Chippenham, p.	Camb.	811	796	Claines, p.	Worces.	6,819	8,106	Cliburn, p.	Hants	314	320
Chipping, p.	Lanca.	1,625	1,433	Clanborough, p.	Devon	62	61	Cliddesden, p.	Galway	1,602	1,434
Chipping-Norton, }	Oxford	3,368	3,510	Clandon (East), p.	Surrey	261	283	Clifden, tn. &c. s.	Kent	...	271
tn.-p. M. & W. }				Clandon (West), p.	Surrey	345	329	Cliffe (East), p.	Kent	877	980
Chipping-Sodbury }	Glouc.	1,105	1,112	Clane, tn.-p.	Kildare	1,842	1,533	Cliffe at-Hoo, p.	Wilt	890	910
tn.-p. th. }				Clanfield, v.-p.	Hants	263	265	Cliffe (Pyford), p.	Kent	129	122
Chipping (Warden), p.	Northa.	521	489	Clanfield, p.	Oxford	591	547	Cliffe (West), p.	Heref.	889	895
Chipping - Wy - }	Bucks	7,179	8,373	Clapham, v.-p.	Surrey	16,290	20,894	Clifford, p.	Glouc.	305	344
combe, p. }				Clapham, p.	Bedford	445	502	Clifford-Chambers, p.	York	1,834	2,153
Chipstable, p.	Somer.	395	361	Clapham, p.	Sussex	252	249	Clifford-cum-Bos- }	Bedford	1,053	1,478
Chipstead, p.	Surrey	505	541	Clapham, p.	York	1,944	1,708	ton, tns. }	Glouc.	17,634	21,375
Chirbury, v.-p.	Salop	1,533	1,538	Clapton, p.	Northa.	186	153	Clifton, p.	Westml.	289	342
Chirk, v.-p.	Denbigh	1,590	1,630	Clapton, p.	Somer.	162	173	Clifton, p.	York	1,899	1,873
Berwick	Berwick	1,384	1,502	Clapton, p.	Glouc.	112	123	Clifton, tns.	Lanca.	1,647	2,140
Chirton, v.-p.	Wilts	476	382	Clara, tn. &c.	King's	996	915	Clifton, h.	Do.-Sta.	944	881
Chirton, tn.	North.	3,960	5,544	Clara, p.	Kilkny	511	450	Clifton - Camp - }	Derby	887	804
Chiselborough, p.	Somer.	480	419	Clarbeston, p.	Pemb.	178	191	Clifton and Comp- }	Derby	...	...
Chiselhampton, p.	Oxford	152	138	Clare, tn.	Clare	892	495	ton, tns. }	Warw.	758	732
Chiselhurst, p.	Kent	2,085	2,287	Clare, tn.-p. P. m.	Suffolk	1,769	1,657	Clifton - upon - }	Notts	401	382
Chishall (Great), p.	Essex	532	473	Clareabbey, p.	Clare	3,472	1,935	Clifton - upon - }	Derby	...	...
Chishall (Little), p.	Essex	105	110	Clareborough, p.	Notts	2,504	2,412	Dunsmore, p. }	Warw.	...	...
Chisleton, p.	Wilts	1,137	1,206	Claregalway, p.	Galway	2,763	2,701	Clifton - with - }	Notts	...	...
Chislett, p.	Kent	1,130	1,072	Clare-Morris, tn.	Mayo	1,562	1,323	Clifton - v.-p. }	Notts	401	382
Chiswick, v.-p.	Middles.	6,303	6,505	Clarendon Park, p.	Wilts	...	181	Clapton, v.-p. }	Oxford	369	355
Chithurst, p.	Sussex	223	215	Clarkston, v.	Lanark	...	925	Clifton-Hampden, p.	Dorset	72	73
Chitterne (All }	Wilts	452	500	Clashacrow, p.	Kilkny	203	187	Clifton-Maybank, p.	Notts	1,148	1,110
Saints, p. }				Clashmore, v.-p.	Waterf.	2,934	2,175	Clifton-North, p.	Bucks	217	212
Chitterne (St. }	Wilts	239	201	Clatford (Good- }	Hants	442	427	Clifton-Reynes, p.	Worces.	547	542
Mary), p. }				worth), p. }				Clifton - upon - }	Sussex	273	331
Chittlehampton, v. p.	Devon	1,886	1,660	Clatford (Upper), p.	Hants	595	703	Tane, v.-p. }	Norfolk	120	97
Chivelstone, p.	Devon	571	523	Clat, p.	Aberd.	543	511	Climping, p.	Rutland	264	213
Chobham, v.-p.	Surrey	2,069	2,098	Clatworthy, p.	Somer.	323	313	Clippesby, p.	Northa.	865	877
Cholderton (West), p.	Wilts	183	191	Cloughton, p.	Lanca.	106	94	Clipsham, p.	Devon	2,450	2,318
Chollerton, p.	North.	1,151	1,156	Cloughton, tns.	Lanca.	641	608	Clist-Broad, p.	Devon	422	416
Cholsey, p.	Berks	1,224	1,127	Claverdon, v.-p.	Warw.	710	755	Clist-Honiton, v.-p.	Devon	342	329
Chorley, tn.-p. t.	Lanca.	12,684	15,013	Claverley, v.-p.	Essex	1,220	1,047	Clist-Hydon, p.	Devon	370	300
Chorlton - cum - }	Lanca.	761	739	Claverley, v.-p.	Salop	1,613	1,667	Clist (St. George), p.	Devon	342	329
Hardy, tns. }				Clawrplwyf, h.	Somer.	155	213	Clist (St. Law - }	Devon	184	154
Chorlton-on-Mer- }	Lanca.	35,558	44,795	Clawson, p.	Monm.	2,096	2,400	rence), p. }	Devon	197	176
lock, tn. }				Clawton, p.	Leices.	869	820	Clist (St. Mary), p.	Lanca.	7,244	7,000
Choulesbury, p.	Bucks	113	105	Claxby, p.	Devon	573	549	Clistheroe, M. t. }	Lanca.	1,480	10,864
Chrisshall, p.	Essex	652	643	Claxby near Mar- }	Lincoln	126	103	p. }	Lanca.	1,441	1,770
CHRISTCHURCH, p.	Hants	7,475	9,308	ket Rasen, p. }	Lincoln	232	237	Clocanog, v. p.	Denbigh	421	439
Christchurch, p. m.	Hants	6,256	7,042	Claxby (Pluck- }	Lincoln	28	30	Clockock, p.	Heref.	1,711	1,794
Christchurch, p. m.	Monm.	1,646	3,004	acre), p. }	Lincoln	28	30	Cloford, p.	Somer.	242	218
Christchurch, p.	Surrey	16,022	17,069	Claxton, p.	Norfolk	186	202	Clogh, tn.	Kilkny	...	388
Christchurch, p.	Glouc.	1,079	1,073	Claybrooke, p.	Leices.	1,389	1,274	Cloghan, v.	King's	563	315
Christian (Mal- }	Wilts	941	898	Claycotton, p.	Northa.	99	112				
ford, v. p. }											

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Crichton, p.	Edim.	1,387	1,304	Croxteck Park, p.	Lancas.	...	46	Cuthbert (St.), p.	Norfolk	1,612	1,607
Crick, p.	Northa.	994	999	Croxton, p.	Camb.	236	267	Cuthbert (St.), p.	Somer.	7,055	7,120
Crickadarn, p.-v.	Breck.	414	448	Croxton, p.	Lincoln	96	122	Cuxham, p.	Oxford	172	177
Cricket (Malherbie), p.	Somer.	38	21	Croxton, p.	Norfolk	387	428	Cuxton, p.	Kent	374	441
Crocket (St.Thomas), p.	Somer.	69	66	Croxton-Keyrial, p.	Leices.	621	594	Cuxwold, p.	Lincoln	68	83
Crickhowell, p.tu.	Breck.	1,403	1,516	Croxton (South), p.	Leices.	324	311	Cwm, p.	Flint	558	495
Cricklade, p.	Wilts	1,906	1,800	Croy, p.	In. Nai.	1,777	1,873	Cwm-Toyddwr, p.	Radnor	835	798
CRICKLADE, tn. p. s.	Wilts	35,503	36,893	Croydon, p.	Camb.	508	508	Cwmarvan, p.	Monm.	334	332
Crickstown, p.	Meath	130	101	Croydon, tn. s.	Surrey	20,031	30,240	Cwmdu, h.	Glamor.	3,350	4,154
Criech, p.	Suther.	2,714	2,521	Cruagh, p.	Dublin	10,260	20,325	Cwmyoy, p.	Monm.	759	649
Crieff, tn.-p. th.	Perth	4,504	4,490	Cruden, p.	Aberd.	781	695	Cyfic, p.	Carmar.	520	468
Crimond, p.	Aberd.	893	892	Crudwell, p.	Wilts	2,479	2,743	Cyrus (St.), p.	Kincar.	1,579	1,552
Crimplesham, p.	Norfolk	329	328	Crucetown, p.	Meath	781	799	Dacre, p.-v.	Cumb.	954	967
Cringloford, p.	Norfolk	189	205	Crumlin, p.	Dublin	923	819	Dagenham, p.	Essex	2,494	2,708
Crinkill, tn.	King's	...	826	Crumlin, tn.	Antrim	...	459	Daglinworth, p.	Glouc.	320	355
Crinow, p.	Pemb.	69	70	Crundale, p.	Kent	263	279	Dailly, p.	Ayr	2,413	2,050
Critchill (Long), p.	Dorset	144	145	Crunwear, p.	Pemb.	289	261	Dairie, v.	Ayr	...	650
Critchill (Moore), p.	Dorset	374	342	Cruwys-Morchard, p.	Devon	732	685	Dairse, v.	Kirkcud.	1,430	1,736
Croagh, p.-v.	Limer.	1,936	1,629	Crux-Easton, p.	Hants	105	76	Dalbairie, v.	Fife	708	638
Croft, p.	Heref.	148	155	Cubberley, p.	Glouc.	243	343	Dalbury, p.	Derby	237	263
Croft, p.	Leices.	338	319	Cubbington, p.	Warw.	885	964	Dalby, p.	Lincoln	115	115
Croft, p.	Lincoln	776	784	Cubert, p.	Cornw.	436	420	Dalby, p.	York	142	149
Croft, p.	York	750	761	Cubley, p.	Derby	387	383	Dalby (Little), p.	Leices.	199	183
Croft-with-South-worth, p.	Lancas.	...	1,094	Cublington, p.	Bucks	287	288	Dalby (Magna), p.	Leices.	512	484
Crofthead, v.	Renfrew	...	375	Cuby, p.	Cornw.	146	139	Dalby - on - the - } Wolds, p.	Leices.	371	359
Crofthead, v.	Linlith.	...	1,112	Cuckfield, p.-tn. f.	Sussex	3,196	3,539	Dalderby, p.	Lincoln	33	40
Crofton, p.	York	363	402	Cuddesden, p.	Somer.	356	280	Dale, p.	Pemb.	406	463
Croghan, p.	King's	727	642	Cuddington, p.	Oxford	1,542	1,591	Dale Abbey, p.	Derby	...	366
Croglin, p.	Cumb.	304	251	Cuddington, p.	Bucks	623	590	Dalgety, p.	Fife	1,513	1,569
Crohane, p.	Tip.	1,464	1,037	Cudham, p.	Surrey	180	148	Dalham, p.	Suffolk	583	539
Cromarty, p.	Crom.	2,727	2,300	Cudworth, p.	Kent	897	988	Dalkeith, tn.-p. m. th.	Edinb.	6,521	7,114
Cromarty, p. t.	Crom.	1,988	1,491	Cudworth, p.	Somer.	181	151	Dalkeith, v.-p.	Dublin	2,322	2,190
Cromdale, p.	Inver.	3,990	3,943	Culbarn, p.	Somer.	40	41	Dallas, p.	Elgin	1,226	1,102
Cromer, p.-tu.	Norfolk	1,366	1,367	Culdaff, v.	Donegal	5,186	4,895	Dallinghoo, p.	Suffolk	385	370
Cromford, tu. s.	Derby	1,190	1,140	Culfeightrin, p.	Antrim	3,528	3,111	Dallington, p.	Northa.	565	686
Cromball-Abbots, p.	Glouc.	766	681	Culford, p.	Suffolk	348	346	Dallington, p.	Sussex	664	591
Cromwell, p.	Notts	190	162	Culham, p.	Oxford	417	474	Dalmeington, p.-v.	Ayr	2,910	4,194
Croudall, p.	Southa.	2,431	2,764	Cullen, p.	Banff	1,853	1,975	Dalmeny, p.	Linlith.	1,243	1,274
Crooke, p.	Waterf.	693	451	CULLEN, p.	Banff	1,697	1,818	Dalry, p.	Kirkcud.	1,238	1,149
Crookedholm, v.	Ayr	...	620	... m.	Banff	...	3,543	Dalry, v.	Kirkcud.	...	639
Crookhaven, tu.	Cork	...	455	Cullen, p.-tn.	Tip.	904	856	Dalry, p.	Ayr	8,865	11,156
Croon, p.	Limer.	5,118	4,271	Cullen, p.	Cork	981	619	Dalry, tn.	Ayr	...	4,232
Croon, tn.	Limer.	1,352	1,182	Cullenswood, tn.	Cork	3,238	3,096	Dalrymple, p.	Ayr	1,096	1,325
Croome d'Abot, p.	Worces.	140	163	Cullenwaine, p.	Dublin	...	850	Dalserf, p.	Lanark	3,583	4,876
Croome (Earls), p.	Worces.	199	189	Cullinmpton, p.	Ki.-Tip.	1,561	1,263	Dalston, p.	Cumb.	2,844	2,568
Croome (Hill), p.	Worces.	193	193	Cullompton, tu. s.	Devon	3,655	3,185	Dalton, p.	Dumf.	761	679
Cropredy, p.	Oxford	2,740	2,478	Culmstock, p.	Devon	2,765	2,205	Dalton (North), p.	York	499	486
Cropton, p.	Worces.	760	839	Culmington, p.	Salop	498	517	Dalton (South), p.	York	299	338
Cropwell-Bishop, p.	Notts	640	638	Culmstock, p.	Devon	1,224	1,102	Dalton-le Dale, p.-v.	Durham	5,125	8,432
Cropwell-Butler, tns.	Notts	695	604	Culmullin, p.	Meath	753	568	Dalton-in-Fur-ness, p. s.	Lancas.	4,683	9,152
Crosby - upon - Eden, p.	Cumb.	415	426	Culpho, p.	Suffolk	63	56	Dalwood, p.	Devon	...	462
Crosby (Garret), p.	Westml.	277	306	Culross, p.	Perth	1,487	1,423	Dalzell, p.	Lanark	2,262	2,438
Crosby-Ravens-worth, p.	Westml.	974	927	Culross, p. & m.	Perth	605	517	Damerham(South), p.	Wilts	759	697
Croscombe, p.	Somer.	673	729	Culter, p.	Aberd.	1,042	1,165	Damian-in-the-blean, p.	Kent	660	626
Crossboyne, p.	Mayo	6,702	4,206	Culter, p.	Lanark	472	484	Danby, p.	Essex	1,221	1,113
Cross and Burness.	Orkney	1,526	1,555	Culter, p.	Lanark	915	800	Danby, p.	York	2,299	2,711
Cross Canonby, p.	Cumb.	6,182	6,900	Culworth, p.	Northa.	685	652	Danley-Wiske, p.-v.	York	554	557
Crosserlough, p.	Cavan	7,237	6,436	Culworth, p.	Northa.	685	652	Danesfort, p.	Kilkny	1,036	827
Crossford, v.	File	...	379	Cumber (Lower), p.	London.	3,850	3,979	Danesworth, p.	Meath	253	203
Crossford, v.	Lanark	...	530	Cumber (Upper), p.	Dumb.	2,227	1,561	Dangandargan, p.	Tip.	192	149
Crossgarr, tn.	Down	...	817	Cumbernauld, tu.	Lincoln	235	266	Daugandonovan, p.	Cork	602	461
Crossgates, v.	Fife	...	1,115	Cumbernauld, tu.	Lincoln	235	266	Dareuth, p.	Kent	664	626
Crosshill, v.	Ayr	1,133	1,107	Cumbray (Great & Little), p.	Bute	1,275	1,256	Darfield, p.-v.	York	8,644	12,231
Crosshouse, v.	Ayr	...	468	Cumineston, v.	Aberd.	...	459	Darkey, tn.	Armagh	...	508
Crosslee, v.	Renfrew	...	383	Cunamer, p.	Galway	1,419	1,263	Darleston, tn.-p.	Stafford	10,590	12,884
Crossmaglen, v.	Armagh	561	635	Cunnamertrees, p.	Dumf.	1,886	1,230	Darley, p.	Derby	1,932	2,156
Crossmichael, v.	Kirkcud.	1,366	1,536	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Darlington, p.	Durham	12,453	16,762
Crossmichael, v.	Kirkcud.	...	326	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Darlington, tn.	Durham	11,228	15,781
Crossmolina, p.-tn.	Mayo	7,236	6,547	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Darlton, p.	Notts	185	163
Crossmolina, tu.	Mayo	1,225	1,110	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Darngaber, v.	Lanark	...	505
Crossmyloof, v.	Renfrew	...	939	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Darowen, p.	Montg.	1,119	1,227
Crosspatrick, v.	We.-Wi.	871	741	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Darrah, p.	Limer.	1,427	1,176
Crosthwait, v.	Cumb.	5,224	5,070	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Darriage, p.	York	617	744
Croston, p.-v.	Lancas.	4,031	4,242	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Darsham, p.	Suffolk	462	409
Crostwich, p.	Norfolk	138	144	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Dartford, p.	Kent	6,224	6,597
Crostwight, p.	Norfolk	77	73	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Dartford, tn. s.	Kent	5,763	5,314
Croughton, p.	Northa.	582	580	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Dartington, p.	Devon	660	626
Crown, p.	Cornw.	3,982	4,131	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	DARTMOUTH, M. & P. f.	Devon	4,508	4,444
Crowcombe, p.	Somer.	614	573	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Darton, v.-p.	York	3,565	4,592
Crowell, p.	Oxford	167	162	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Darvel, v.	Ayr	...	1,544
Crowfield, p.	Suffolk	410	353	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Darver, p.	Louth	...	371
Crowhurst, p.	Surrey	212	211	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Darwen (Lower), tns.	Lancas.	3,521	3,301
Crowhurst, p.	Sussex	591	430	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Darwen (Over), tn.	Lancas.	7,020	14,327
Crowland, p.-tn. s.	Lincoln	3,183	3,148	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Darwish-Avon, p.	Warw.	307	280
Crowle, p.	Lincoln	3,008	3,182	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Datchet, p.	Bucks	898	982
Crowle, tn. m.	Lincoln	2,245	2,301	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Datchworth, p.	Herts	648	635
Crowmarsh-Gifford, p.	Worces.	580	576	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Dauntsey, p.	Wilts	623	578
Crownthorpe, p.	Oxford	373	360	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Davenham, p.	Chester	6,294	6,855
Croxby, p.	Norfolk	100	97	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Daventry, tn.-p. m. w.	Northa.	4,430	4,124
Croxden, p.	Lincoln	114	147	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	David (St.), p.	Devon	4,125	4,486
Croxhall, p.-v.	Stafford	260	247	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	David (St.), p.	Brecon	1,419	1,418
	Derby	234	247	Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	David's (St.), c.-p.	Pemb.	2,460	2,199
				Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Davidson's Mains, v.	Edinb.	...	599
				Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Davidstow, p.	Cornw.	472	394
				Cunnamer, p.	Berks	1,048	1,201	Davidstow, p.	Kildare	803	720

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACES.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Davington, p.	Kent	147	149	Derby (West), p.	Lancas.	...	52,094	Ditton, p.	Kent	235	265
Daviot, p.	Aberd.	601	614	Dereham (East), p.	Norfolk	4,385	4,369	Ditton, tns.	Lancas.	584	764
Dawliet & Dunlich- sty, p.	Inv.-Na.	1,857	1,741	Dereham, tn. f.	Norfolk	3,372	3,070	Ditton (Long), p.	Surrey	678	1,445
Dawley-Magna tn. p.	Salop	9,201	11,613	Dereham (West), p.	Norfolk	643	679	Ditton (Eriors), p.	Salop	583	613
Dawlish, p.	Devon	3,546	4,014	Derry-Ashy, p.	Antrim	5,113	4,734	Ditton (Thames), p.	Surrey	2,351	2,263
Dawlish, tn.	Devon	2,671	3,505	Derry-Brusk, p.	Ferman.	942	850	Dixon (Newton), p.	Monm.	778	753
Daylesford, p.	Worce.	66	108	Derry-Grath, p.	Limer.	486	389	Doaghgrange, p.	Antrim	2,098	1,980
Deal, tn.-p. m. t. s.	Kent	7,067	7,581	Derry-Keighan, p.	Antrim	2,400	2,381	Dockingfield, p.	Hants	...	224
Dean, p.	Cumb.	853	829	Derry-Loran, p.	Lon. Ty.	7,552	7,722	Docking, p.	Norfolk	1,640	1,625
Dean (East), p.	Hants	207	223	Derry-Lossary, p.	Wickl.	4,216	3,790	Docklow, p.	Devon	199	185
Dean (East), p.	Glouc.	...	9,212	Derry-Nahinch, p.	Kilkny	1,891	1,277	Dodbrooke, v.-p. 3d w	Devon	1,302	1,183
Dean (East) near } Chichester, p. }	Sussex	410	343	Derry-Noose, p.	Armagh	6,345	5,792	Dodcott - cum - }	Chester	631	672
Dean (East) near } Eastbourne, p. }	Sussex	...	334	Derry-Patrick, p.	Meath	332	281	Wilkesley, tns. }	Worce.	279	278
Dean (Little), p.	Glouc.	947	887	Derry-Villane, p.	Cork	459	386	Dodderhill, p.	Worce.	2,189	2,141
Dean (Mitchell), p.	Glouc.	662	689	Derry-Vullan, p.	Ferman.	7,606	6,348	Doddinglehurst, p.	Essex	393	394
Dean (Nether and } Upper), p. }	Bedford	547	552	Dersingham, p.	Norfolk	812	822	Doddington, p.	Camb.	9,703	8,722
Dean (Prior), p.	Devon	507	422	Dervoock, tn.	Antrim	...	347	Doddington, p.	Kent	489	476
Dean (Priors), p.	Hants	131	129	Derwen, p.	Denbigh	584	573	Doddington, p.	Lincoln	264	264
Dean (Vernham), p.	Hants	744	727	Desborough, v.-p.	Northa.	1,850	1,428	Doddington (Dry), p.	North.	825	795
Dean (West), p.	Sussex	669	681	Desert, p.	Cork	411	329	Doddington (Great), p.	Northa.	493	580
Dean (West), p.	Wilts	458	446	Desert-Creat, p.	Tyrone	5,856	5,520	Doddiscombeleigh, p.	Devon	386	343
Dean (West), p.	Glouc.	...	8,254	Desert-Egny, p.	Donegal	1,604	1,524	Doddslestone, p.	Chester	784	814
Dean (West) near } Eastbourne, p. }	Sussex	129	153	Desert-Lyn, p.	Lond.	2,284	2,098	Dodder, p.	Northa.	227	238
Deane, p.	Lancas.	29,819	35,746	Desert-Martyu, v.-p.	Conk.	3,693	3,628	Dodding, p.	Glouc.	135	126
Deane, p.	Hants	153	135	Desert-More, p.	Lond.	789	682	Dodding, p.	Somer.	102	98
Deanton, v.	Perth	...	727	Desert-Oghill, p.	Lond.	3,745	3,680	Dodding, p.	York	1,494	2,117
Dearham, p.	Cumb.	2,178	2,595	Desert-Serges, p.	Cork	3,352	3,054	Dogmersfield, p.	Pemb.	2,689	2,438
Debach, p.	Suffolk	104	144	Desford, p.	Leices.	1,025	981	Dogmills (St.), p.	Hants	304	251
Debden, p. v.	Essex	1,034	942	Desford, p.	Banff	917	1,031	Dogstown, p.	Tip.	20	20
Debenham, p. tn. f.	Suffolk	1,653	1,488	Desford, p.	Derby	866	935	Dogswell, p.	Pemb.	501	436
Debting, p.	Kent	353	344	Deusehill, p.	Salop	39	43	Dogwells (St.), p.	Carnar.	382	387
Decuman (St.), p.	Somer.	2,783	3,196	Deveuxaux (St.), p.	Ferman.	5,841	5,402	Dol-gelley, p.	Merion.	3,479	3,457
Deddington, p.-tu. s.	Oxford	2,178	2,024	Deverill (Long- bridge), p.	Heref.	207	242	DOLGELLEY, tn. P.F.S.	Merion.	2,041	2,217
Deedham, p. v.	Essex	1,792	1,734	Deverill (Monkton) p.	Wilts	1,378	1,107	Dolla, p.	Tip.	1,147	995
Deene, p.	Northa.	504	540	Devizes, m. & p. th	Wilts	202	180	Dollar, v.-p.	Clack.	1,674	1,776
Deeping (East), p. v.	Lincoln	1,849	1,763	DEVONPORT, m. t. th.	Devon	6,554	6,638	Dollar, v.	Clack.	...	1,540
Deeping (Market), p.	Lincoln	1,294	1,337	Devonside, v.	Devon	38,180	50,440	Dollington, tn.	Down	...	388
Deeping (St. James), p.	Lincoln	...	1,768	Devonshire, m. & p. f.	Devon	50,159	64,783	Dolphinton, p.	Linark	305	260
Deeping (St. Nicho- las), p.	Lincoln	...	1,180	Dewchurch (Little) p.	Heref.	...	317	Doton, p.	Devon	926	998
Deeping (West), p. v.	Lincoln	361	349	Dewchurch (Much), p.	Heref.	1,969	1,798	Dowdell, p.	Carnar.	727	811
Deer (New), p.	Aberd.	3,973	4,385	Dewlish, p.	Dorset	276	322	Downick (St.), p.	Cornw.	862	862
Deer (New), v.	Aberd.	...	475	Dewshall, p.	Heref.	620	608	Donabate, p.	Dublin	213	246
Deer (Old), p. v.	Aberd.	4,743	5,174	Dewsbury, p.	York	442	458	Donacavey, p.	Tyrone	8,825	8,042
Deerhurst, p.	Glouc.	892	930	Dewsbury, p.	York	30	36	Donadea, p.	Kildare	272	233
Deighton-Kirk, p.	York	480	455	Dewsbury, tn. m. w.	York	28,103	24,988	Donagh, p.	Donegal	5,262	4,474
Delamere, p.	Chester	1,050	1,146	Diamor, p.	Meath	5,033	18,148	Donagh, p.	Monag.	6,965	6,120
Delamere (Ted- stone), p.	Heref.	193	205	Dibden, p.	Hants	445	368	Donaghadee, p.	Down	7,907	7,499
Delgany, p.	Wickl.	2,034	1,949	Diddleburgh, p.	Norfolk	487	513	Donaghadee, tn. w.	Down	2,818	2,671
Delting, p.	Sheff.	2,124	1,975	Diddleburgh, p.	Glouc.	959	895	Donaghcloney, v.-p.	Down	6,373	5,812
Delvin, v.-p.	Westm.	...	3,268	Diddington, p.	Hunt.	178	221	Donaghcumper, p.	Kildare	992	1,082
Dembleby, p.	Lincoln	84	51	Diddling, p.	Sussex	216	204	Donaghedy, p.	Tyrone	8,924	8,321
Den, v.	Ayr	...	446	Diddling, p.	Sussex	102	85	Donagherry, p.	Tyrone	+820	4,749
Denardiston, p.	Suffolk	303	277	Diddlington, p.	Norfolk	881	829	Donaghmore, tn. p.	Tyrone	9,201	9,087
Denbigh Dist. of } Boroughs }	Denbigh	...	17,888	Diddling, p.	Sussex	101	92	Donaghmore, p.	Kildare	39	46
Denbigh, p.	Denbigh	...	4,054	Didsbury, v.	Norfolk	59	80	Donaghmore, p.	Kilkny	2,016	1,684
Denbigh, m. & P. w. s.	Denbigh	5,498	5,946	Digsby, p.	Glouc.	101	92	Donaghmore, p.	Meath	1,123	1,081
Denbury, p.	Devon	406	411	Digswell, p.	Lancas.	1,449	1,829	Donaghmore, p.	Meath	294	268
Denby, p.	Derby	1,208	1,338	Dihewid, p.	Lincoln	340	330	Donaghmore, tn.-p.	Queen's	1,029	776
Denchworth, p.	Berks	278	257	Dilham, p.	Herts	239	243	Donaghmore, p.	Wexford	1,835	1,382
Denford, p.	Northa.	324	429	Dilborne, p.	Cardig.	489	454	Donaghmore, p.	Wickl.	2,560	2,077
Dengie, p.	Essex	312	298	Dilwyn, p.	Norfolk	504	425	Donaghmore, p.	Cork	4,592	3,999
Denham, p.	Suffolk	218	200	Dinas, p.	Stafford	1,615	1,573	Donaghmore, p.	Cork	260	206
Denham, p. v.	Bucks	1,062	1,068	Dilwyn, p.	Heref.	1,112	1,069	Donaghmore, p.	Limer.	437	289
Denham nr. Scole, p.	Suffolk	318	282	Dinas, p.	Pemb.	856	820	Donaghmore, p.	Down	3,434	2,842
Denholm, v.	Roxb.	...	766	Dinder, p.	Somer.	270	244	Donaghmore, p.	Monagh	10,967	8,694
Denino, p.	Fife	289	370	Dinedor, p.	Heref.	250	270	Donaghmore, p.	Down	10,311	9,188
Denio, p. v.	Carnar.	2,331	2,420	Dingestow, p.	Monm.	222	231	Donaghmore, p.	Down	3,434	2,842
Denn, p.	Cavan	4,643	4,107	Dingle, p.	Monm.	222	231	Donaghmore, p.	Monagh	10,967	8,694
Dennington, p.	Suffolk	1,047	895	Dingle, tn. s.	Kerry	8,507	3,911	Donaghmoyno, p.	Meath	581	449
Dennis (St.), p.	Cornw.	888	993	Dingley, p.	Kerry	3,255	2,260	Donaghpatrick, p.	Galway	2,392	1,980
Denny, tn.-p.	Stirling	4,754	4,988	Dingwall, p.	Northa.	141	111	Donaghpatrick, p.	Galway	1,286	1,255
Dent, tns. f.	York	1,630	1,427	DINGWALL, m. & P. f.	Ross	2,364	2,412	Donard, p. v.	Wickl.	861	819
Denton, p.	Hunt.	82	87	Dinington, p.	Ross	1,990	2,084	Donats (St.), p.	Glamor.	132	126
Denton, p.	Lincoln	650	637	Dinington, p.	North.	688	774	Donats (Welsh), p.	Glamor.	291	275
Denton, p.	Norfolk	571	518	Dinington, p.	York	285	272	DONCASTER, m. s.	York	12,952	16,406
Denton, p.	Northa.	595	578	Dinington, p.	Somer.	218	146	Doncast, p.	York	12,983	17,032
Denton, p.	Sussex	195	206	Dinmore, p.	Heref.	...	42	Donegal, p.	Donegal	6,078	5,529
Denton, tns.	Lancas.	3,146	3,335	Dinsdale (Low), p. v.	Durham	157	208	Donegal, tn. s.	Donegal	1,563	1,541
Denton near Can- terbury, p.	Kent	197	183	Dinton, p.	Bucks	859	814	Donegore, p.	Antrim	1,840	1,739
Denton nr. Graves- end, p.	Keit	111	101	Dinton, p.	Wilts	538	509	Doneraile, p.	Cork	4,846	4,111
Denton (Nether), p.	Cumb.	334	302	Dirdon, p.	Middles	740	534	Doneraile, tn. s.	Cork	1,856	1,475
Denton (Upper), p.	Cumb.	112	100	Dirdon (St. Back- church), p.	Middles	740	534	Donhead (St. An- drew), p.	Wilts	861	830
Denver, p.	Norfolk	942	932	Diptford, p.	Devon	747	659	Donhead (St. Mary) p.	Wilts	1,621	1,482
Deopham, p.	Norfolk	494	483	Dirham and Hin- ton, p.	Glouc.	474	457	Donhead, p.	Salop	362	456
Depden, p.	Suffolk	279	265	Dirleton, v.-p.	Had.	1,634	1,540	Donington, tn.-p.	Lincoln	1,867	1,690
Deptford, tn.	Kent	27,896	40,243	Diseworth, p.	Leices.	617	567	Donington-upon- Bain, p.	Lincoln	489	552
Deptford (St. Paul), p.	Ke. & Su.	20,825	37,834	Dishley - cum - }	Leices.	...	195	Donington-Castle p.	Leices.	3,028	2,445
DERBY, m. & P. w. f.	Derby	40,609	43,091	Thorpacre, p. }	Leices.	...	195	Donington-Castle, tn	Leices.	2,729	2,291
Derby Hills, p.	Derby	...	37	Diss, p.	Norfolk	3,637	3,710	Donnington, p.	Heref.	113	105
				Diss, tn. f.	Norfolk	2,419	3,164	Donnington, p.	Sussex	184	188
				Disserth, p.	Radnor	564	521	Donnington, p.	Sussex	184	188
				Ditching, p.	Cumb.	1,106	785	Donnington, p.	Berks	653	650
				Ditechat, p.	Somer.	1,197	1,218	Donnybrook, p. v.	Dublin	11,177	12,151
				Ditchingham, p.	Norfolk	1,130	1,100	Donohill, p.	Tip.	3,203	2,808
				Ditchling, p.	Sussex	1,069	1,082	Donore, p.	Meath	1,118	958
				Ditliding, p.	Wilts	119	110	Donyatt, p.	Somer.	551	494
				Dittisham, p.	Devon	755	762				

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Dunlop, v.	Ayr	...	330	Dysart, M.	Fife	...	1,755	Eaton (Socon), p.	Bedford	2,802	2,766
Dunluce, v.	Antrim	2,669	2,516	Dysartenes, p.	Queen's	1,076	1,006	Eaton (St. An- drew), p.	Norfolk	785	930
Dunmahon, p.	Cork	559	517	Dysartgallen, p.	Queen's	3,027	2,544	Ebbe (St.), p.	Oxford	4,656	4,909
Dunmanoge, p.	Kildare	514	374	Dysartmoon, p.	Kilkny	1,418	1,156	Eberston, p.	York	571	572
Dunmanway, tn. t.	Cork	2,212	2,008	Dysert, p.	Clare	1,449	1,337	Ecceborne-Wake, p.	Wilts	319	326
Dunmeo, p.	Meath	121	129	Dysert, p.	Kerry	1,012	902	Ebony, p.	Kent	176	184
Dunmore, p.	Galway	3,603	8,440	Dysert, p.	Kerry	929	941	Ebrington, p.	Glouc.	594	570
Dunmore, tn. th.	Galway	880	651	Dysert, p.	Limer.	144	145	Eccles, p.	Lancas.	41,497	52,679
Dunmore, p.	Kilkny	501	357	Dyserth, p.	Waterf.	1,153	887	Eccles, p.	Norfolk	185	194
Dunmore, tn.	Waterf.	...	312		Flint	1,030	1,098	Eccles, p.	Berwick	1,892	1,861
Dunmow (Great), } p.-tn.	Essex	3,235	2,976					Ecclesall-Bierlow, } tns.	York	24,552	38,771
Dunmow (Little), p.	Essex	379	379	Eagle (with Eagle) Hall, p.	Lincoln	577	614	Ecclesfechan, v.	Dumf.	769	884
Dunmoylan, p.	Limer.	1,144	1,217	Eaglesfield, v.	Dumf.	...	499	Eccleshall, p.	York	16,870	21,568
Dunmurraghill, p.	Kildare	151	109	Eaglesham, p.-v.	Renfrew	2,524	2,328	Eccleshall, tn. f.	Stafford	4,616	4,882
Dunmurry, p.	Kildare	161	152	Eaking, p.	Notts	710	650	Ecclesmachan, p.	Stafford	1,427	4,398
Dunmurry, tn.	Antrim	...	401	Ealing, p.	Middles.	9,828	11,963	Eccleston, p.	Linlith.	289	309
Dunnamagan, p.-v	Kilkny	973	686	Eardisland, p.	Heref.	889	894	Eccleston, p.	Chester	376	349
Dunnet, p.	Caith.	1,868	1,861	Eardisley, p.	Heref.	811	826	Eccleston(Great), tns	Lancas.	3,115	3,496
Dunnichen, p.	Forfar	1,884	1,932	Earl (Shilton), c.	Leices.	2,364	2,176	Ecford, p.	Lancas.	631	965
Dunning, p.	Perth	2,206	2,084	Earl (Soham), p.	Suffol.	729	745	Echt, p.	Roxb.	1,073	957
Dunning, v.	Perth	1,591	1,105	Earl (Stoke), p.	Wilts	400	378	Eckington, p.	Aberd.	1,206	1,287
Dunnington, p.	York	850	906	Earl (St. Mary), p.	Norfolk	131	195	Eckington, p.	Derby	4,958	6,064
Dunnottar, p.	Kincarr.	1,949	1,828	Earls Barton, p.	Northa.	1,277	1,557	Ecton, p.	Worce.	...	748
Dunoon, p.	Argyle	4,518	5,461	Earlsferry, m.	Fife	436	395	Edburnton, p.	Northa.	631	640
Dunoon & Kirn, tn.	Argyle	...	2,968	Earlston, v.-p.	Berwick	1,819	1,825	Ederton, p.	Sussex	289	300
Dunquin, p.	Kerry	722	617	Earlston, p.	Kilkny	469	370	Edlestone, p.	Ross	890	836
Dunrossness, p.	Shetl.	4,505	4,830	Earnley, p.	Sussex	137	116	Eddrachillis, p.	Peebles	790	753
Dunsauy, p.	Meath	131	157	Earnshill, p.	Somer.	13	17	Edenbridge, p.	Sutherl.	1,576	1,641
Dunsby, p.	Lincoln	203	195	Eardon, p.	Norh.	10,982	12,444	Edenbridge, tn. s.	Kent	1,718	1,736
Dunscore, p.	Dumf.	1,578	1,554	Eardon, p.	Norfolk	745	697	Edenhall, p.	King's	1,850	1,661
Dunse, tn.-p.	Berw.	3,407	3,595	Eardon, p.	Norfolk	103	121	Edenham, p.	Cumber	315	287
Dunsofold, p.	Surrey	671	716	Eardon, p.	York	863	844	Edens, p.	Lincoln	670	644
Dunsoford, p.	Devon	977	921	Easdale, v.	Argyle	...	449	Edermine, p.	Derby	685	592
Dunsofort, p.	Down	1,220	1,093	Easebourne, p.	Sussex	1,076	859	Edeyrn, p.	Wexford	1,162	956
Dunshalt, v.	Fife	...	507	Easington, p.	Durham	7,062	7,336	Edgaston, p.	Carnar.	644	613
Dunshaughlin, p.	Meath	1,820	1,202	Easington, p.	Oxford	18	26	Edgworth, p.	Warw.	...	12,907
Dunshaughlin, tn.	Meath	...	403	Easington, p.	York	803	752	Edgworth, p.	Northa.	77	103
Dunstable, tn.-p. w. s.	Bedford	3,589	4,470	Easington (East), p.	York	625	606	Edgworth, p.	Bucks	193	182
Dunstan (St.), p.	Kent	1,283	1,520	Easington, p.	York	2,717	2,724	Edgworth, p.	Norfolk	664	624
Dunstan, St. (East), p.	Middles.	1,025	971	Easington, p.	Sligo	4,231	3,975	Edgworth, p.	Glouc.	148	139
Dunstan, St. (West), p.	Middles.	2,930	2,511	Easie and Nevay, p.	Forfar	706	748	Edgworthston, v.	Longf.	817	860
Dunster, tn.-p. f.	Somer.	1,184	1,112	East (Greenock), p.	Renfrew	7,704	12,135	Edgton, p.	Salop	2,478	2,598
Dunstew, p.	Oxford	452	407	East (Perth), p.	Perth	8,590	9,654	Edgware, p.-tn.	Salop	191	186
Dunston, p.	Lincoln	594	575	Eastbourne, tn.-p.	Sussex	3,433	5,795	EDINBURGH, M. W.	Middles.	765	705
Dunston, p.	Norfolk	126	83	Eastchurch, p.	Kent	...	996	*Edinburgh—	Edinb.	160,302	168,121
Dunstre, p.	Lanark	312	312	Easter (Good), p.	Essex	500	539	Canongate, p.	Edinb.	11,298	11,639
Duntheron, p.	Devon	170	181	Easter (High), p.	Essex	1,043	947	Greenside, p.	Edinb.	3,566	4,532
Duntisbourne (Ab- bots), p.	Glouc.	371	354	Eastergate, p.	Sussex	162	162	High, or St. Giles, p.	Edinb.	3,319	2,487
Duntisbourne } (Rouse), p.	Glouc.	160	127	Eastingreast, p.	Sussex	3,820	4,266	Lady Yester's, p.	Edinb.	2,785	2,708
Duntocher, v.	Dumb.	2,446	2,360	Eashtam, p.	Chester	2,411	2,641	New Greyfriars, p.	Edinb.	3,642	3,413
Dunton, p.	Bedford	467	518	Eashtampstead, p.	Berks	698	789	Old, p.	Edinb.	3,279	3,952
Dunton, p.	Bucks	98	106	Eashton, p.	Salop	112	109	Old Greyfriars, p.	Edinb.	4,237	4,444
Dunton, p.	Essex	178	174	Eashton, p.	Essex	161	144	St. Andrew's, p.	Edinb.	3,276	3,365
Dunton-Basset, p.	Leices.	525	524	Eastington, p.	Glouc.	1,886	1,707	St. Cuthbert's, p.	Edinb.	5,439	4,310
Dunton-cum- } Doughton, p.	Norfolk	134	126	East-Leach-Mar- tin, p.	Glouc.	197	216	St. George's, p.	Edinb.	82,479	89,016
Dunurhin, p.	Kerry	1,064	887	East-Leach-Tur- ville, p.	Glouc.	446	506	St. John's, p.	Edinb.	9,255	9,169
Dunwick, tn.-p.	Suffolk	234	227	Easting, p.	Kent	414	399	St. Mary's, p.	Edinb.	3,068	2,695
DURHAM, C. M. & P. S.	Durham	13,188	14,088	Easting, v.	Lanark	...	510	St. Stephen's, p.	Edinb.	7,893	8,313
Durhamtown, v.	Linlith.	...	511	Eastmair, v.	Heref.	444	478	Tolbooth, p.	Edinb.	2,321	2,321
Durinish, p.	Invern.	5,330	4,775	Eastnor, p.	Hunt.	177	155	Trinity College, p.	Edinb.	3,156	3,306
Durisddeer, p.	Dumf.	1,795	1,320	Easton, p.	Norfolk	296	223	Troi, p.	Stafford	190	208
Durleigh, p.	Somer.	145	158	Easton, p.	Norh.	1,066	984	Edingale, p.	Notts	381	390
Durley, p.	Hants	424	411	Easton, p.	Hants	485	455	Edingthorpe, p.	Norfolk	184	181
Durness, p.	Suther.	1,152	1,109	Easton, p.	Suffolk	404	400	Edington, p.	Wilts	1,079	994
Durnford, p.	Wilts	554	553	Easton, p.	Wilts	487	463	Edinkillie, p.	Elgin	1,343	1,308
Durrington, p.	Sussex	177	171	Easton-Bavents, p.	Suffolk	3	7	Edith-Weston, p.	Rutland	362	387
Durrington, p.	Wilts	477	440	Easton - in - Gor- dano, p.	Somer.	1,984	2,028	Edleston, p.	Derby	197	207
Durris, p.	Kincarr.	962	1,109	Easton (Great), p.	Essex	987	897	Edlesborough, p.	Bucks	1,838	1,671
Durrow, p.	Kilk. Qu.	2,256	1,759	Easton (Grey), p.	Wilts	189	171	Edlingham, p.	Norh.	742	676
Durrow, tn. f.	Kilkny	1,085	869	Easton (Little), p.	Essex	396	357	Edlington, p.	Lincoln	182	212
Durrow, p.	Kin. We.	1,926	1,423	Easton-Mandit, p.	Essex	217	207	Edmondbyres, p.	York	151	149
Durrus, p.	Cork	2,392	2,137	Easton-Neston, p.	Northa.	170	160	Edmondthorpe, p.	Durham	485	455
Durry, p.	Meath	...	447	Eastrington, v.-p.	York	1,867	1,906	Edmondston, p.	Leices.	256	233
Dursley, tn.-p. th.	Glouc.	2,752	2,477	Eastrup, p.	Hants	62	130	Edmonton, v.-p.	Middles.	9,708	10,930
Durston, p.	Somer.	253	223	Eastville, p.	Kent	1,697	1,505	Edmund (St.), p.	Norfolk	890	753
Durweston, p.	Dorset	406	364	Eastwick, p.	Lincoln	...	246	Edmund (St.), p.	Wilts	4,187	4,458
Duston, p.	Northa.	714	1,162	Eastwood, p.	Kent	88	126	Edmund (St.), p.	Devon	1,487	1,525
Duthill, p.	Elgin	1,788	1,928	Eastwood, p.	Lancas.	156	160	Edmund (St.), p.	Middles.	440	333
Duxford, p.	Camb.	844	841	Eastwood, p.	Herts	170	116	Edmun, p.	Roxb.	658	599
Dwy Gyfylechi, p.	Carnar.	926	1,386	Eastwood, p.	Essex	631	573	Edrens (St.), p.	Pemb.	124	118
Dyce, p.	Aberd.	470	585	Eastwood, p.	Notts	1,720	1,860	Edrom, p.	Berwick	1,474	1,592
Dyfrin-Clydach, h.	Glamor.	997	1,022	Eastwood, p.	Renfrew	9,243	11,314	Edstone (Great), p.	York	152	152
Dyke and Moy, p.	Elgin	1,369	1,247	Eastwood, p.	Warw.	695	713	Edwin-Loach, p.	Worce.	69	53
Dykehead, v.	Lanark	...	573	Eastington, p.	Leices.	442	421	Edwin-Ralph, p.	Heref.	149	165
Dymchurch, p.	Kent	650	618	Eaton, p.	Notts	158	184	Edwalton, p.	Notts	118	115
Dymeichion, p.	Flint	707	707	Eaton, p.	Salop	548	544	Edward (St.), p.	Camb.	633	526
Dymock, p.	Glouc.	1,771	1,870	Eaton (Bishop), p.	Heref.	447	465	Edwardstone, p.	Suffolk	479	462
Dyrrham and Hin- ton, p.	Glouc.	474	457	Eaton (Bray), p.	Bedford	1,455	1,440	Edwinstowe, p.	Notts	2,699	2,651
Dysart, p.	Kilkny	1,538	1,384	Eaton (Church), p.-v.	Stafford	654	643	Edworth, p.	Bedford	104	99
Dysart, p.	Louth	489	424	Eaton (Constan- tine), p.	Salop	303	242	Edzell, p.	Forfar	1,084	1,025
Dysart, p.	Westm.	879	719								
Dysart, p.	Roscoun.	1,134	1,113								
Dysart, p.	Fife	8,739	8,842								
DYSART, P.	Fife	...	8,060	Eaton (Hastings), p.	Berks	140	185				

* See note to Aberdeen.

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Edzell, v.	Forfar	...	397	Elmswell, p.	Suffolk	779	759	Escomb, p.	Durham	...	3,743
Efenechtyd, p.	Denbigh	276	211	Elnton, p.	Derby	435	469	Escrick, p.	York	901	1,237
Efin, p.	Lincoln	1,453	1,260	Elphin, p.	Roscom.	4,727	4,260	Esher, v.-p.	Surrey	1,441	1,460
Effingham, p.-v.	Surrey	618	633	Elphin, tn. zc.	Roscom.	1,225	1,007	Esksdaleuir, p.	Dumf.	672	590
Egdean, p.	Sussex	105	85	Elphinstone, v.	Had.	...	388	Esker, p.	Dublin	650	539
Egerton, p.	Kent	830	816	Elphinstone(Port), v.	Aberd.	...	133	Essendine, p.	Rutland	...	193
Egg-Buckland, p.	Devon	1,468	1,348	Elson, p.	North.	1,643	1,521	Essendon, p.	Herts	739	672
Eggsford, p.	Devon	138	126	Elsenham, p.	Essex	517	480	Esternow, p.	Roscom.	1,661	1,419
Eggington, p.	Derby	374	355	Elsfeld, p.	Oxford	168	179	Etchingham, p.	Sussex	950	864
Eglescliffe, p.	Durham	701	698	Elsham, p.	Lincoln	488	409	Ethelburga (St.), p.	Middles	693	606
Egham, p.-v.	Surrey	4,482	4,864	Elsing, p.	Norfolk	400	392	Etheldred (St.), p.	Norfolk	395	614
Egleton, p.	Rutland	136	131	Elstead, p.	Surrey	841	818	Eton, tn.-p.	Bucks	3,796	3,122
Eglinham, p.	North.	2,000	1,845	Elsted, p.	Sussex	208	174	Ettagh, p.	King's	1,471	1,128
EglingtonIron-wks., v.	Ayr	...	1,342	Elston, p.	Notts	282	472	Etton, p.	Northa.	144	160
Eglis, p.	King's	2,295	1,596	Elstow, p.-v.	Bedford	581	618	Etton, p.	York	408	502
Eglis, p.	Armagh	4,037	3,700	Elstree, p.	Herts	396	402	Etrrick, p.	Selkirk	477	454
Egloshayle, p.	Cornw.	1,604	1,479	Elsworth, p.	Camb.	822	787	Ettwall, p.	Derby	765	846
Egloskerry, p.	Cornw.	534	510	Eltham, v.-p.	Kent	2,568	3,009	Euston (with Ry- } mer, p. }	Suffolk	256	225
Eglwys (Brevis), p.	Glanor.	17	21	Elthiesley, p.	Camb.	448	478	Eval (St.), p.	Rosw.	826	295
Eglwys (Cyrmin), p.	Carnar.	813	260	Elton, p.	Durham	84	108	Evanton, v.-p.	CornwCro	...	584
Eglwys (Fach), p.	Carnar.	1,553	1,530	Elton, p.	Heref.	101	108	Evedon, p.	Lincoln	66	62
Eglwys (Ilan), p.	Glanor.	5,110	6,383	Elton, p.	Hunt	878	947	Eveload, p.	Worces.	312	276
Eglwys (Rhos), p.	Carnar.	729	832	Elton, p.	Notts	79	94	Evenly, p.	Northa.	489	525
Eglwysaurw, p.	Pemb.	559	490	Elvaston, p.	Derby	498	499	Evercrech, p.	Somer.	1,376	1,321
Egmanton, p.	Notts	429	386	Elveden, p.	Suffolk	238	193	Everdon, p.	Northa.	712	740
Egmore, p.	Norfolk	54	56	Elvetham, p.	Hants	497	475	Everingham, p.	York	297	321
Egremont, p.-tn. s.	Cumb.	2,049	3,481	Elvington, p.	York	372	472	Everly, p.	Wilts	367	294
Egremont, p.	Carnar.	161	124	Elvis (St.), p.	Pemb.	37	33	Eversden (Great), p.	Camb.	312	314
Egton, tn.	York	1,129	1,115	Elwick-Hall, p.	Durham	187	206	Eversden (Little), p.	Camb.	288	239
Eig (Isl.)	Inverin.	461	309	Elworthy, p.	Somer.	216	197	Eversholt, p.	Bedford	982	885
Eisey, p.	Wilts	162	198	Ely, c. th.	Camb.	6,176	7,428	Evershot, p.	Dorset	606	595
Elberton, p.	Glouc.	204	180	Ely (Trinity), p.	Camb.	5,438	5,185	Eversley, p.	Hants	789	829
Eldersfield, p.	Worce.	794	782	Ematrix, p.	Monag.	4,769	4,264	Everton, p.	Bedford	246	248
Elderslie, v.	Renfrew	...	784	Emberton, p.	Bucks	613	624	Everton, p.	Notts	888	849
Elford, p.	Stafford	468	461	Embleton, p.	North.	2,275	2,302	Evesham, m. & p. m.	Heref.	108	87
Elgin, p.	Elgin	7,277	8,726	Emborrow, p.	Somer.	197	178	Evie and Ren- } dall, p. }	Worces.	4,605	4,860
ELGIN, m. t. f.	Elgin	5,383	6,403	Emtlayh, p.	Meath	277	249	Evinton, p.	Leices.	298	275
"	Elgin	6,337	7,543	Emlaghfad, p.	Sligo	3,951	4,322	Ewe (St.), p.	Cornw.	1,544	1,434
Elgin (New), v.	Elgin	...	520	Emley, p.	York	2,905	2,771	Ewell, p.	Kent	403	429
Elham, p.-tn.	Kent	1,207	1,159	Emly, p.	Tip.	3,057	2,561	Ewell, p.	Surrey	2,186	2,195
Elie, p.	Fife	843	826	Emly, tn.	Tip.	...	356	Ewell, p.	Oxford	673	684
Elie, v.	Fife	...	706	Emlygrennan, p.	Limer.	863	739	Ewell, p.	Glanor.	272	273
Eling, v.-p.	Hants	5,852	5,947	Emmington, p.	Oxford	104	88	Ewenny, p.	Lincoln	508	478
Elkington, p.	Northa.	47	60	Emmeth, p.	Norfolk	1,092	1,023	Ewerly, p.	Dumf.	354	356
Elkington(North), p.	Lincoln	104	108	Empingham, p.	Rutland	958	921	Ewhurst, p.	Hants	176	181
Elkington(South), p.	Lincoln	241	333	Empshott, p.	Hants	165	167	Ewhurst, p.	Surrey	872	881
Elksley, p.	Notts	404	362	Empvale, tn.	Monag.	518	512	Ewhurst, p.	Sussex	1,213	1,043
Elkstone, p.	Glouc.	336	320	Enborne, p.	Berks	407	412	Ewin (St.), p.	Glouc.	52	76
Ella Kirk, p.	York	1,157	1,148	Endellion (St.), p.	Cornw.	1,223	1,192	Ewyas-Harold, p.	Heref.	392	407
Elland, tn.	York	7,225	3,643	Enderby, p.	Leices.	1,335	1,333	Eybourn, p.	Devon	525	459
Ellastone, p.	Stafford	1,812	1,230	Enderby-Bag, p.	Lincoln	116	81	Exbury, p.	Hants	384	378
Ellen (Port), v.	Argyle	1,007	1,007	Enfield, tn.-p. s.	Middles.	9,453	12,424	EXETER, c. m. t. f.	Devon	32,818	33,738
Ellenborough, tns.	Cumb.	969	1,086	Enford, p.	Wilts	911	893	"	Devon	40,688	41,749
Ellenhall, p.	Stafford	320	300	Englefield, p.	Berks	371	392	"	Somer.	580	546
Ellerburn, p.	York	654	643	English-Bicknor, p.	Glouc.	...	592	"	Warw.	1,082	964
Ellerton-Priory, p.	York	342	338	English-Combe, p.	Somer.	500	559	"	Warw.	208	203
Ellesborough, p.	Bucks	782	724	Enham (Knights), p.	Hants	150	159	Exminster, p.	Devon	1,623	1,781
Ellesmere, p. t.	Salop	6,940	6,453	Enmore, p.	Somer.	343	314	Exmoor, p.	Somer.	...	923
Ellesmere, tn.	Salop	2,087	2,114	Enmoreilly, p.	Wickl.	425	390	Exmouth, tn.	Devon	5,123	5,228
Ellingham, p.	Norfolk	426	386	ENNIS, p.	Clare	7,800	7,041	Exning, p.	Suffolk	1,556	1,348
Ellingham, p.	North.	936	813	ENNISCOFFEY, p.	Westm.	752	657	Exton, p.	Rutland	832	805
Ellingham, p.	Hants	346	306	ENNISCORTHY, tn. th. s.	Wexford	7,735	5,896	Exton, p.	Somer.	882	410
Ellingham(Great), p.	Norfolk	794	717	ENNISKEEN, p.	Me.-Ca.	7,331	6,155	Exton, p.	Hants	283	257
Ellingham(Little), p.	Norfolk	296	382	ENNISKEEN, tn.	Cork	...	374	Exton, p.	Derby	1,580	1,673
Ellington, p.	Hunt.	452	413	ENNISKERRY, tn.	Wickl.	...	374	Eydon, p.	Northa.	621	576
Ellisfield, p.	Hants	272	255	ENNISKILLIN, p.	Ferman	...	12,684	EYE, tn.-p. m. t. s.	Suffolk	2,587	2,430
Ellon, p.	Aberd.	3,324	3,913	ENNISKILLIN, th.	Ferman	5,940	5,820	"	Suffolk	7,531	7,038
Ellon, v.	Aberd.	...	823	ENNISNAG, p.	Kilkny	555	479	"	Heref.	766	733
Ellough, p.	Suffolk	133	126	Ennistimna, tn.	Clare	1,729	1,450	"	Northa.	1,442	1,375
Elmloughton, p.	York	555	683	Enoder (St.), p.	Cornw.	1,153	1,151	"	Berwick	1,488	1,795
Elm, p.	Camb.	1,819	1,729	Ensham, p.	Oxford	1,941	2,096	"	Glouc.	48	44
Elm, p.	Somer.	408	377	Enstone, p.	Oxford	1,249	1,198	"	Suffolk	520	456
Elmdon, p.	Essex	743	731	Enville, p.	Stafford	807	850	Eyebury, p.	Hunt	1,223	1,314
Elmdon, p.	Warw.	164	206	Epperstone, p.	Notts	511	518	Eyeford, p.	Kent	1,323	1,738
Elmham (North), p.	Norfolk	1,211	1,251	Epping, p.	Essex	2,255	2,105	Eyemouth, tn.-p.	Glouc.	43	44
Elmham (South,)	Suffolk	232	300	Epping, tn. f.	Essex	1,821	...	Eyford, p.	Suffolk	520	456
Elmham (South, St. Nicholas, and)	Suffolk	232	300	Epsom, tn.-p.	Surrey	3,390	4,890	Eynesbury, p.	Hunt	1,223	1,314
Elmham(South,St. Cross), p.	Suffolk	253	238	Epworth, p.-tn. t.	Lincoln	1,944	2,097	Eynesford, p.	Kent	1,323	1,738
Elmham(South,St. James), p.	Suffolk	269	294	Erbistock, p.	Denbigh	368	337	Eyrecourt, tn. s.	Galway	936	968
Elmham(South,St. Margaret), p.	Suffolk	182	152	Ercall (Child's), p.	Salop	512	470	Eythorn, p.	Kent	435	461
Elmham(South,St. Michael), p.	Suffolk	150	156	Ercall (Magna), p.	Salop	1,975	1,969	Eyton, p.	Heref.	158	155
Elmham (South, St. Peter), p.	Suffolk	97	88	Erdington, v.	Salop	2,776	3,906	Eyton-upon-the- } Moors, p. }	Salop	377	451
Elmley-Castle, p.	Worces.	385	373	Eriswell, p.	Warw.	524	473	Eyworth, p.	Bedford	141	149
Elmley (Isle of), p.	Kent	131	140	Eriih, p.	Kent	2,231	4,143	Facombe, p.	Hants	267	243
Elmley-Lovett, p.	Worces.	395	353	Erke, p.	Kil.-Qu.	3,342	2,629	Fagan (St.), p.	Glanor.	515	506
Elmore, p.	Glouc.	393	374	Erme (St.), p.	Cornw.	625	654	Fahan (Lower), p.	Donegal	4,941	4,891
Elmsett, p.	Suffolk	438	459	Ermington, p.	Devon	1,423	1,785	Fahan (Upper), p.	Donegal	2,383	2,148
Elmstead, p.	Essex	908	953	Erpingham, p.	Norfolk	436	423	Fahy, p.	Dunwy	524	432
Elmsted, p.	Kent	500	492	Errigal, p.	London.	4,538	4,538	Fairfield, p.	Kent	57	69
Elmsthorpe, p.	Leices.	65	45	Errigal (Keerogue), p.	Myrone	7,264	6,400	Fairfield, p.	Glouc.	1,859	1,654
Elmstone, p.	Kent	46	75	Errigal (Trough), p.	Mo.-Ty.	7,171	6,864	Fairfield, tn.-p. th.	Sussex	625	501
Elmstone-Hard- } wicke, p. }	Glouc.	391	440	Errol, v.-p.	Perth	2,796	2,750	Fairlight, p.	Essex	349	351
				Erroy, p.	Tip.	805	921	Fairsted, p.	Middles.	853	761
				Erskine, p.	Renfrew	1,232	1,457	Faith (St.), p.	Hants	892	1,391
				Erth (St.), p.	Cornw.	2,457	2,558	Faith (St.), p.	Waterf.	694	520
				Erwan (St.), p.	Suffolk	447	437	Faithlegg, p.	Norfolk	2,240	2,456
				Erwarton, p.	Suffolk	247	243	Fakenham, tn.-p. th.	Suffolk	229	196
				Eaclusham (Be- } low), tns. }	Denbigh	540	745	Fala and Soutra, p.	Ed.Had	434	210

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Faldingworth, p.	Lincoln	387	365	Felsham, p.	Suffolk	402	894	Firsby (East), p.	Lincoln	101	108
Falkenham, p.	Suffolk	271	270	Felstead, p.	Essex	1,715	1,804	Firth and Stennes, p.	Orkney	1,327	1,493
Falkeingham, p.	Lincoln	763	650	Feltham, p.	Middlesex	1,109	1,837	Fishbourne (New), p.	Sussex	317	341
Falkirk, p.	Stirling	16,438	17,023	Felthorpe, p.	Norfolk	565	514	Fisherton, p.	Lincoln	463	524
FALKIRK, p. th. s.	Stirling	8,752	9,030	Felton, p.	Heref.	112	149	Fisherton (Anger), p.	Wilts	1,905	2,424
Falkland, p.	Fife	3,102	2,987	Felton, p.	Norfb.	1,574	1,591	Fisherton (de la)	Wilts	373	333
Falkland, m.	Fife	1,134	1,134	Felton (West), p.	Salop	1,088	1,067	Fishguard, p.	Pemb.	2,316	2,084
Falmer, p.	Sussex	537	512	Feltwell (St. Mary), p.	Norfolk	1,675	1,553	FISNOUARD, tn. f. th.	Pemb.	1,757	1,593
Falmouth, p.	Cornw.	8,151	9,392	Fen-Ditton, p.	Camb.	555	581	Fishstoft, p.	York	1,295	1,208
Falmouth, tn. m. l. s.	Cornw.	4,953	5,709	Fen-Stanton, p.	Leitrim	1,070	1,120	Fishley, p.	Norfolk	440	516
FALMOUTH and } PENRYN, p. }	Cornw.	13,656	14,485	Fenagh, p.	Kerry	2,931	2,751	Fishtoft, p.	Lincoln	640	586
Falstone, p.	North.	562	1,016	Fenagh, p.	Devon	335	214	Fittleton, p.	Wilts	380	393
Fambridge(North), p.	Essex	150	101	Fenagh, p.	Carlow	3,710	2,949	Fittleworth, p.	Sussex	782	683
Fambridge(South), p.	Essex	96	104	Fennor, p.	Meath	194	106	Fitz, p.	Salop	273	323
Fammagh, p.	Kilkny	83	57	Fenor, p.	Tip.	1,639	1,281	Fitzhead, p.	Somer.	356	309
Fangfoss, p.	York	183	170	Fenogah, p.	Waterf.	1,065	782	Five-Mile-Town, }	Tyrome	703	616
Fanlobbas, p.	Cork	8,754	7,057	Fenton, p.	Lincoln	131	103	Fivehead, p.	Somer.	438	489
Farah, p.	Cork	1,154	1,023	Fenton (Kirk), p.	York	720	711	Fladbury, p.	Worce.	1,549	1,514
Faraham, p.	Hants	5,842	6,197	Fenwick, p.	Ayr	1,741	1,532	Flamborough, v.-p.	York	1,297	1,287
Faraham, tn. m.	Hants	3,451	4,011	Fenwick, v.	Ayr	...	539	Flamstead, p.	Herts	1,852	1,919
Farwell, p.	Stafford	189	209	Peock (St.), p.	Cornw.	1,934	2,411	Flauden, p.	Somer.	228	215
Farforth, p.	Lincoln	105	103	Fergane, tn.	King's	669	445	Flaxbourton, p.	Glouc.	242	272
Faringdon, p.	Devon	395	331	Fergus (St.), p.	Banff	1,597	1,608	Flaxley, p.	Leices.	518	581
Farington, tns.	Lancas.	1,932	1,791	Fermyo, tn. s.	Cork	9,432	9,837	Fledborough, p.	Notts	130	115
Farham, p.	Cumb.	1,143	1,311	Fern, p.	Sussex	5,825	769	Fleet, p.	Dorset	164	160
Farleigh (East), p.	Kent	1,401	1,559	Fern, p.	Wexford	2,114	2,033	Fleet, p.	Lincoln	1,162	1,312
Farleigh (Hunger- } ford), p. }	Somer.	166	127	Fern, tn.	Wexford	637	566	Fleetwood-on- }	Lancas.	4,134	3,834
Farleigh (Wallop), p.	Hants	112	118	Ferrisby (North), p.	York	926	948	Wyre, tn. m. }	Glamor.	79	63
Farleigh (West), p.	Kent	426	399	Ferrisby (South), p.	Lincoln	580	573	Flemington, p.	Suffolk	247	190
Farley, p.	Surrey	92	105	Ferring, p.	Sussex	312	253	Flempton, p.	Sussex	2,007	2,028
Farley (Chamber- } layne), p. }	Hants	137	179	Ferryden, v.	Forfar	...	1,113	Fletching, p.	Hunt.	...	1,449
Farlington, p.	Hants	812	931	Ferryport-on- }	Fife	2,238	2,013	Fletton, p.	Cumb.	555	1,178
Farlthorpe, p.	Lincoln	112	135	Craig, p.-v. }	Norfolk	285	295	Flint, p.	Flint	...	3,088
Farnborough, p.	Somer.	1,055	965	Fersfield, p.	Kilkny	1,916	1,405	Flint Dist. of Bors.	Flint	...	18,845
Farnington, p.	Glouc.	339	284	Fertiana, p.	Tip.	691	559	FLINT, m. & p.	Notts	689	524
Farnborough, p.	Kent	920	955	Festiniog, p.	Merion.	3,460	4,553	Flintham, p.	Fife	213	313
Farnborough, p.	Hants	...	5,529	Fethard, p.	Surrey	380	390	Fliticham, p.	Norfolk	466	533
Farnborough, p.	Warw.	349	401	Fethard, p.	Tip.	3,030	2,538	Flitton, p.	Bedford	1,411	1,310
Farnborough, p.	Berks	224	232	Fethard, tn. m.	Tip.	2,767	2,303	Flitwick, p.	Bedford	732	773
Farnish, p.	Bedford	82	67	Fethard, tn.	Wexford	1,943	1,598	Flixborough, p.	Lincoln	221	236
Fardon, p.	Chester	1,013	992	Fethard, tn.	Wexford	326	303	Flixton, p.	Lancas.	2,064	2,050
Fardon, p.	Notts	590	692	Fetlar and North }	Shetl.	1,656	1,480	Flixton, p.	Suffolk	210	165
Fardon (East), p.	Northa.	233	242	Yell, p. }	Banff	...	345	Flixton nr. Lowes- }	Suffolk	33	37
Farnell, p.	Forfar	650	703	Petterangus, v.	Kincar.	1,741	1,700	Floore, p.	Northa.	1,161	1,138
Farnham, p.	Surrey	7,204	9,278	Pettercairn, p.-v.	Kincar.	5,720	5,527	Flordon, p.	Norfolk	167	163
Farnham, tn. th.	Surrey	3,515	3,926	Petterosso, p.	Waterf.	1,084	841	Florence (St.), p.	Pemb.	355	450
Farnham, p.	Essex	558	556	Fews, p.	York	1,479	1,485	Flowton, p.	Suffolk	178	151
Farnham, p.	Suffolk	195	184	Fewstone, p.	Somer.	260	213	Flowton (Flavel), p.	Worce.	151	173
Farnham, p.	York	694	609	Fiddington, p.	Kilkny	3,334	3,028	Flyford (Grafton), p.	Worce.	214	225
Farnham, p.	Dorset	123	121	Fiddown, p.-tn.	Norfolk	404	342	Flyford, p.	Essex	421	393
Farnham (Royal), p.	Bucks	1,293	1,378	Field-Dalling, p.	Norfolk	404	342	Fobbing, p.	Elgin	...	1,145
Farningham, p.	Kent	701	944	Fifehead (Mag- }	Dorset	218	200	Fochabers, v.	Ross	2,342	2,247
Farnsfield, p.	Notts	1,149	1,071	halen), p. }	Dorset	95	87	Fodderty, p.	Berw.	604	559
Farnworth, tn.	Lancas.	...	8,720	Fifehead (Neville), p.	Banff	897	897	Fogo, p.	Galway	...	822
Farr, p.	Suther.	2,203	2,103	Fifekeith, v.	Oxford	248	234	Fohanagh, p.	Warw.	7,810	8,140
Farrington, p.	Hants	565	535	Fifield, p.	Wilts	42	33	Foheshill, p.	Dorset	330	332
Farrington, tn.	Berks	...	2,943	Fifield (Bavant), p.	Norfolk	531	517	Folke, p.	Kent	7,549	9,674
Farrington (Great) }	Berks	3,676	3,702	Fifieldale, p.	York	1,885	2,244	Folkestone, m. th.	Kent	6,726	8,507
Farrington-Gur- } ney, p. }	Somer.	518	482	Fifield (Great), p.	Oxford	606	641	Folkington, p.	Sussex	171	154
Farthinghoe, p.	Northa.	416	392	Fifield (Little), p.	Devon	367	311	Folksworth, p.	Hunt.	206	207
Farthingstone, p.	Devon	380	373	Fifield or Philleigh, p.	Cornw.	446	363	Folkton, p.	York	529	559
Farway, p.	Lanark	...	514	Fifingham, p.	Lincoln	326	316	Follistown, p.	Meath	115	72
Faskine, v.	Westm.	1,192	997	Fiflington, p.	Warw.	1,092	1,105	Fonhill (Bishop's), p.	Wilts	189	187
Faughalstown, p.	London.	5,751	5,194	Fiflton, p.	Glouc.	245	317	Fonhill (Gifford), p.	Wilts	442	430
Faughart, p.	Louth	1,532	1,333	Finbar's (St.), p.	Cork	...	12,963	Fonmell-Magna, p.	Dorset	832	875
Fauldhouse, v.	Linlith.	...	599	Finborough (Great), p.	Suffolk	436	419	Fonstown, p.	Kildare	865	707
Faulkbourne, p.	Essex	184	143	Finborough (Little), p.	Suffolk	64	62	Forcet, p.	York	817	766
Faversham, p.	Kent	5,057	6,383	Fincham, p.	Norfolk	837	886	Ford, p.	Salop	341	851
Faversham, tn. m. }	Kent	4,595	5,858	Finchampstead, p.	Berks	613	637	Ford, p.	Sussex	106	82
Fawkhams, p.	Kent	249	233	Finchingfield, p.	Essex	2,594	2,441	Ford, p.	North.	2,322	2,072
Fawley, p.	Bucks	254	272	Finchley, p.	Middle.	4,120	4,937	Fordell, v.	Fife	...	813
Fawley, p.	Hants	1,801	1,849	Findhorn, v.	Elgin	...	891	Forden, p.	Mont.	880	926
Fawley, p.	Berks	270	243	Findon, p.	Sussex	559	655	Fordham, p.	Camb.	1,584	1,406
Fawsley, p.	Northa.	59	64	Finedon, p.	Northa.	1,583	1,840	Fordham, p.	Essex	740	782
Faxton, p.	Northa.	...	79	Fineshade, p.	Northa.	...	73	Fordham, p.	Norfolk	215	211
Feakle, v.-p.	Clare	6,341	5,373	Fingest, p.	Bucks	387	352	Fordingbridge, }	Hants.	3,178	2,925
Fearn, p.	Forfar	392	439	Finghall, p.	York	432	406	fordon, p.	Dorset	3,100	3,258
Fearn, p.	Ross	2,122	2,038	Finglass, p.-tn.	Dublin	2,093	1,880	Fordoun, p.	Kincar.	2,386	2,297
Featherstone, p.	York	1,274	2,406	Fingringhoe, p.	Essex	663	670	Fordyce, p.	Banff	3,807	4,145
Feckenham, p.	Worce.	3,254	3,217	Finmere, p.	Oxford	399	338	Fordwich, p.	Kent	297	202
Fedamore, p.	Limer.	2,396	2,409	Pinningham, p.	Suffolk	571	542	Fordwick, p.	Derby	238	233
Feenagh, p.	Clare	555	411	Pinningley, p.	Notts	876	896	Forenights, p.	Kildare	65	45
Feering, p.	Essex	825	804	Finnoe, p.	Tip.	1,045	786	Forenights, p.	Oxford	149	191
Feighcullen, p.	Kildare	1,072	846	FINSBURY, tn. f.	Middle.	323,772	387,278	Forfar, p.	Forfar	11,009	10,838
Feighin's (St.), p.	Westm.	2,238	2,017	Fintona, tn. f.	Tyrome	1,504	1,410	FORFAR, m. & p. v. s.	Forfar	9,311	9,258
Felbrig, p.	Norfolk	126	136	Fintry, p.	Aberd.	1,080	1,003	Forgan, p.	Fife	1,125	1,326
Feliskirk, p.	York	900	878	Fintury, p.	Stirling	823	685	Forganendenny, p.	Perth	828	739
Felkistow, p.	Suffolk	581	673	Finuge, p.	Kerry	1,202	982	Forgan, p.	Banff	695	590
Felkirk, p.	York	1,143	1,106	Finvoy, p.	Antrim	5,286	5,341	Forgney, p.	Longf.	1,576	1,207
Felmersham, p.	Bedford	520	483	Firbeck, p.	York	204	195	Forgue, p.	Aberd.	2,626	2,686
Felmingham, p.	Norfolk	413	434	Firle (West), p.	Sussex	701	681	Forhill, v.-p.	Armagh	5,947	5,619
Felpham, p.	Sussex	596	592	Firsby, p.	Lincoln	222	237	Formoyle, p.	London.	792	830

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Fornett (St Mary), p	Norfolk	326	299	Frilsham, p.	Berks	184	183	Gargunock, p.	Stirling	754	728
Fornett (St Peter), p	Norfolk	712	665	Frindsbury, p.	Kent	2,208	2,219	Garliestown, v.	Wigton	...	685
Fornham (All Saints), p.	Suffolk	358	381	Fring, p.	Norfolk	183	173	Garmouth, v.	Elgin	...	802
Fornham (St Geneve), p.	Suffolk	57	64	Fringford, p.	Oxford	357	401	Garnkirk, v.	Lanark	...	554
Fornham (St Martin), p.	Suffolk	322	350	Frinted, p.	Kent	206	219	Garranamanagh, p.	Kilkny	100	83
Forrabay, p.	Cornw.	379	366	Frinton, p.	Essex	30	29	Garraneckinne	Cork	955	821
Forres, p.	Elgin	4,069	4,112	Fritchelm, v.	Forfar	...	1,239	feake, p.	Tip.	911	728
FORRES, F. l. f.	Elgin	5,383	5,508	Frisby, p.	Leices.	455	424	Garrangibbon, p.	Dublin	1,721	1,390
Forseote, p.	Somer.	54	46	Friskney, p.	Lincoln	1,695	1,604	Garristown, v.-p.	Cork	1,566	1,198
Forth, p.	Perth	638	595	Fritton, p.	Suffolk	500	432	Garrycloyne, p.	Cork	676	614
Forthingham, p.	Glouc.	468	442	Fritwell, p.	Sussex	78	89	Garryvoe, p.	Wilt	207	206
Forton, p.	Perth	2,486	2,181	Fritwellstock, p.	Devon	610	635	Garsdon, p.	Oxford	635	643
Fortrose, M. & P. f.	Ross	1,148	928	Frith-Ville, p.	Lincoln	...	317	Garsington, p.	Lancas.	7,465	7,221
Fort William, v.	Inver.	...	1,104	Fritenden, p.	Kent	903	898	Garstang, tn.-p. th.	Berks	623	689
Fosdyke, p.	Lincoln	592	549	Fritton, p.	Norfolk	265	235	Garston (East), p.	Donegal	1,731	1,643
Fossway and Tulliebole, p.	Perth	1,621	1,584	Fritwell, p.	Oxford	514	542	Garthbeibio, p.	Mont.	335	326
Fossy or Timahol, p.	Queen's	1,501	1,306	Frocester, p.	Glouc.	299	262	Garthbreyng, p.	Brecon	189	162
Foston, p.	Leices.	34	27	Frodesley, p.	Salop	261	256	Garthorpe, p.	Leices.	132	113
Foston, p.	Lincoln	519	479	Frodingham, p.	Lincoln	789	910	Garly, p.	Banff	990	1,029
Foston, p.	York	377	355	Frodingham (N.), p.	York	846	837	Garlon, p.	York	212	195
Foston-upon-the-Wolds, p.	York	786	759	Frodsham, tn.-p. s.	Chester	6,382	5,890	Garlon-upon-the-Wolds, p.	York	581	572
Fotherby, p.	Lincoln	250	267	FROME, F. W. S.	Somer.	10,148	9,522	Garsherrie, v.	Lanark	...	1,505
Fotheringay, p.-v.	Northa.	261	246	Frome, p.	Somer.	11,916	11,200	Garstang, tn.	London.	785	798
Foulby, Nostell, & Huntwick, p.	York	...	145	Frome (Bishop's), p.	Heref.	1,070	1,014	Garvagh, p.	Down	4,090	3,602
Foulden, p.	Norfolk	491	517	Frome (St. Quintin), p.	Dorset	184	129	Garvald, p.	Had.	869	891
Foulden, p.	Berw.	430	431	Frome (Vau-church), p.	Dorset	171	171	Garvestone, p.	Norfolk	421	383
Foulis-Wester, p.	Perth	1,483	934	Frostenden, p.	Suffolk	456	409	Garwock, p.	Kincarr.	457	458
Foulmire, p.	Camb.	597	560	Frowlesworth, p.	Leices.	296	291	Garwoy, p.	Heref.	590	585
Foulness, p.	Essex	640	681	Froxfield, p.	Hants	729	657	Gask (Findo), p.	Perth	405	399
Foulsham, p.	Norfolk	1,077	1,022	Froxfield, p.	Wilt	571	530	Gask (Trinity), p.	Perth	597	488
Fovant, p.	Wilt	681	600	Froyle, p.	Hants	826	766	Gasthorpe, p.	Norfolk	103	87
Foveran, p.	Aberd.	1,638	1,891	Fryerning, p.	Middles.	...	3,344	Gatcombe, p.	Hants	260	201
Fowey, tn.-p. s.	Cornw.	1,606	1,429	Frystone (Ferry), p.	York	908	904	Gatcombe, p.	Kirkcud.	1,325	1,635
Fownhope, p.	Heref.	1,059	1,112	Frystone (Monk), p.	York	1,054	1,126	Gatcombe, p.	Norfolk	138	134
Foxcote, p.	Bucks	99	96	Fuery, p.	Roscom.	4,817	2,907	Gateshead, p.	Durham	24,805	32,749
Foxcote, p.	Hants	78	50	Fuglestone (St. Peter), p.	Wilt	517	609	GATESHEAD, M. & P.	Durham	25,568	33,587
Foxearth, p.	Essex	453	400	Fulbrook, p.	Lincoln	749	728	Gateside, v.	Surrey	...	455
Foxford, tn. th.	Mayo	681	562	Fulbrook, p.	Camb.	1,452	1,548	Gaton, tn.-p.	Surrey	172	191
Foxhall, p.	Suffolk	176	190	Fulbrook, p.	Oxford	406	394	Gaulskill, p.	Kilkny	280	245
Foxholes, p.	York	406	428	Fulbrook, p.	Warw.	92	76	Gantby, p.	Lincoln	99	113
Foxley, p.	Norfolk	321	278	Fulford Ambo, v.-p.	York	1,981	2,478	Gawsworth, p.	Chester	788	713
Foxley, p.	Wilt	63	65	Fulham, v.-p.	Middles.	11,886	15,539	Gaydon, p.	Warw.	277	292
Foxt, h.	Stafford	1,384	2,028	Fullarton, v.	Lanark	...	498	Gayhurst, p.	Bucks	88	129
Foxton, p.	Camb.	459	405	Fulleby, p.	Lincoln	272	303	Gayton, p.	Norfolk	862	920
Foxton, p.	Leices.	413	388	Full-Sutton, p.	York	165	174	Gayton, p.	Northa.	421	459
Foy, p.	Heref.	268	318	Fulmer, p.	Bucks	328	351	Gayton (Le Marsh), p.	Stafford	264	249
Foyran, p.	Westm.	1,216	1,008	Fulmodeston, p.	Norfolk	388	400	Gayton (Le Wold), p.	Lincoln	326	331
Fraythorpe, p.	York	104	101	Fulstow, p.	Lincoln	550	577	Gayton (Thorpe), p.	Lincoln	114	118
Framfield, p.	Sussex	1,385	1,355	Fundenhall, p.	Norfolk	369	334	Gaywood, p.	Norfolk	197	169
Framingham (Earl), p.	Norfolk	111	136	Funtington, p.	Sussex	1,079	1,099	Gazeby, p.	Norfolk	1,338	1,368
Framingham (Pigot), p.	Norfolk	345	312	Furtho, p.	Northa.	15	16	Gazing, p.	Suffolk	900	884
Framlingham, tn.-p. s.	Suffolk	2,450	2,252	Furze Park and Portfield, p.	Pemb.	...	202	Geashill, v.-p.	Suffolk	6,221	5,730
Frampton, p.	Dorset	392	435	Fyfield, p.	Berks	428	439	Gedding, p.	Suffolk	163	150
Frampton, p.	Lincoln	801	843	Fyfield, p.	Essex	598	629	Gedding, p.	Northa.	887	888
Frampton (Cotterell), p.	Glouc.	1,837	1,931	Fyfield, p.	Hants	224	222	Gedgrave, p.	Suffolk	...	60
Frampton-upon-Seyern, p.	Glouc.	904	983	Fyfield, p.	Wilt	172	200	Gedling, p.	Notts	2,922	3,130
Framsden, p.	Suffolk	828	811	Fyfield, p.	Hants	224	222	Gedney, p.	Lincoln	2,519	2,459
Frankford, tn. s.	King's	956	850	Fyfield, p.	Wilt	172	200	Gedston, p.	Norfolk	419	345
Frankley, p.	Worce.	125	122	Fyngdales, p.	York	1,784	1,721	Gelli-Geer, p.	Glamor.	3,807	5,778
Frankton, p.	Warw.	268	239	Fyvie, p.	Aberd.	3,927	4,344	Gemyns (St.), p.	Cornw.	649	572
Frausham (Great), p.	Norfolk	319	295	Gaddeby, p.	Leices.	325	341	George (St.), p.	Denbigh	452	469
Frausham (Little), p.	Norfolk	267	256	Gaddesden (Great), p.	Herts	1,161	1,147	George (St.), p.	Glamor.	240	213
Frant, p.	Sussex	2,447	2,469	Gaddesden (Little), p.	Herts	374	386	George (St.), p.	Glouc.	8,905	10,276
Fraserburgh, p.	Aberd.	4,447	4,511	Gaile, p.	Durham	438	347	George (St.), p.	Middles.	48,376	48,891
Fraserburgh, tn. f.	Aberd.	3,093	3,101	Gainford, v.-p.	Lincoln	7,348	7,264	George (St.), p.	Dublin	17,746	18,774
Frating, p.	Essex	247	235	Gainsborough, p.	Lincoln	8,293	7,320	George (St.), Han-over Square, p.	Middles.	73,230	87,771
Freckenham, p.	Suffolk	477	476	Gainsborough, tn. t.	Lincoln	7,261	6,320	Georgeham, p.	Devon	971	873
Freefolk-Manor, p.	Norfolk	73	66	Gairloch, p.	Ross	5,162	5,449	German, p.	Isl. Man	4,510	4,772
Freehorpe, p.	Norfolk	495	425	Galashiels, p.	Rox.-Se.	3,014	3,379	Germans (St.), p.	Cornw.	...	2,842
Freeington, p.	Devon	1,350	1,245	Galashiels, tn.	Rox.-Se.	5,918	6,433	Germansweek, p.	Devon	318	325
French Park, tn.	Roscom.	493	476	Galbally, p.-tn.	Limer.	4,635	4,032	Germeo, p.	Cornw.	970	1,015
Frencham, p.	Surrey	1,559	1,750	Galbooly, p.	Tip.	246	218	Gernonstown, p.	Louth	1,023	889
Frenez, p.	Norfolk	37	49	Galby, p.	Leices.	103	93	Gernonstown, p.	Meath	582	476
Freshford, p.	Kilkny	622	584	Galey, p.	Kerry	3,393	2,498	Gerrans, p.	Cornw.	888	935
Freshford, tn.	Kilkny	1,076	953	Gallen, p.	King's	4,034	3,113	Gestingthorpe, p.	Essex	819	769
Freshwater, p.	Hants	1,393	1,678	Gallow, p.	Ferman	7,190	6,535	Gidding (Great), p.	Hunt.	563	543
Fressingfield, p.	Suffolk	1,491	1,325	GALLOWAY New, p.	Meath	489	434	Gidding (Little), p.	Hunt.	41	45
Freston, p.	Suffolk	250	256	GALWAY New, p.	Kirkcud.	447	442	Gidding (Steeple), p.	Hunt.	105	118
Fretterne, p.	Glouc.	267	237	GALWAY New, p.	...	...	452	Gidleigh, p.	Devon	166	134
Frettenham, p.	Norfolk	255	221	GALWAY New, p.	...	...	452	Gifford, v.	Had.	...	458
Fretchie, v.	Fife	...	961	GALWAY New, p.	...	...	452	Giggleswick, p.	York	895	3,187
Freynestown, p.	Wickl.	209	170	Galson (North), v.	Ro.-Cro.	...	350	Giggleswick, v.	York	855	727
Freyestrop, p.	Pemb.	679	576	Galston, tn.-p.	Ayr	4,392	5,254	Gigha and Cara, p.	Argyle	547	467
Fridaythorpe, p.	York	330	332	Galtrun, p.	Meath	567	462	Gilbertstown, p.	Carlow	116	457
Friesthorpe, p.	Lincoln	62	46	GALWAY, tn. v. s.	Galway	23,695	16,967	Gilbertstown, p.	Cumb.	504	653
Frieston, p.	Lincoln	1,240	1,239	Gamlingay, p.	Camb.	1,886	2,004	Gilerux, p.	Berks	8,456	10,200
				Ganrie, p.	Banff	5,285	6,086	Giles (St.), p.	Devon	354	342
				Ganston, p.	Notts	308	282	Giles (St.), p.	Middles.	37,407	54,076
				Ganarew, p.	Heref.	147	116	Giles (St.), p.	Devon	964	962
				Ganton, p.	York	382	352	Giles (St.)-in-the-Wood, p.	Devon	65	70
				Gardolisham, p.	Norfolk	806	701	Gileston, p.	Glamor.	65	90
				Gardenstown, v.	Banff	...	507				
				Garendon, p.	Leices.	...	38				
				Garfinny, p.	Kerry	479	461				
				Garforth, p.	York	1,335	1,504				
				Gargrave, p.	York	1,831	1,641				

* Gatesend, though included in the Index, is omitted in the returns.

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Gilford, tn.	Down	2,814	2,802	Glengora, p.	Limer.	809	692	Grainthorpe, p.	Lincoln	655	738
Gillgate or St. Giles, p.	Durham	5,423	6,135	Glenorchy, p.	Argyle	1,450	1,307	Graitney, p.	Dumf.	1,830	1,620
Gilling, p.	York	1,659	1,554	Glenshiel, p.	Ross	573	485	Grallagh, p.	Dublin	114	105
Gilling nr. Helmsley, p.	York	386	401	Glentham, p.	Lincoln	536	516	Grampound, tn. s.	Corwn.	588	573
Gillingham, v.-p.	Dorset	3,775	3,957	Glenties, v.	Donegal	506	423	Granard, p.	Longf.	8,471	6,129
Gillingham, v.-p.	Kent	7,952	14,608	Glenworth, p.	Lincoln	316	340	Granard, tn. m.	Longf.	1,805	1,671
Gillingham, p.	Norfolk	404	390	Glenwhierry, p.	Antrim	1,197	1,329	Grany, p.	Notts	515	479
Gillmorton, p.	Leices.	899	853	Glin, tn.	Limer.	1,243	999	Grandborough, p.	Bucks	359	374
Gillnorton, v.	Kildare	842	696	Glinton, p.	Nottha.	434	421	Grandborough, p.	Warw.	510	462
Gilston, p.	Edinb.	...	596	Glooston, p.	Leices.	153	157	Grange, p.	Kildare	909	739
Gimingham, p.	Herts	263	270	Glossop, tn.-p.	Derby	28,625	31,140	Grange, p.	Banff	1,851	1,909
Girley, p.	Norfolk	301	332	GLOUCESTER, c. m. & p. v. s.	Glouc.	17,572	16,512	Grange, p.	Kilkny	544	404
Girthon, p.	Meath	...	662	Gluevias (St.), p.	Corwn.	4,823	4,760	Grange, p.	Limer.	490	531
Girton, p.	Kirkcud.	1,787	1,702	Glympton, p.	Oxford	149	153	Grange, p.	Armagh	3,274	2,976
Girton, p.	Camb.	413	469	Glyn, h.	Carmar.	860	851	Grange, p.	Galway	643	519
Girvan, p.	Notts	191	188	Glyn-Corrwg, p.	Glamor.	439	602	Grange, p.	Kent	...	206
Girvan, tn. m.	Ayr	8,588	7,953	Glynde, p.	Sussex	323	321	Grange of Inispol- lan, p.	Antrim	126	78
Gisburn, p.	Ayr	7,319	5,921	Glynn, p.-tn.	Antrim	1,890	1,850	Grange of Killy- glen, p.	Antrim	479	421
Gisleham, p.	York	1,976	1,756	Gnosall, p.	Stafford	2,673	2,400	Grange of Laid, p.	Antrim	289	237
Gisleham, p.	Suffolk	310	267	Goadby-Marwood, p.	Leices.	248	195	Grangeclare, p.	Kildare	66	61
Gislingham, p.	Suffolk	696	623	Goathill, p.	Somer.	43	57	Grangeford, p.	Carlow	821	655
Gissing, p.	Norfolk	485	481	Goathurst, p.	Somer.	303	304	Grangegeeth, p.	Meath	895	784
Gittisban, p.	Devon	384	355	Godalming, tn.-p.	Surrey	4,657	5,778	Grangegorman, p.	Dublin	5,908	5,522
Givendale (Great), p.	York	75	86	Godalming, p.	Oxford	87	85	Grangecillree, p.	Kilkny	152	167
Glacstry, p.	Radnor	362	350	Godmanchester, m. p.	Hunt.	2,218	2,438	Grangemacomb, p.	Kilkny	917	670
Gladsnuir, p.	Had.	1,780	1,945	Godmanstone, p.	Dorset	179	175	Grangemockler, p.	Tip.	804	622
Glaisdale, tn.	York	986	1,074	Godmersham, p.	Kent	424	388	Grangenomouth, v.	Stirling	1,488	1,759
Glanamis, v.-p.	Forfar	2,152	1,980	Godsbill, p.	I. Wight	1,316	1,215	Grangenosrolyan, v.	Kildare	94	77
Glanbehy, p.	Kerry	2,822	2,793	Godshill (New Forest), p.	Hants	...	255	Grangespau, v.	Linlith.	...	747
Glanbehy, p.	Norfolk	84	104	Godstone, p.	Surrey	1,657	1,833	Grangesilvia, p.	Kilkny	2,444	1,454
Glanford-Brigg, tn.	Lincoln	2,201	2,704	Godstone, p.	Lancas.	...	2,776	Grandsau (Great), p.	Hunt.	665	641
Glanworth, p.	Cork	2,874	2,465	Goldborne, p.	Monm.	263	250	Grandsau (Little), p.	Camb.	...	293
Glanworth, tn.	Cork	869	712	Goldcliff, p.	Tip.	...	548	Granton, p.	Pemb.	195	156
Glapthorn, p.	Brecon	1,375	1,264	Goldin, tn.	Tip.	...	548	Grantchester, p.	Camb.	685	696
Glaspur, p.	Radnor	524	463	Golden-Bridge, v.	Dublin	1,167	2,633	GRANTHAM, tn.-p. p. s.	Lincoln	10,873	11,121
Glascumb, p.	Lanark	1,955	1,938	Goldhanger, p.	Essex	535	545	Granton (beyond Leith burgh), v.	Edinb.	...	465
Glascup, p.	Lanark	329,097	394,564	Goldings, p.	Bedford	606	609	Granton, v.	Inver.	...	1,334
GLASGOW, c. p. v. m.	Lanark	148,116	162,029	Goldsborough, p.	York	488	451	Grappenhall, p.	Chester	3,250	3,586
*Glasgow—	Lanark	77,499	101,632	Golspie, v.	Suther.	1,529	1,615	Grasby, p.	Lincoln	455	433
Barony, p.	Lanark	11,950	10,575	Golspie, v.	Suther.	...	876	Grasmer, p.-v.	Westml.	2,129	2,347
Blackfriars, p.	Lanark	45,520	53,057	Goitho, p.	Lincoln	159	151	Grassington, tns.	York	1,138	1,015
Cafton, p.	Lanark	60,587	10,494	Gomersal, tns.	York	9,926	11,230	Grately, p.	Hants	154	176
Corbals, p.	Lanark	8,819	66,342	Gonalston, p.	Notts	100	107	Gratwich, p.	Stafford	102	101
Govan, p.	Lanark	21,002	15,305	Gonerby (Great), p.	Lincoln	1,433	1,145	Gravely, p.	Herts	412	422
Inner High, p.	Lanark	6,700	5,611	Good-Easter, p.	Essex	500	539	Gravely, p.	Camb.	334	301
Maryhill, p.	Lanark	14,702	15,065	Gooderstone, p.	Norfolk	613	571	Graveny, p.	Kent	207	234
Outer High, p.	Lanark	9,763	9,592	Goodleigh, p.	Devon	294	294	Graveny, p.	Bedford	58	60
St. Andrew's, p.	Lanark	10,545	11,325	Goodmanham, p.	York	325	294	Gravenhurst } (Lower), p.	Bedford	58	60
St. David's, p.	Lanark	8,084	5,771	Goodnestone near Faversham, p.	Kent	69	78	Gravenhurst (Up- per), p.	Bedford	857	337
St. Enoch's, p.	Lanark	25,972	29,640	Goodnestone near Wingham, p.	Kent	392	344	Gravesend, p.	Kent	6,706	7,885
St. George's, p.	Lanark	12,747	12,315	Goedrich, p.	Heref.	784	796	Gravesend, tn. m. v. s.	Kent	16,633	18,782
St. James's, p.	Lanark	21,664	27,743	Goole, tn.	York	4,722	5,850	Grayingham, p.	Lincoln	152	135
St. John's, p.	Lanark	11,777	10,280	Gosnargh, tns.	Lancas.	1,453	1,307	Gray's Inn, p.	Middles	...	308
St. Mary's or Iron, p.	Lanark	...	12,570	Gossall, p.	Leices.	...	63	Graystown, p.	Tip.	1,739	1,439
Springburn, p.	Lanark	...	310	Gordon, p.	Berwick	983	931	Green, p.	Limer.	2,662	2,405
Glash, p.	Kilkny	...	1,556	Gordon (Port), v.	Banff	...	630	Greens, p.	Notts	5,284	6,230
Glasevin, p.	Dublin	872	1,049	Goresbridge, v.	Edinb.	...	446	Greencoconnell, p.	Kildare	2,019	4,101
Glass, p.	Argyle	4,711	4,473	Goresbridge, v.	Kilkny	419	413	Greatford, p.	Lincoln	271	280
Glasserton, p.	Wigton	1,487	1,472	Gorey, tn. s.	Wexford	4,393	2,073	Greatham, p.	Durham	700	779
Glasshouse yard, p.	Middles.	...	1,455	Goring, p.	Oxford	993	947	Greatham, p.	Hants	212	238
Glasshouse, tn.	Monag.	463	340	Goring, p.	Sussex	569	535	Greatham, p.	Sussex	76	51
Glasthule, tn.	Dublin	1,360	1,348	Gorleston, p.	Suffolk	3,999	4,472	Greatham, p.	Nottha.	135	157
Glaston, p.	Rutland	252	238	Gorran, p.	Corwn.	1,188	1,054	Greatham, p.	Linlith.	...	481
Glastonbury, tn. p. } m. s.	Somer.	3,125	3,593	Gort, tn. s.	Galway	5,045	2,102	Greatham, p.	Middles	507	557
Glattin, p.	Hunt.	792	937	Gortin, tn.	Tyrone	...	365	Greenburn, v.	Limer.	507	481
Glazely, p.	Salop	62	67	Gortree, p.	Cork	1,745	1,379	Greenford (Great), p.	Berwick	1,378	1,370
Glennham (Great), p.	Suffolk	349	354	Gosbeck, p.	Suffolk	311	301	Greenlaw, p.	Berwick	...	800
Glennham (Little), p.	Suffolk	313	325	Gosberton, p.	Lincoln	2,091	2,107	GREENOCK, p. f.	Renfrew	36,689	42,098
Glensford, p.	Suffolk	1,620	1,932	Gosfield, p.	Essex	595	620	*Greenock—			
Glensnary, tn.	Dublin	...	404	Gosforth, p.	Cumb.	1,110	1,146	East or New, p.	Renfrew	7,564	11,109
Glensavy, tn.	Antrim	951	937	Gosport, tn. s.	North.	2,319	2,543	Middle, p.	Renfrew	9,414	9,446
Glensavy, tn.-p.	Antrim	3,014	2,874	Gotham, p.	Hants	7,414	7,789	West or Old, p.	Renfrew	20,176	21,628
Glensbane, p.	Antrim	...	369	Gouthurst, p.	Notts	792	771	Greenoge, p.	Meath	174	124
Glensberrie, p.	Tip.	454	408	Goulceby, p.	Kent	2,594	2,778	Greens-Norton, p.	Nottha.	857	903
Glensbuckie, p.	Kincard.	1,289	1,219	Gourock, tn.	Lincoln	379	344	Greenstead nr Col- chester, p.	Essex	751	789
Glensbuckie, p.	Aberd.	542	552	Govan, p.	Renfrew	...	2,076	Greenstead nr On- gar, p.	Essex	136	125
Glencairn, p.	Dumf.	1,980	1,867	Govan, v.	La. Ren.	14,696	100,716	Greenwich, p.	Kent	35,028	40,002
Glencolumbkille, p.	Donegal	388	4,296	Gowan, p.	La. Ren.	3,131	7,637	GREENSWICH, tn. } p. v. s.	Kent	105,784	139,436
Glencross, p.	Edinb.	1,138	1,217	Gowan, tn.	Kilkny	2,444	1,905	Greet, p.	Salop	100	129
Glendon (with Bar- ford), p.	Nottha.	45	63	Goxhill, p.	Lincoln	1,138	1,192	Greetham, p.	Lincoln	179	152
Glendord, p.	Perth	128	138	Goxhill, p.	York	58	63	Greetham, p.	Rutland	713	706
Glendely, p.	Wickl.	1,221	1,227	Goytre, p.	Monm.	554	668	Greetwell, p.	Lincoln	37	69
Glendelg, p.	Invern.	2,470	1,843	Grade, p.	Corwn.	315	327	Gregory (St.), p.	Suffolk	2,030	2,781
Glendfield, p.	Leices.	1,064	1,034	Graftan, p.	Hant	334	328	Gregory (St. Blean), p.	Kent	...	1,436
Glengarroch, v.	Ayr	...	943	Graftan, p.	Sussex	496	416	Gregon, p.	Somer.	193	161
Glenninagh, p.	Clare	561	491	Grafton-Flyford, p.	Worce.	214	225	Gregon, p.	Cork	2,660	2,229
Glennisla, p.	Forfar	1,050	1,008	Grafton-Regis, p.	North.	...	232	Gregon, p.	Nottha.	558	610
Glennkeen, p.	Tip.	4,550	3,859	Grafton-Temple, p.	Warw.	403	403	Gregon, p.	Warw.	505	561
Glennuce, v.	Wigton	...	1,013	Grafton Under- wood, p.	Nottha.	...	294	Gregon (Bishop's), p.	Heref.	222	199
Glennmuick, &c., p.	Aberd.	1,984	1,668	Graigne, p.	Kilkny	3,528	2,629				
Glenn (Magna), p.	Leices.	822	827	Graigne, tn. m.	Kilkny	1,710	1,320				
				Graigne, tn.	Queen's	1,527	1,552				
				Grainsby, p.	Lincoln	118	124				

* See note to Aberdeen.

* See note to Aberdeen.

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	
Grendon under-Wood, p.	Bucks	427	451	Hackford, p.	Norfolk	255	222	Ham (High), p.	Somer.	1,303	1,283	
Gresford, p.	Denbigh	4,161	4,417	Hackford-by-Reepham, p.	Norfolk	712	761	Han (West), v.-p.	Essex	18,817	38,331	
Gresham, p.	Norfolk	390	345	Hackington, p.	Kent	532	616	Hamble-le-Rice, p.	Hants	443	509	
Gressenhall, p.	Norfolk	1,141	991	Hacknys, p.	Limer.	359	292	Hambleton, p.	Bucks	1,365	1,464	
Gretton, p.	Northa.	934	909	Hacknys, p.	Cork	...	292	Hambleton, p.	Hants	2,052	1,891	
Greyabbey, p.	Down	3,424	3,371	Hackness, p.	York	668	658	Hambleton, p.	Surrey	586	567	
Greyabbey, tn.	Down	...	922	Hackney, tn.-p.	Middles.	53,589	76,687	Hambleton, p.	Rutland	290	323	
Greystead, p.	North.	251	290	Haethorn, p.	Lincoln	253	234	Hambleton, tns.	York	528	554	
Greystoke, p.	Cumb.	3,056	2,885	Haddenham, p.	Bucks	1,703	1,623	Hammersham, p.	Lincoln	201	188	
Greywell, p.	Hants	297	293	Haddington, p.	Camb.	2,118	1,976	Hamerston, p.	Hunt	179	167	
Grimaldy, p.	Lincoln	309	321	Haddington, p.	Haddin.	5,525	5,548	Hamilton, p.	Lanark	11,740	14,047	
Grimsby, p.	Worc.	762	776	HADDINGTON, v. f.	Haddin.	2,887	3,013	HAMILTON, P. f.	Lanark	9,630	10,688	
GRIMSLEY (GREAT), tn.-p. m. f.	Lincoln	8,860	11,067	Haddiscoc, p.	Haddin.	3,883	3,897	Hammernorton, p.	Middles.	17,760	24,519	
Grimsby (Little), p.	Lincoln	12,263	15,060	Haddon, p.	Norfolk	420	355	Hammerston-Kirk, p.	York	373	400	
Grinstead (West), p.	Wilts	257	251	Haddon (East), p.	Hunt.	126	146	Hammoon, p.	Dorset	373	74	
Grimstone, p.	Leices.	182	190	Haddon (Nether), p.	Northa.	650	727	Hampton (Great), p.	Bucks	308	266	
Grimstone, p.	Norfolk	1,242	1,300	Haddon (West), p.	Derby	...	103	Hampton (Little), p.	Glouc.	73	68	
Grimstone (North), p.	York	167	181	Hadfield, tns.	Northa.	989	963	Hamprnett, p.	Bucks	211	156	
Grindon, p.	Durham	317	343	Hadham (Little), p.	Derby	1,859	2,722	Hamprnett (West), p.	Sussex	637	502	
Grindon, p.	Stafford	381	371	Hadham (Much), p.	Herts	878	864	Hampreston, p.	Dorset	1,387	1,341	
Gringley, v.-p.	Notts	866	874	Hadleigh, tn.-p. m.	Herts	1,264	1,172	Hamptstead, v.-p.	Middles.	11,986	19,106	
Grinsdale, p.	Cumb.	95	100	Hadleigh, p.	Suffolk	3,716	3,606	Hamptstead (Marshall), p.	Berks	345	299	
Grinshill, p.	Salop	262	317	Hadley-Monken, v.-p.	Essex	412	451	Hamptstead (Norris), p.	Berks	1,325	1,358	
Grinstead (East), tn.-p.	Sussex	3,820	4,206	Hadlow, p.	Middles.	1,003	1,053	Hamptsthaite, p.	York	2,494	2,422	
Grinthead (West), p.	Sussex	1,252	1,403	Hadnor, p.	Kent	2,395	2,568	Hampton, v.-p.	Middles.	4,802	5,355	
Griston, p.	York	4,924	4,537	Hadstock, p.	Worc.	194	158	Hampton-in-Arden, v.-p.	Warw.	3,094	3,161	
Griston, p.	Norfolk	253	257	Hagbourne, p.	Essex	576	511	Hampton (Bishop's), p.	Heref.	913	1,047	
Grittleton, p.	Wilts	372	349	Haggardstown, p.	Louth	918	816	Hampton (Gay), p.	Oxford	82	67	
Grosmont, v.-p.	Monm.	684	743	Hagley, v.	Stirling	...	302	Hampton (Great), p.	Worc.	556	513	
Groton, p.	Suffolk	589	554	Hagley, p.	Worc.	935	963	Hampton (High), p.	Devon	388	386	
Gronville, p.	Jersey	3,262	2,628	Hagnaby, p.	Lincoln	91	93	Hampton (Little), p.	Sussex	2,436	2,350	
Grove, p.	Bucks	38	19	Hagworthingham, p.	Lincoln	651	666	Hampton (Lovett), p.	Worc.	172	185	
Grove, p.	Notts	92	113	Halle, p.	Cumb.	330	302	Hampton (Lucy or Bishop's), p.	Warw.	444	435	
Grundisburgh, p.	Suffolk	801	836	Hailsham, tn.-p. zc.	Glouc.	90	102	Hampton (Maisey), p.	Glouc.	376	352	
Guernsey, isl.	...	20,757	29,804	Hail-Weston, p.	Sussex	1,825	2,098	Hampton-Minchin, tn.-p.	Glouc.	4,469	4,147	
Guesting, p.	Sussex	860	731	Hainford, p.	Hunt.	423	440	Hampton (Nether), p.	Wilts	142	132	
Guestwich, p.	Norfolk	222	203	Hainton, p.	Norfolk	631	643	Hampton (Poyle), p.	Oxford	131	125	
Gulcagh, p.	Waterf.	491	380	Hainton, p.	Lincoln	323	302	Hampton (Welsh), p.	Salop	527	516	
Gulden (Morden), p.	Camb.	929	906	Halbeath, v.	Notts	390	382	Hamsey, p.	Sussex	529	541	
Gulden (Sutton), p.	Chester	221	223	Halberton, p.	Fife	...	568	Hanstead Ridware, p.	Stafford	...	440	
GUILDFOUR, m. & v. s.	Surrey	6,740	8,020	Halden (High), p.	Devon	1,745	1,663	Hanworthy, p.	Dorset	351	393	
Guildford (East), p.	Sussex	137	152	Hale, p.	Kent	677	653	Hanbury, p.	Stafford	2,535	2,638	
Gulsborough, p.	Northa.	928	996	Hale (Great), p.	Hants	134	153	Hanbury, v.-p.	Worc.	1,009	1,044	
Gulsfield, p.	Montg.	2,397	2,634	Hales, p.	Lincoln	1,008	1,059	Handborough, p.	Oxford	1,153	1,059	
Gulsborough, p.-tn.	York	2,308	4,615	Halesowen, p.	Norfolk	324	315	Handforth-with-Boxden, tns.	Chester	2,671	2,408	
Guisely, p.	York	14,017	14,874	Halesowen, tn. m.	Worc.	2,412	2,911	Handley, p.	Chester	381	364	
Gulst, p.	Norfolk	368	361	Halesworth, tn.-p. z.	Suffolk	2,662	2,521	Handley, p.	Dorset	1,229	1,203	
Gulval, p.	Cornw.	1,859	1,743	Halewood, tns.	Lancas.	1,146	1,205	Handsworth, p.	York	3,264	3,951	
Gumfraston, p.	Pemb.	1,477	1,118	Halfnorton, p.	Dumf.	687	713	Handsworth-with-Soho, p.	Stafford	7,879	11,459	
Gumley, p.	Leices.	210	214	Halford, p.	Warw.	346	314	Hangleton, p.	Sussex	67	51	
Gunby (St. Nicholas), p.	Lincoln	172	164	HALFAX, m. & P. s.	York	149,257	147,985	Hankerton, p.	Wilts	371	393	
Gunby (St. Peter), p.	Lincoln	89	82	Halkin, p.	York	33,582	37,014	Hankerton, p.	Stafford	25,369	31,953	
Gunthorpe, p.	Norfolk	281	249	Halkirk, p.	Flint	1,777	1,334	Hanley, tn. m.	Worc.	1,686	1,733	
Gunton, p.	Norfolk	72	78	Halkirk, v.	Caith.	2,918	2,864	Hanley (Castle), p.	Worc.	125	120	
Gunton, p.	Suffolk	77	73	Halkirk, v.	Caith.	...	398	Hanner, p.	Flint	2,570	2,519	
Gunwalloe, p.	Cornw.	284	244	Hallam-Kirk, p.	Derby	473	536	Hannay, p.	Lincoln	114	140	
Gussage (All Saints), p.	Dorset	477	496	Hallam (Nether), tns.	York	8,897	19,758	Hannay, p.	Berks	1,184	1,096	
Gussage (St. Michael), p.	Dorset	302	311	Hallam (Upper), tns.	York	1,499	1,643	Hannay, p.	Essex	452	453	
Guston, p.	Kent	400	436	Hallam (West), p.	Derby	637	559	Hanningfield (E.), p.	Essex	215	235	
Guthrie, p.	Forfar	469	476	Hallaton, v.-p.	Leices.	691	696	Hanningfield (S.), p.	Essex	555	527	
Guyting (Power or Lower), p.	Glouc.	690	647	Halling, p.	Kent	550	760	Hanningfield (W.), p.	Essex	216	226	
Guyting (Temple), p.	Glouc.	525	584	Halling, p.	Essex	710	675	Hannington, p.	Northa.	296	226	
Gwaensgor, p.	Flint	378	322	Hallingbury (Gt.), p.	Essex	517	514	Hannington, p.	Hants	212	264	
Gwen-Ddwr, p.	Brecon	503	528	Hallingbury (Lit.), p.	Essex	80	82	Hannington, p.	Wilts	356	378	
Gwennap, p.	Cornw.	10,465	10,537	Hallington, p.	Lincoln	80	82	Hannington, p.	Bucks	1,604	1,792	
Gwernafeld, tns.	Flint	1,002	836	Hallington, p.	Lancas.	3,959	5,953	Hannington, p.	Middles.	1,547	2,687	
Gwernesey, p.	Monm.	53	57	Hallloughton, p.	Worc.	79	67	Hannington, p.	Oxford	301	285	
Gwernybwlch, tns.	Montg.	586	545	Hallow, p.	Worc.	1,308	1,507	Hannington, p.	Salop	267	288	
Gwernyhovel, p.	Denbigh	...	107	Halsall, p.	Lancas.	4,510	4,672	Hannington, p.	Middles.	790	763	
Gwersyllt, tns.	Montg.	1,205	1,356	Halse, p.	Somer.	412	453	Hannington, p.	Norfolk	267	227	
Gwestydd, tns.	Montg.	669	604	Halsham, p.	York	264	265	Hannington, p.	Lincoln	80	91	
Gwinear, p.	Cornw.	2,635	2,880	Halstead, p.	Kent	289	323	Happingburgh, p.	Norfolk	621	584	
Gwythian, p.	Cornw.	629	774	Halstead, p.	Essex	6,982	6,917	Hapton, p.	No.folk	207	196	
Gwynns, p.	Cardig.	1,173	1,295	Halstead, v.-p.	Essex	5,658	5,707	Hapton, tns.	Lancas.	550	1,003	
Gwredog, p.	Angles.	...	42	Halstead, tn. f. s.	Essex	5,752	5,52	Harberton, p.	Devon	1,324	1,221	
Gwyddelwern, p.	Merion.	1,660	1,541	Halstock, p.	Dorset	678	532	Harbledown, p.	Kent	646	665	
Gwyfflog, p.	Denbigh	609	567	Halston, p.	Salop	...	33	Harborne, p.	Stafford	10,729	16,996	
Gwynne, h.	Carnar.	1,315	1,354	Halston (High), p.	...	354	363	Harborough or Harbury, p.	Warw.	1,195	1,206	
Gwytherin, p.	Denbigh	435	438	Halston (Lower), p.	Kent	344	399	Harborough (Mag-na), p.	Warw.	347	295	
Gyffin, p.	Carnar.	673	715	Haltham-upon-Bain, p.	Lincoln	243	215	Harborough (Mar-ket), tn. th.	Leices.	2,325	2,302	
Haberley, p.	Salop	144	112	Halton, p.	Bucks	157	147	Harbridge, p.	Hants	342	293	
Habergham-Eaves, tns.	Lancas.	12,549	18,613	Halton, p.	Lancas.	718	670	Harbury, p.	Leices.	640	655	
Habrough, p.	Lincoln	368	364	Halton, p.	Lincoln	425	422	Hardenish, p.	Wilts	127	117	
Hacoube, p.	Devon	17	42	Halton (East), p.	Lincoln	673	727	Hardenham, p.	Sussex	98	87	
Hacoomb, p.	Lincoln	454	408	Halton (Holegate), p.	Lincoln	539	531	Hardingham, p.	Norfolk	561	527	
Hacey, p.	Lincoln	79	66	Haltonwhistle, p.	North.	5,379	5,200	Hardingstone, p.	Northa.	1,196	1,915	
Hacheston, p.	Suffolk	510	526	Haltonwhistle, tn. th.	North.	1,420	1,749	Hardington, p.	Somer.	19	22	
Hacketstown, tn.-p. th.	Car.-Wi.	3,522	2,944	Halvergate, p.	Norfolk	545	541	Hardington (Mandeville), p.	Somer.	719	668	
				Halwell nr. Laintceston, p.	Devon	284	257					
				Halwell near Totness, p.	Devon	411	357					
				Han, p.	Kent	36	47					
				Han, p.	Wilts	243	240					
				Han (East), p.	Essex	1,556	2,264					
				Han-with-Hatch, h.	Surrey	1,324	1,420					

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1861.
Hardley, p.	Norfolk	255	271	Harvington, p.	Worce.	360	452	Hay, tn.-p. th.	Breck.	1,952	1,998
Hardmead, p.	Bucks	61	91	Harwell, p.	Berks	884	876	Haydock, tns.	Lancas.	1,994	8,615
Hardres Lower), p.	Kent	265	233	HARWICH, M. & F. } t. f.	Essex	4,451	5,070	Haydon, p.	Dorset	109	131
Hardres (Upper), p.	Kent	303	271	Harwood, tn.	Lancas.	...	3,294	Haydon-Bridge, v.	North.	2,065	2,221
Hardwick, p.	Norfolk	273	227	Harworth, p.	Notts	595	925	Haydon, p.	Lincoln	648	565
Hardwick, p.	Northa.	81	83	Haselb., p.	Surrey	366	396	Hayes, p.	Kent	552	598
Hardwick, p.	Oxford	66	59	Haselb., p.	Northa.	148	180	Hayes or Heeze, p.	Middles.	4,769	7,134
Hardwick (Prior's), p.	Warw.	303	323	Haselbury (Bryan), p.	Dorset	709	761	Hayfield, v.	Derby	1,757	2,156
Hardwicke, p.	Bucks	739	708	Haselbury (Pluck- net), p.	Somer.	856	834	Hayling, isl.-p.	South.	1,096	1,039
Hardwicke, p.	Camb.	211	240	Hasley, p.	Warw.	238	209	Hayling (North), p.	Hants	272	262
Hardwicke, p.	Glouc.	564	625	Haselo (Great), p.	Oxford	750	714	Hayling (South), p.	Hants	824	777
Haruby, p.	Lincoln	97	93	Hasel, p.	Warw.	880	355	Haynestown, p.	Kildare	42	30
Harefield, p.	Middles.	1,498	1,537	Hasfield, p.	Glouc.	300	299	Haynestown, p.	Louth	335	317
Harescomb, p.	Glouc.	627	138	Hasguard, p.	Pemb.	172	145	Hay's Castle, p.	Pemb.	845	297
Haresfield, p.	Glouc.	627	612	Hasketon, p.	Suffolk	603	483	Hayton, p.	Cumb.	1,243	1,256
Hereford, p.	Heref.	93	101	Haslemere, tn.-p. t.	Surrey	955	952	Hayton, p.	Notts	260	258
Harewood, tn.-p.	York	2,413	2,366	Haslingden, tns. s.	Lancas.	9,030	6,929	Hayton, p.	York	525	478
Harford, p.	Devon	139	153	Haslingfield, p.	Camb.	754	762	Haywood, p.	Heref.	...	102
Hargham, p.	Norfolk	84	88	Hassingham, p.	Norfolk	127	118	Hazelbank, v.	Lanark	...	311
Hargrave, p.	Northa.	278	310	Hastingleigh, p.	Kent	219	193	Hazelton, p.	Essex	148	106
Hargrave, p.	Suffolk	489	520	HASTINGS, M. W. S. } p.	Sussex	16,966	22,337	Hazelton, p.	Glouc.	278	308
Harkstead, p.	Suffolk	341	380	Hatch (Beau- champ), p.	Somer.	17,011	22,910	Hazelton, p.	Glouc.	102	91
Harlaxton, p.	Lincoln	494	483	Hatch (West), p.	Somer.	815	324	Hazelton, p.	Norfolk	946	990
Harleston, tn. m.	Norfolk	1,509	1,302	Hatchefife, p.	Lincoln	147	159	Headbourne Wor- thy, p.	Hants	...	194
Harleston, p.	Suffolk	80	65	Hatfield, p.	York	2,721	2,564	Headcorn, p.	Kent	1,344	1,339
Harleston, p.	Northa.	610	651	Hatfield, v.	York	1,840	1,313	Headford, tn.	Galway	1,195	993
Harleston, p.	Camb.	291	302	Hatfield (Bishop's) tn.-p. th.	Heref.	173	180	Headingley-with- Burley, tns.	York	6,105	9,674
Harley, p.	Salop	229	220	Hatfield (Broad- Oak or Regis), p.	Essex	2,034	1,960	Headington, p.	Oxford	1,653	2,110
Harling (East), p.	Norfolk	1,198	1,109	Hatfield (Peverell), p.	Essex	1,344	1,311	Headley, p.	Hants	1,424	1,320
Harling (West), p.	Norfolk	106	124	Hatherleigh, tn.-p. t.	Devon	1,710	1,645	Headley, p.	Surrey	363	322
Harlington, p.	Bedford	597	529	Hatherley (Down), p.	Glouc.	240	192	Headon-with-Up- ton, p.	Notts	268	282
Harlington, p.	Middles.	872	1,159	Hatherly (Upper), p.	Glouc.	50	68	Heage, tns.	Derby	2,278	2,236
Harlow, tn.-p.	Essex	2,322	2,377	Hathern, p.	Leices.	1,187	1,112	Heaugh, p.	York	233	228
Harley (East), p.	York	...	430	Hatherop, p.	Glouc.	375	323	Healing, p.	Lincoln	92	96
Harmon (St.), p.	Radnor	858	902	Hathersage, p.	Derby	2,108	2,391	Healing, p.	Derby	5,982	8,875
Harmondsworth, p.	Middles.	1,907	1,355	Hatley (East), p.	Camb.	146	139	Heanton, tn.	Derby	3,427	4,084
Harmston, p.	Lincoln	414	414	Hatley (St. George), p.	Camb.	153	164	Heaton - Pun - chardon, p.	Devon	576	540
Harnham (West), p.	Wilts	276	285	Hattersley, tns.	Chester	497	406	Heapham, p.	Lincoln	156	129
Harnhill, p.	Glouc.	77	88	Hatton, p.	Lincoln	197	199	Heath, p.	Derby	378	369
Harold's Cross } (West), v.	Dublin	1,960	3,839	Hatton, p.	Warw.	961	1,259	Heath, or Hethie, p.	Oxford	418	412
Haroldstown, p.	Carlow	...	444	Haughan, p.	Lincoln	117	115	Heather, p.	Leices.	384	371
Harpenden, p.	Herts	1,980	2,664	Haughley, p.	Suffolk	971	987	Heathfield, p.	Somer.	135	124
Harpenden, p.	Devon	253	243	Haughton, De- mesne, p.	Salop	...	141	Heathfield, p.	Sussex	2,208	1,582
Harpham, p.	York	266	274	Haughton, tns.	Lancas.	3,042	3,371	Heathfield, p.	York	1,637	1,673
Harpley, p.	Norfolk	442	479	Haughton, p.	Notts	78	61	Heathfield, p.	Lancas.	800	838
Harpole, p.	Northa.	778	833	Haughton, p.	Stafford	510	516	Heathfield, p.	Lancas.	15,697	16,338
Harpsden, p.	Oxford	215	261	Haughton (le) (Skeme), p.	Durham	1,403	1,473	Heathtree, p.	Devon	3,112	3,133
Harpswell, p.	Lincoln	103	104	Haukwold, p.	York	326	273	Heathwell, p.	North.	...	595
Harpswell (East), p.	Somer.	722	657	Haukwold, p.	York	326	273	Heathwell, p.	Hants	1,321	1,307
Harpswell (West), p.	Somer.	616	539	Hawbois-Magna, p.	Norfolk	151	195	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Harry and Bir- sey, p.	Orkney	2,499	2,593	Hawton, p.	Camb.	313	262	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	1,581	1,725
Harrietsham, p.	Kent	674	624	Hawton, tn.-p.	Hants	2,416	2,470	Heathwell, p.	Lincoln	4,540	8,680
Harriton, tn.-p.	Cumb.	2,169	1,788	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Wilts	354	362
Harriton, p.	Lincoln	114	104	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heaton-on-the- Wall, p.	North.	813	744
Harriton, p.	Northa.	201	222	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Harriton, p.	Northa.	368	360	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Harris, p.	Lvern.	4,250	4,183	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Harristown, p.	Kildare	662	591	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Harrigate, v.	York	3,678	4,737	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Harrold, tn.-p.	Bedford	1,083	1,119	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Harroldston (St.) p. Isels), p.	Pemb.	331	281	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Harroldston (West), p.	Pemb.	140	149	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Harrow-on-the- Hill, v.-p.	Middles.	4,951	5,325	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Harrowden Great), p.	Northa.	137	125	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Harrowden (Little), p.	Northa.	638	679	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hansley (East), p.	York	407	430	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hanson, p.	Camb.	770	782	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hanson, p.	Leices.	177	164	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hanswell, p.	York	81	89	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hart, p.	Durham	920	1,420	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartburn, p.	North.	1,506	1,526	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartest, p.	Suffolk	832	744	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartfield, p.	Sussex	1,573	1,451	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartford, p.	Hunt.	382	341	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Harthill, p.	Chester	130	122	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Harthill - with - Woodall, p.	York	739	673	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Harting, p.	Sussex	1,330	1,247	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartington, p.	Derby	2,089	2,410	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartland, tn. p.	Devon	2,183	1,916	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartlebury, p.	Worce.	2,047	2,115	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartlepool, tn. p. M. S.	Durham	9,503	12,245	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartlepool (West), p.	Durham	...	12,603	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartley, p.	Kent	227	244	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartley (Mauditt), p.	Hants	87	92	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartley (Westpal), p.	Hants	353	343	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartley (Wintney), p.	Hants	1,582	1,746	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartlip, p.	Kent	543	319	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartpury, p.	Glouc.	884	843	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartshill, h.	Warw.	1,108	1,129	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartshorn, p.	Derby	1,350	1,641	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartwell, p.	Bucks	1,51	137	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Hartwell, p.	Northa.	542	542	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317
Harty (Isle of St.) Thomas), p.	Kent	118	159	Hawtham, p.	Suffolk	422	354	Heathwell, p.	Norfolk	389	317

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Hemel - Hempstead, p.	Herts	7,073	7,948	Hexton, p.	Herts	273	234	Histon, p.	Camb.	2,011	971
Hemel - Hempstead, <i>in th.</i>	Herts	2,727	2,974	Heybridge, p.	Essex	1,330	1,476	Hitcham, p.	Bucks	236	205
Hemingbrough, p.	York	2,072	2,297	Heydon, p. 2d m.	Essex	368	270	Hitcham, p.	Suffolk	1,037	991
Hemingby, p.	Lincoln	407	473	Heydon (Lower), p.	Norfolk	900	802	Hitchenden, or } Hugbendon, p. }	Bucks	1,541	1,653
Hemingford (Abbots), p.	Hunt.	544	518	Heyford (Netier), p.	Oxford	605	625	Hitchin, p.	Herts	7,077	7,677
Hemingford (Grey), p.	Hunt.	1,258	1,103	Heyford (Upper), p.	Oxford	399	457	Hitchin, <i>in t.</i>	Herts	3,258	6,330
Hemingstone, p.	Suffolk	388	395	Heyford (Upper), p.	Norfolk	104	116	Hittitleigh, p.	Devon	185	156
Hemington, p.	Norfolk	175	152	Heyhop, p.	Radhnr	169	283	Hoath, p.	Kent	859	348
Hemington, p.	Somer.	444	459	Heysham, p.	Lancas.	593	567	Hoathly (East), p.	Sussex	667	615
Hemley, p.	Suffolk	63	63	Heyshot, p.	Sussex	422	396	Hoathly (West), p.	Sussex	1,068	1,120
Hempnall, p.	Norfolk	1,258	1,094	Heytesbury, <i>in p.</i>	Wilts	1,210	1,232	Hobkirk, p.	Roxb.	750	771
Hempstead, p.	Essex	827	797	Heythrop, p.	Oxford	190	129	Hoby, p.	Leices.	405	369
Hempstead, p.	Norfolk	338	280	Heywood, <i>in t.</i>	Lancas.	12,194	12,824	Hockering, p.	Norfolk	420	387
Hempstead-with-Eccles, p.	Norfolk	194	206	Hibaldstow, p.	Lincoln	801	775	Hockerton, p.	Notts	114	108
Hempstead, p.	Glouc.	251	424	Hickleton, p.	York	143	127	Hockham, p.	Norfolk	690	629
Hempston (Little), p.	Devon	...	244	Hickling, p.	Norfolk	812	767	Hockley, p.	Essex	838	798
Hempton, p.	Norfolk	477	459	Hickling, p.	Notts	613	642	Hockliffe, p.	Bedford	439	416
Hemby, p.	Norfolk	739	664	Higham, p.	Kent	843	1,064	Hockwood cum- Wilton, p. }	Norfolk	1,067	803
Hemsworth, p.	Lincoln	436	465	Higham, p.	Suffolk	292	229	Hockworthy, p.	Devon	382	373
Hemswell, p.	York	997	975	Higham (Booth), <i>in t.</i>	Lancas.	839	759	Hoddam, p.	Dumf.	1,797	1,653
Henryock, p.	Devon	1,185	1,068	Higham-Fer. <i>in p. s.</i>	Norfolk	1,140	1,152	Hoddesdon, <i>in th.</i>	Herts	1,854	1,898
Henry, v. - p.	Glouc.	2,525	2,482	Higham (Gobion), p.	Bedford	134	121	Hodgeston, p.	Pemb.	78	43
Hendon, p.	Middles.	3,333	4,544	Higham-on-the-Hill, p.	Leices.	544	559	Hodnet, p.	Salop.	2,057	1,979
Hendrid (East), p.	Berks	949	889	Highbay, p.	Devon	323	295	Hoe, p.	Norfolk	223	169
Hendrid (West), p.	Berks	335	351	Highbere, p.	Hants	525	446	Hogganfield, v.	Lanark	...	532
Henehlyys, p.	Angles.	547	510	High-Hampton, p.	Devon	388	386	Hoggeston, or Hog-	Bucks	220	207
Henfield, v. - p.	Sussex	1,364	1,662	Higley, p.	Salop	359	407	Hogstun, p.	Derby	299	295
Henfyngw, p.	Cardig.	890	1,067	Hightae, v.	Dumf.	...	414	Hogstun, p.	Bucks	50	50
Hengrave, p.	Suffolk	240	211	Highway, p.	Wilts	1,222	1,211	Hogstun, p.	Lincoln	832	874
Henham, p.	Essex	911	875	Highweek, p.	Devon	1,398	1,571	Hogstun, p.	Lincoln	5,191	4,956
Henley, p.	Suffolk	326	293	Hilborough, p.	Wilts	4,026	3,639	Holbeck, <i>in p. th.</i>	Lincoln	14,152	15,824
Henley-in-Arden, <i>in t.</i>	Warw.	1,143	1,069	Hildersham, p.	Norfolk	366	365	Holbeck, <i>in t.</i>	York	14,152	15,824
Henley-on-Thames, p.	Oxford	3,738	3,676	Hilfield, p.	Dorset	248	227	Holberton (St. An- drew), p.	Devon	1,029	965
Henley-on-Thames, <i>in th.</i>	Oxford	3,369	3,410	Hilgay, p.	Norfolk	1,710	1,624	Holburn, p.	Middles.	29,320	32,251
Hennlan, p.	Cardig.	117	133	Hill, p.	Glouc.	216	216	Holburn, p.	Suffolk	857	903
Hennlan, p.	Denbigh	2,491	2,607	Hill, <i>in t.</i>	Worces.	1,122	1,328	Holcombe, p.	Somer.	464	388
Hennlan, p.	Monm.	265	238	Hillary (St.), p.	Cornw.	3,021	3,459	Holcombe (Bur- nell), p.	Devon	289	242
Hennlow, p.	Bedford	970	1,011	Hillary (St.), p.	Glamor.	157	139	Holcombe (Rogus), p.	Devon	759	704
Hennlan-Amgood, p.	Carmar.	439	445	Hill Deverill, p.	Wilts	122	149	Holcomb, p.	Devon	508	517
Hennock, p.	Devon	894	1,004	Hillend, v.	Fife	...	308	Holcomb, p.	Norfolk	62	71
Henny (Great), p.	Essex	427	363	Hillesden, p.	Bucks	244	251	Holcomb, p.	Norfolk	211	184
Henny (Little), p.	Essex	99	81	Hillfaranco, p.	Somer.	616	582	Holcomb, p.	Norfolk	1,330	2,488
Henry's Moat, p.	Pemb.	323	287	Hillingdon, p.	Middles.	9,588	10,758	Holcomb, p.	Hants	211	196
Henshaw, <i>in t.</i>	Norfolk	615	550	Ililington, p.	Norfolk	346	330	Holcomb, p.	Salop	181	170
Henstead, p.	Suffolk	569	534	Illington near Norwich, p. }	Norfolk	87	98	Holcomb, p.	Lancas.	1,225	1,160
Henstridge, p.	Somer.	1,136	1,173	Hillmorton, p.	Wilts	828	787	Holker (Lower), <i>in t.</i>	Lancas.	1,184	1,035
Hentland, p.	Heref.	643	647	Hillmorton, p.	Warw.	1,049	978	Holker (Upper), <i>in t.</i>	Lancas.	1,384	1,035
Herepston, v.	York	4,177	3,497	Hillsborough, p.	Down	5,877	5,515	Holkham, p.	Norfolk	683	603
Herepworth, p.	Suffolk	582	594	Hillsborough, <i>in t.</i>	Down	1,247	1,247	Hollacomb, p.	Devon	103	87
Herepworth, <i>in t.</i>	York	1,532	1,530	Hilperton, p.	Wilts	996	850	Holland (Great), p.	Essex	508	467
Herebertston, <i>in t.</i>	Limer.	...	369	Hilton, p.	York	50	54	Holland (Little), p.	Essex	86	88
Herebraston, p.	Pemb.	255	257	Hilton, v.	York	50	54	Hollisley, p.	Suffolk	578	603
HEREFORD, c. <i>in t.</i> & p. <i>in t.</i>	Heref.	12,108	15,585	Himbleton, p.	Dorset	761	833	Hollingbourn, p.	Kent	1,302	1,190
Hereford (Little), p.	Heref.	...	458	Himbleton, p.	Hunt.	384	387	Hollingbourn, p.	Sussex	579	531
Heriot, p.	Dorset	352	407	Himbleton, p.	Hunt.	110	127	Hollingworth, <i>in t.</i>	Chester	2,347	2,155
Hermitage, p.	Dorset	139	131	Himbleton, p.	Ro.-Cro.	355	355	Hollym, p.	York	516	625
Herno, <i>in p.</i>	Kent	3,094	3,147	Himbleton, p.	Worces.	402	410	Hollywood, p.	Wickl.	2,021	1,741
Hernhill, p.	Kent	657	701	Himbleton, p.	Stafford	400	397	Hollywood, p.	Dublin	835	597
Herniard, p.	Hants	515	439	Himbleton, p.	Leices.	7,071	7,815	Holm, p.	Orkney	749	834
Herringfleet, p.	Suffolk	179	210	Himbleton, p.	Suffolk	394	388	Holm, p.	Notts	144	121
Herringswell, p.	Suffolk	225	203	Hinderclay, p.	York	1,947	2,895	Holme, p.	Westml.	1,154	750
Herrstonceaux, p.	Sussex	1,292	1,287	Hindley, <i>in t.</i>	Lancas.	7,023	8,477	Holme, <i>in t.</i>	Cumb.	3,212	3,867
HEREFORD, <i>in t.</i> & p. <i>in t.</i>	Herts	6,605	6,769	Hindolveston, p.	Norfolk	748	705	Holme (East), p.	Dorset	61	50
Herefordbury, p.	Herts	752	799	Hindon, <i>in p. th.</i>	Wilts	710	694	Holme (Hale), p.	Norfolk	524	464
Hesket-in-the-Forest, p.	Cumb.	2,051	1,983	Hindringham, p.	Norfolk	749	731	Holme-Lacy, p.	Heref.	322	307
Hesket (Upper and Nether), <i>in t.</i>	Cumb.	806	775	Hingham, <i>in p.</i>	Norfolk	1,698	1,605	Holme (Pierre- pont), p.	Notts	179	150
Hesketh-with- Beaconsall, p.	Lancas.	692	804	Hinksey (North), p.	Berks	488	438	Holme-next- Runcton, p. }	Norfolk	328	273
Heslerton, p.	York	618	603	Hinksey (South), p.	Berks	126	136	Holme-next-the- Sea, p.	Norfolk	300	305
Heslington (St. Paul), p.	York	228	233	Hinlip, p.	Worces.	862	791	Holme-upon-Spal- ding-Moor, p.	York	1,713	1,913
Hesselt, p.	Suffolk	487	454	Hintlesham, p.	Salop	584	613	Holme-upon-the- Wolds, p.	York	153	168
Hessle, v. - p.	York	1,576	1,625	Hinton (Ampper), p.	Hants	384	362	Holmer, p.	Heref.	747	1,237
Heston, p.	Middles.	4,967	7,066	Hinton (Blowett), p.	Somer.	322	302	Holmfirth, <i>in t.</i>	York	2,466	2,466
Heswall, p.	Chester	418	749	Hinton (Broad), p.	Wilts	714	657	Holmpatrick, p.	Dublin	2,904	2,747
Hethe, p.	Oxford	418	442	Hinton (Charter- house), p.	Somer.	719	615	Holmpatrick, p.	York	92	116
Hethel, p.	Norfolk	210	196	Hinton-on-the- Hedges, p.	Norfolk	157	178	Holm, p.	Devon	386	348
Hethersett, p.	Norfolk	1,209	1,169	Hinton-on-the- Hedges, p.	Wilts	354	298	Holm, p.	Dorset	163	147
Hethersgill, <i>in t.</i>	Cumb.	792	712	Hinton (Little), p.	Dorset	324	357	Holm, p.	Devon	1,833	1,724
Hetton-le-Hole, v.	Durham	5,664	6,419	Hinton (Martell), p.	Dorset	55	54	Holm, p.	Devon	1,726	1,635
Heveningham, p.	Norfolk	493	626	Hinton (Parva) or Stanbridge, p.	Dorset	55	54	Holm, p.	Worces.	539	503
Hever, p.	Kent	4,432	4,300	Hinton (St. George), p.	Somer.	728	701	Holm, p.	Denbigh	1,586	1,490
Heversham, p.	Westml.	842	838	Hinton (St. Mary), p.	Dorset	345	342	Holm, <i>in t. p.</i>	Denbigh	1,029	1,008
Hevingham, p.	Norfolk	797	417	Hinton (St. Mary), p.	Dorset	345	342	Holby, p.	York	169	165
Hewelsfield, p.	Glouc.	129	133	Hinton (Waldridge) or Waldrist, p. }	Berks	389	329	Holton, p.	Oxford	244	245
Hewish, or Huish, p.	Wilts	129	133	Hints, p.	Stafford	218	200	Holton, p.	Somer.	237	208
Hexham, p.	Norfolk	6,537	6,479	Hinxhill, p.	Kent	185	128	Holton, p.	Suffolk	516	470
Hexham, <i>in t.</i>	North.	4,601	4,635	Hinxton, p.	Camb.	465	396	Holton, p.	Lincoln	185	179
				Hinxworth, p.	Herts	347	320	Holton, p.	Lincoln	319	297
				Hipperholme, <i>in t.</i>	York	6,091	7,340	Holton (St. Mary), p.	Suffolk	192	167
				Hirnant, p.	Montg.	308	295	Holverstone, p.	Norfolk	30	28
								Holwell, p.	Bedford	189	191
								Holwell, p.	Dorset	462	495

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Holybourne, p.	Hants	583	643	Horne, p.	Surrey	659	637	Inubberton, p.	Pemb.	1,040	1,270
Holycross, p.	Tip.	2,958	1,742	Horning, p.	Norfolk	466	441	Hucking, p.	Kent	121	119
Holy-Cross and St. Giles, p.	Salop	1,944	2,234	Horninghold, p.	Leices.	103	105	Hucknall-Torkard, p.	Notts	2,970	2,836
Holy-Cross (West-gate without), p.	Kent	1,078	1,065	Horninglow, tns.	Stafford	815	1,968	Huddersfield, p.	York	46,130	52,254
Holy-Cross-Per-shora, p.	Worces.	2,528	2,578	Horningsea, p.	Camb.	371	402	Huddersfield, p. t.	York	30,880	34,877
Holyhead, p.	Angles.	8,863	8,773	Horningsea, p.	Wilts	1,188	1,065	Huddington, p.	Worces.	89	87
HOLYHEAD, tn. p. s.	Angles.	5,622	6,193	Horningsea, p.	Suffolk	670	670	Huggate, p.	York	547	589
Holy Island, p.	North.	908	935	Horningtoft, p.	Norfolk	267	248	Hughden, p.	Bucks	...	1,653
Holy Mount, tn.	Mayo	...	416	Hornsea-with- } Burton, p. }	York	945	1,063	Hughley, p.	Salop	112	98
Holy-Rood, p.	Hants	1,681	1,571	Hornsey, p.	Middles.	7,135	11,082	Huish, p.	Devon	161	171
Holystone, p.	North.	436	426	Horseford, p.	Oxford	591	514	Huish, p.	Wilts	129	133
Holytown, v.	Lanark	900	1,135	Horsell, p.	Norfolk	688	665	Huish (Champ- } flower), p. }	Somer.	445	444
Holy Trinity, p.	Dorset	1,122	1,028	Horsemond, p.	Surrey	762	788	Huish (Episcopi), p.	Somer.	760	679
Holy Trinity, p.	Dorset	1,549	1,601	Horsesham, p.	Kent	1,226	1,385	Huish (North), p.	Devon	464	432
Holy Trinity, p.	Surrey	1,616	1,708	Horsesham, p.	Bucks	51	45	Huish (South), p.	Devon	382	346
Holy Trinity, p.	Warw.	16,504	19,815	Horsesham, p.	Oxford	333	334	Hulcott, p.	Bucks	150	143
Holy Trinity, p.	Cork	...	8,687	Horse-next-the- } Sea, p. }	Camb.	508	497	Hullavington, p.	Wilts	708	700
Holywell, p.	Flint	11,301	10,292	Horsford, tns.	Norfolk	161	206	Hull-Bishop, p.	Somer.	1,677	1,614
HOLYWELL, tn. p. f.	Flint	5,740	5,335	Horsingham, tns. p. f. & p.	York	4,584	5,281	HULL (Kingston- } on), M. & F. L. S. }	York	84,690	97,601
Holywell, tns.	North.	1,134	1,261	Horsingham, tns. p. f. & p.	Sussex	5,947	6,747	Hulme, tns.	Lancas.	53,482	68,433
Holywell - cum - } Needingworth, p. }	Hunt.	915	826	Horsing (St. Faith), p.	Norfolk	923	1,191	Hulton (Little), tns.	Lancas.	3,184	3,390
Holywood, p.	Dumf.	1,060	1,115	Horsington, p.	Lincoln	399	418	Hulton (Middle), tns.	Lancas.	888	790
Holywood, p.	Down	4,317	5,794	Horsington, p.	Somer.	834	869	Humber, p.	Heref.	269	251
Holywood, tn.	Down	...	2,434	Horsley, v. p.	Glouc.	2,931	2,558	Humberstone, p.	Leices.	480	515
Homersfield, p.	Suffolk	248	208	Horsley, v. p.	Glouc.	2,161	2,250	Humberstone, p.	Lincoln	259	277
Homington, p.	Wilts	176	155	Horsley (East), p.	Surrey	247	228	Humbley, p.	Had.	925	997
Honeybourne (Ch.) with Poden, p.	Worces.	112	144	Horsley (Long), p.	Surrey	995	964	Humbleton, p.	York	587	594
Honeychurch, p.	Devon	59	44	Horsley (West), p.	North.	842	810	Hundebly, p.	Lincoln	824	704
Honily, p.	Warw.	49	63	Horsley (West), p.	Surrey	719	706	Hundon, p.	Suffolk	1,218	1,132
Honing, p.	Norfolk	348	304	Horsted (Keynes), p.	Surrey	847	790	Hungerford, tn. p. w.	Be.-Wil.	3,072	3,001
Honingham, p.	Norfolk	332	328	Horsted (Little), p.	Sussex	283	296	Hungerford, p.	Leices.	289	302
Honington, p.	Lincoln	152	157	Horsted - with - } Stanpinfield, p. }	Norfolk	595	608	Hunmanby, p.	York	1,346	1,425
Honington, p.	Suffolk	331	363	Horton, p.	Bucks	842	810	Hunningham, p.	Warw.	319	253
Honington, p.	Warw.	308	250	Horton, p.	North.	4,449	6,787	Huntsore, p.	York	586	561
HONTRON, tn. p. M. } & F. s. }	Devon	3,427	3,801	Horton, p.	Dorset	440	431	Hunstanton, p.	Norfolk	490	490
Honiton-Clist, p.	Devon	422	416	Horton, p.	Glouc.	461	454	Hunston, p.	Suffolk	142	172
Honley, tns.	York	5,595	4,626	Horton, p.	Northa.	56	76	Hunston, p.	Sussex	219	176
Hoo, p.	Suffolk	195	182	Horton, p.	Stafford	967	1,046	Hunstonworth, p.	Durham	615	778
Hoo, p.	Norfolk	...	169	Horton (Kirby), p.	Kent	747	867	Hunsworth, tns.	York	1,156	1,199
Hoo (All-hallows), p.	Kent	261	236	Horton - in - Rib- } blesdale, p. }	York	467	417	HUNTINGDON, M. s.	Hunt.	3,882	3,816
Hoo (St. Mary), p.	Kent	320	264	Horwich, tn.	Lancas.	3,952	3,471	Huntingfield, p.	Hunt.	6,210	6,254
Hoo, or St. Wer- } burgh, p. }	Kent	1,000	1,065	Horwood, p.	Devon	105	109	Huntington, p.	Suffolk	411	369
Hood Grange, p.	York	...	50	Horwood (Great), p.	Bucks	834	846	Huntington, p.	Heref.	260	279
Hooe, p.	Sussex	574	496	Horwood (Little), p.	Bucks	427	449	Huntington, p.	York	666	671
Hook, p.	Wexford	504	417	Hose, p.	Bucks	471	477	Huntly, p.	Glouc.	555	533
Hook, p.	Dorset	261	247	Hospital, v.	Leices.	471	477	Huntly, in th.	Aberd.	4,061	4,329
Hoole, p.	Lancas.	977	1,132	Hospital, tn.	Limer.	1,977	1,676	Huntly, p.	Aberd.	3,131	3,448
Hooton (Pagnell), p.	York	397	342	Hotham, p.	York	684	492	Hunton, p.	Kent	810	935
Hooton (Roberts), p.	York	218	241	Hothfield, p.	York	336	333	Hunton, p.	Devon	170	248
Hoope, p.	Derby	4,604	5,107	Houghtam, p.	Kent	337	336	Huntshaw, p.	Devon	266	233
Hope, or Estyn, tn. p.	Flint	2,792	3,121	Houghton, p.	Kent	2,639	3,372	Hunshill, p.	Somer.	1,594	1,695
Hope (All Saints), p.	Kent	84	59	Houghton, p.	Lincoln	345	349	Hunworth, p.	Norfolk	207	206
Hope (Baggot), p.	Salop	87	82	Hough-on-the- } Hill, p. }	Lincoln	605	655	Hurdfield, tns.	Chester	4,016	3,836
Hope (Bowdler), p.	Salop	169	178	Houghton, p.	Hunt	519	484	Hurley, v.	Renfrew	...	323
Hope-under-Din- } more, p. }	Heref.	650	662	Houghton, p.	Hants	498	428	Hurley, p.	Berks	1,269	1,184
Hope (Mansell), p.	Heref.	189	205	Houghton, p.	Sussex	193	165	Hurlford, v.	Ayr	...	1,878
Hopeman, v.	Elgin	...	1,070	Houghton, p.	Sussex	193	165	Hursley, p.	Hants	1,532	1,540
Hopesay, p.	Salop	680	676	Houghton (Con- } quest), p. }	Bedford	786	784	Hurst, p.	Kent	52	51
Hopton, p.	Suffolk	674	643	Houghton (Great), p.	Northa.	317	365	Hurst, p.	Berks	2,465	2,630
Hopton (Castle), p.	Salop	161	138	Houghton-on-the- } Hill, p. }	Northa.	442	449	Hurst (Old), p.	Hunt.	166	174
Hopton-in-the } Hole, p. }	Salop	23	30	Houghton-on-the- } Hill, p. }	Leices.	442	449	Hurst (Pierpont), p.	Sussex	2,219	2,558
Hopton (Monk), p.	Salop	188	175	Houghton-on-the- } Hill, p. }	Norfolk	50	49	Hurstbourne-Pri- } ors, p. }	Hants	468	437
Hopton near Thet- } ford, p. }	Suffolk	331	297	Houghton-on-the- } Hill, p. }	Norfolk	50	49	Hurstbourne (Tar- } rant), p. }	Hants	867	839
Hopton (Wafers), p.	Salop	444	440	Houghton-in-the } Hole, p. }	Norfolk	233	191	Hurworth, p.	Durham	1,449	1,525
Hopwood, tns.	Lancas.	1,575	2,281	Houghton (Little), p.	Northa.	558	578	Husbands Bos- } worth, p. }	Leices.	...	934
Horbling, p.	Lincoln	560	546	Houghton (Long), p.	North.	861	777	Husborn-Crawley, p.	Bedford	614	535
Horbury, tns.	York	2,803	3,246	Houghton (New), p.	Norfolk	224	227	Hustwaite, p.	York	613	616
Hordle, p.	Hants	882	921	Houghton (Regis), p.	Bedford	2,213	2,169	Huttoft, p.	Lincoln	586	710
Hordley, p.	Salop	325	291	Houghton - le - } Spring, tn. p. f. }	Durham	20,284	22,582	Hutton, tns.	Lancas.	500	461
Horeabbey, p.	Tip.	292	168	Hounam, p.	Roxb.	252	289	Hutton, p.	Berwick	1,102	1,067
Horetown, p.	Wexford	1,097	794	Hound, p.	Hants	827	2,039	Hutton, p.	Essex	367	400
Horfield, p.	Glouc.	998	1,746	Hounslow, tns. th.	Middles.	3,514	5,760	Hutton, p.	Somer.	395	359
Horham, p.	Suffolk	436	396	Houston and Kil- } lellan, p. }	Renfrew	...	358	Hutton-Bushell, p.	York	918	912
Horksley (Great), p.	Essex	749	769	Houston, v.	Renfrew	2,753	2,490	Hutton-and-Cor- } rie, p. }	Dumf.	836	876
Horksley (Little), p.	Essex	216	253	Hove, p.	Sussex	4,104	9,624	Hutton - Crans - } wick, p. }	York	1,276	1,415
Horkstow, p.	Lincoln	251	245	Hoveringham, p.	Notts	408	387	Hutton - in - the- } Forest, p. }	Cumb.	282	255
Horley, p.	Oxford	392	337	Hoveton (St. John), p.	Norfolk	273	285	Hutton (Magna), p.	York	266	266
Horley, p.	Surrey	1,415	1,587	Hoveton (St. Peter), p.	Norfolk	122	131	Hutton's-Ambo, p.	York	438	444
Horstead (Great), p.	Herts	601	660	Hovingham, p.	York	1,245	1,208	Huxham, p.	Devon	156	134
Horthead (Little), p.	Herts	87	103	Hovingham, p.	Heref.	153	161	Huyton, p.	Lancas.	3,952	4,054
Horn, p.	Rutland	27	30	Hovingham, p.	Heref.	153	161	Hyckham (North), p.	Lincoln	443	464
Horn (Blotton), p.	Somer.	49	93	How-Caple, p.	York	5,178	5,209	Hyckham (South), p.	Lincoln	141	155
Hornby, p.	York	334	360	Howden, p.	York	2,235	2,376	Hyde, tn. s.	Lincoln	11,569	13,722
Horncaastle, tn. p. s.	Lincoln	5,017	4,944	Howe, p.	York	111	113	Hyllton, tns.	Durham	546	487
Hornchurch, p.	Essex	2,378	2,227	Howell, p.	Norfolk	85	72	Hysington, p.	Salop	335	341
Horndon (East), p.	Essex	475	475	Howick, p.	North.	315	265	HYTHE, M. s.	Kent	2,857	3,001
Hornndon-on-the- } Hill, p. }	Essex	532	522	Howth, p.	Dublin	1,715	1,649	Hythe (St. Leo- } nard), p. }	Kent	...	2,871
Hornndon (West), p.	Essex	62	94	Howth, tn.	Dublin	829	809	Hythe (West), p.	Kent	178	130
				Howwood, v.	Renfrew	...	357				
				Hoxne, p.	Suffolk	1,262	1,218				
				Hoy and Graem- } say, p. }	Orkney	615	556				
				Hoylead (High), p.	York	3,345	3,357				

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Iberius, p.	Wexford	522	450	Inch, p.	Down	1,909	1,742	Iping, p.	Sussex	438	404
Iberius (St.), p.	Wexford	...	1,380	Inch (St. Law- rence), p.	Limer.	611	520	Ipplepen, p.	Devon	1,021	977
Iberton, p.	Dorset	218	237	Inchicronan, p.	Clare	3,164	2,637	Ippolitts, p.	Herts	965	952
Ibsley, p.	Hants	316	286	Inchigeelagh, v. p.	Cork	4,584	4,021	Ipsden, p.	Oxford	629	623
Ibstock, p.	Leices.	2,202	2,334	Inchinabacky, p.	Cork	401	319	Ipsley, p.	Warw.	1,099	1,127
Ibstone, p.	Bucks	810	825	Inchinman, p.	Renfrew	649	619	Ipstones, p.	Stafford	1,292	1,904
Icomb, p.	Glouc.	140	164	Inchture, p.	Perth	745	659	IRSWICH, M. & P. W. S.	Suffolk	32,914	37,950
Ickenham, p.	Middles.	364	351	Ingatestone, tn. p.	Essex	860	832	Irby upon Humber, p.	Lincoln	253	235
Ickford, p.	Bucks	409	437	Ingestie, p.	Stafford	174	151	Irby-in-the-Marsh, p.	Lincoln	203	169
Ickham, p.	Kent	586	588	Ingham, p.	Lincoln	612	646	Irchester, p.	Northa.	960	1,168
Ickleford, p.	Herts	574	546	Ingham, p.	Norfolk	485	464	Ireby, tn.-p.	Cumb.	505	465
Icklesham, p.	Sussex	728	816	Ingham, p.	Suffolk	233	236	Ireton-Kirk, p.	Derby	735	671
Ickleton, p.	Camb.	813	721	Ingleby (Arncliffe), p.	York	352	336	Irishtown, tn.	Dublin	...	1,390
Icklingham (All Saints), &c. p. }	Suffolk	652	625	Ingleby (Green- how), p.	York	361	481	Iringland, p.	Norfolk	13	15
Ickworth, p.	Suffolk	71	65	Inghesham, p.	Wilts	138	119	Irnham, p.	Lincoln	349	347
Idbury, p.	Oxford	232	253	Ingoldesthorpe, p.	Norfolk	338	372	Iron-Acton, p.	Glouc.	1,265	1,224
Iddelesleigh, p.	Devon	518	529	Ingoldsby, p.	Lincoln	407	427	Ironbridge, tn.	Salop	...	3,095
Ide, p.	Devon	694	665	Ingoldsbells, p.	Lincoln	286	319	Irtstead, p.	Norfolk	155	149
Ideford, p.	Devon	319	358	Ingram, p.	North	198	200	Irtlington, p.	Cumb.	1,001	977
Iden, p.	Sussex	626	600	Ingrave, p.	Essex	521	516	Irtlingtonborough, p.	Northa.	1,577	1,800
Idlicote, p.	Warw.	91	115	Ingworth, p.	Norfolk	143	153	Irton, p.	Cumb.	572	555
Idmiston, p.	Wilts	550	542	Inishbofin, isl.-p.	Mayo	1,047	1,236	Irvine, p.	Ayr	5,719	5,695
Iffley, p.	Oxford	969	1,004	Inishmagrath, p.	Leitrim	6,632	6,718	IRVINE, M. M. S.	Ayr	4,790	4,229
Ifield, p.	Kent	91	88	Inkerrow, p.	Wores.	1,711	1,573	" P.	Ayr	7,534	7,060
Ifield, or Shingle- well, p. }	Sussex	1,112	1,307	Inkermann, v.	Renfrew	...	610	Irvinestown, tn. w.	Ferman	1,008	958
Iford, p.	Sussex	182	167	Inkpen, p.	Berks	763	748	Isell, p.	Cumb.	556	492
Ifton, p.	Monm.	34	20	Innerkip, p.	Renfrew	3,018	3,495	Isertkerry, p.	Tip.	322	239
Iforough, p.	Norfolk	245	192	Inniskip, v.	Renfrew	...	449	Isfield, p.	Galway	122	118
Ightmurragh, p.	Cork	2,192	1,489	Innerleithen, v.-p.	Peebles	1,166	1,750	Isfield, p.	Sussex	508	458
Ightfield, p.	Salop	347	344	Innerwick, p.	Had.	1,012	937	Isfham, p.	Northa.	391	433
Ightham, p.	Kent	1,321	1,152	Innishannon, tn.-p.	Cork	2,429	2,013	Isharton, p.	Wexford	192	161
Iken, p.	Suffolk	1,221	836	Innishargy, p.	Down	2,839	2,565	Ishmael (St.), p.	Carmar.	968	1,211
Ilam, p.	Stafford	233	243	Innishcaltra, p.	Cl. Ga.	1,372	1,118	Ishmael (St.), p.	Pemb.	528	469
Ilechester, tn. p. s.	Somer.	889	781	Innishcarra, p.	Cork	3,198	2,786	Island, p.	Cork	913	869
Ilderton, p.	North.	641	571	Innishcheer, isl. p.	Galway	518	532	Islandbridge, tn.	Dublin	617	1,087
Ilford (Great), tns	Essex	3,745	4,523	Innishkeen, p.	Donegal	11,519	11,179	Islanddead, p.	Mayo	4,699	4,209
Ilford (Little), p.	Essex	387	594	Innishkenny, p.	Lo.-Mo.	2,663	2,260	Islandikane, p.	Waterf.	1,133	952
Ilfracombe, tn. s.	Devon	1,677	3,851	Innishlounaght, p.	Cork	1,178	766	Islandmagee, p.	Antrim	2,704	2,786
Ilfeston, tn.-p. th	Derby	2,919	3,034	Innishmaan, p.	Ti.-Wa.	3,819	2,547	Islands, tn.	Kilkny	...	358
Ilkeshall (St. An- drew), p. }	Suffolk	565	515	Innishmacsaint, p.	Do.-Fer.	11,864	10,445	Islandshire, p.	North.	3,796	4,052
Ilkeshall (St. John), p. }	Suffolk	72	77	Innishmore, p.	Do.-Fer.	2,812	2,289	Isle (Abbot's), p.	Somer.	437	397
Ilkeshall (St. Lawrence), p. }	Suffolk	203	202	Innishmote, p.	Kilkny	2,559	2,299	Isle (Brewer's), p.	Somer.	360	314
Ilkeshall (St. Mar- garet), p. }	Suffolk	306	326	Innistogue, p.	Kilkny	725	650	Isle of Elmley, p.	Kent	131	140
Ilkley, v.-p.	York	1,202	1,407	Innistogue, tn.	Aberd.	1,519	1,505	Isleham, p.	Camb.	2,236	1,925
Illington, p.	Norfolk	111	88	Innsch, p.	Lancas.	680	663	Isleworth, v.-p. t. th.	Middles.	7,007	8,437
Illmire, or Illmer, p.	Bucks	82	79	Inskip-with-Sow- erby, tns. }	Devon.	626	614	Islington, p.	Middles.	...	155,341
Illogan, p.	Cornw.	9,256	9,683	Instow, p.	Devon.	626	614	Islip, p.	Northa.	594	627
Ilminster, tn.-p. w.	Warw.	985	1,000	Instwood, p.	Norfolk	73	68	Islip, p.	Oxford	744	688
Ilminster, tn.-p. w.	Somer.	3,299	3,241	Inver, p.	Antrim	900	821	Issel's (St.), p.	Pemb.	1,784	2,022
Ilstington, p.	Devon	1,214	1,209	Inverallochy, v.	Donegal	10,582	10,082	Issey (St.), p.	Cornw.	794	756
Ilstley (East), tn.-p. w.	Berks	750	746	Inverararity, p.	Aberd.	507	652	Itchenor (West), p.	Sussex	254	167
Ilstley (West), p.	Berks	406	432	Inverarity, p.	Forfar	948	961	Itchin (Abbas), p.	Hants	256	214
Iiston, p.	Glamor.	356	295	INVERARY, M.	Argyle	2,229	2,095	Itchin (Stoke, with Abbotston), p. }	Hants	348	295
Iiton, p.	Somer.	528	492	" P. f.	Argyle	1,164	1,075	Itchingfield, p.	Sussex	371	377
Imber, p.	Wilts	440	382	Inveraven, p.	Banff	1,064	972	Itchingswell, or }	Hants	494	452
Immingham, p.	Lincoln	242	261	Inverchaolin, p.	Argyle	2,714	2,639	Itchingswell, p. }	Warw.	549	598
Imphrick, p.	Cork	886	780	Inveresk, p.	Edinb.	8,653	9,525	Itchington (Long), p.	Warw.	1,216	1,150
Impington, p.	Camb.	273	335	Invergeordon, v.	Ross	1,000	1,122	Itteringham, p.	Norfolk	329	364
Inagh, p.	Clare	3,005	2,929	Inverkeillor, p.	Forfar	1,871	1,792	Itton, p.	Monm.	200	196
Ince, p.	Chester	422	371	Inverkeithing, p.	Fife	2,499	3,124	Iver, p.	Bucks	1,985	2,114
Ince-Blundell, tns.	Lancas.	561	572	INVERKEITHING, M. M.	Fife	1,497	1,152	Iveruss, p.	Limer	1,151	943
Ince-in-Macker- field, tns. }	Lancas.	3,670	3,266	" P.	Fife	1,852	1,817	Ives (St.), near }	Cornw.	1,013	2,593
Inch, p.	Wigton	3,122	3,469	Inverkeithny, p.	Banff	835	880	Ives (St.), p. }	Cornw.	6,525	7,027
Inch, p.	We.-Wi.	1,575	1,230	INVERNESS, P.	Inver.	16,496	16,162	Ives (St.), M. W. S.	Cornw.	6,525	7,027
Inch, p.	Wexford	408	878	" P. f.	Inver.	9,969	9,393	" P.	Cornw.	9,872	10,353
Inch, p.	Cork	1,410	1,139	Inverness, p. t. f.	Inver.	12,798	12,509	Ives (St.), & P. W. S.	Hunt	3,572	3,395
Inch, p.	Tip.	1,418	1,035	INVERURRY, P.	Aberd.	2,649	2,665	Ivinghoe, tn.-p. s.	Bucks	2,024	1,849
Inch, p.	Donegal	769	698	Inwardleigh, p.	Aberd.	2,084	2,232	Ivychurch, p.	Kent	264	273
				Inworth, p.	Devon	2,264	2,520	Iwade, p.	Kent	171	182
					Essex	693	685	Iwerne-Courtney, p.	Dorset	689	620
						717	655	Iwerne-Minster, p.	Dorset	703	712
								Ixworth, tn.-p.	Suffolk	1,189	1,074

END OF VOL. I,

SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.

JABLONEZA

JABLONEZA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Upper Neutra, 6 m. S.W. Iradist, at the confluence of the Razova with the Myava. It contains a castle, several mills, and a trade in hemp and flax. A battle was fought here in 1702 between Racoksy and the Imperialists. Pop. 1950.

JABLONOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 7 m. N. Czortkow; with fine gardens, a large manufacture of sal-ammoniac, and 1530 inhabitants.

JABOON, a tn. India, Malwah, cap. of a small native state of same name, 93 m. N.E. Baroda. It is beautifully situated in a valley at the E. base of a range of hills, and is surrounded by a mud wall with circular bastions of masonry. To the S. of the town, on the bank of a fine lake, stands the rajah's palace. His small territory, bounded N. by Bansa-warra, N.E. Holkar's Dominions, S.E. Amjherra, S. Alea Rajpore, and W. Scindia's Dominions and Dohud, has an area of 1348 sq. m., a revenue of £14,453, and a pop. of 132,104.

JACKSON, three places, U. States:—1. A tn. cap. state Mississippi, r. bank Pearl River, at the junction of the Southern Mississippi and the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern railways, 40 m. E. Vicksburg. It stands on a flat, is regularly built, and contains 10 churches, an elegant state-house, a court-house and county buildings, a state lunatic asylum, a state-prison, and asylums for the deaf and dumb and for the blind. By the Pearl, which is here navigable, about 40,000 bales of cotton used to be annually shipped. Pop. (1860), 3199.—2. A vil. Louisiana, on the E. side of Thomason's Creek, 25 m. N. Baton Rouge. It contains the state lunatic asylum, and centenary college, which belongs to the Methodists, and has 9 professors, 98 students, and a library of 5200 vols. Pop. about 1000.—3. A tn. Michigan, cap. co. Jackson, near the source of the Grand River, and at the junction of the Jackson branch of the N. Michigan and the S. Indiana with the Michigan Central railway, 76 m. W. Detroit. It contains 10 churches and the state-penitentiary; and possesses, among its industrial establishments, woollen, soap and candle, agricultural implement, and carriage factories, a machine-shop, a foundry, a tannery, a brewery, and planing and flour mills. There are seams of bituminous coal in the vicinity. Pop. 4799.

JACKSONVILLE, a tn. U. States, Illinois, cap. co. Morgan, pleasantly situated in a rolling fertile prairie, on the Great Western line of railways, 200 m. S.W. Chicago. It is of pleasing appearance, and contains six churches, a college with 7 professors and 70 students, a Methodist female seminary, three other academies, a mechanics' institute, and the state-asylum for the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane. The manufactures consist of cotton, yarn, oil, leather, ploughs, and iron castings. There are also several flour and saw mills. Pop. 5528.

JADRIN, or YADRIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 92 m. Kazan, cap. circle of same name, on the Sura, close to the E. frontiers of Nijnei-Novgorod. It has three churches, a circle-school, and two charitable institutes; and contains 2078 inhabitants.

JAFFNAPATAM, or JAFFNA [add.], a district, island, and town, Ceylon:—THE DISTRICT consists of an island, or rather peninsula, which forms the N. extremity of Ceylon,

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and may be more properly said to be connected with it than separated from it by an extensive sand-bank, on which the water is so shallow that it is usual to ride across on horse-back. This peninsula is of very irregular shape, but bears some resemblance to a right-angled triangle, of which the base faces the N., another side the E., and the hypotenuse the S.W. Among its distinguishing features are the two long and narrow lagoons by which it is penetrated, and the uniform flatness of the surface, unbroken by a single hill, and scarcely varied by an undulation of more than a very few feet. In common with the W. coast of Ceylon, it has been undergoing a gradual upheaval, and extensive fields of madre-pore and breccia have, at no distant period, been elevated in close proximity to the shore. In the shallow estuaries thus formed, great quantities of the finest salt are deposited, and constitute one of the chief riches of the district. Another production, which rivals this one in value, and possesses far higher attractions, is the palmyra, which grows in such profusion as to form the characteristic of the landscape, extending for miles in great tops and forests. The appearance and growth of this beautiful tree are thus described by Sir J. E. Tennant: 'Unlike the cocoa-nut palm, whose softer and more spongy wood bends under the weight of its crown of leaves and fruit, the timber of the palmyra is compact and hard, so that the tree rises vertically to its full altitude without a curve or deviation, and no object in vegetable nature presents an aspect of greater luxuriance than this majestic palm when laden with its huge clusters of fruit, each the size of an ostrich's egg, of a rich brown tint, fading into bright golden at its base.' He afterwards gives a calculation by Mr. Ferguson, the government surveyor, who, taking the area of the peninsula at 700 sq. m., and assuming that $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the land is devoted to palmyras, finds that, at the rate of 200 trees to an acre, which is far below the ordinary rates, 'the number of palms in this district alone must be close upon 7,000,000, the edible product of which supplies one-fourth of the food of 220,000 inhabitants.' Mingled with palm-trees, the forests present the usual undergrowth of jungle brushwood, mimosas, mustard-trees, &c. The soil is naturally poor, and the difficulties of culture are greatly increased by the water, which can only be obtained from wells. The industry of the inhabitants, however, was not to be baffled, and, by means of skilful and laborious irrigation, a large quantity of rice is grown; while gardens, formed of artificial mould, produce mangoes, oranges, citrons, tamarinds, and all the ordinary fruits of the climate. Black cattle also are pastured in large numbers, and the finest sheep in Ceylon are reared on the dry plains overlying the limestone and coral rock on the N. and W. coasts. The grand staple of the district for export is tobacco, which bears a high name, and is now sent almost exclusively to Travancore, the rajah of which employs a resident agent to purchase the produce from the growers. This crop, it is said, is the mainstay of Jaffna agriculture, inasmuch as on its breadth and success the extent and excellence of all other crops mainly depend. It cannot be raised without high preparation; but thereafter three less exhausting crops are obtained in succession without additional manuring.—THE TOWN, capital of the above district, situated on the W. shore of the peninsula, is thoroughly

Dutch in its aspect and architecture. The houses consist of a single story, but are large and commodious, with broad verandahs, lofty ceilings, and spacious apartments. Every building inside and out is as clean and showy as whitewash, paint, bright red tiles, and brick floors can make it. Most of the houses stand detached in inclosed gardens filled with fruit-trees and flowering shrubs. The streets are broad and regular, and are lined with suria trees, whose leaves and yellow flowers afford a beautiful and agreeable shade. The fort, a pentagon built of blocks of white coral, and surrounded by a moat, is the most perfect little military work in Ceylon. It contains a residence for the commandant, an old church in the form of a Greek cross, and several other excellent buildings. The native town is occupied almost exclusively by Tamils and Moors, who, as tradesmen and dealers, are distinguished by intelligence and industry. The weavers manufacture a substantial cotton cloth, which is dyed and ornamented by calico-printers; and the goldsmiths make chains and rings as perfect in execution as tasteful in design, though they possess only a few rude tools. Another flourishing branch of industry is the crushing of the cocoa-nut for its oil by a very primitive process. Every person in Jaffna appears to be more or less busy. The bazaars are full of activity, and stocked with a greater variety of fruits and vegetables than is seen in any other town in the island. At the season when labour is not in demand at home, numbers go off to trade in the interior in curry stuffs, betel-leaves, and other produce; or resort annually to the south, where they find lucrative employment in repairing the village tanks, a species of labour in which they are peculiarly expert. With all this industry the habits of the natives are licentious and disgusting in the extreme.

JAGIELNICA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and S.W. Czortkow, cap. dist. of same name; with manufactures of tobacco and a general trade. Pop. 2928.

JAITSA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bosnia, in the valley of the Verbas, 68 m. N.W. Bosna Serai. It is a place of considerable strength, and was once the residence of the Serbian kings. It contains 2000 inhabitants, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of saltpetre.

JAJHPOOR, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state Oodeypoor or Mewar, 195 m. S.W. Agra. It consists of a town, which is large, well built, and fortified; and possesses a well-supplied bazaar, and a fort situated to the S.E. of it on an isolated oblong hill, and inclosed by two concentric ramparts, each with a good ditch and a number of round bastions. This fort guards the entrance of an important pass into Mewar from the lowlands of Boondee.

JAKOBSHAVN, a dist. Greenland, W. coast, lat. 69° N., in the northern Inspectorate. It stretches along the coast for about 30 m., and inland to the permanent ice about 15 m., and is intersected by branches of the Ice Fiord and by other two small fiords. There are very few islands on the coast.—The COLONY of Jakobshavn lies about a mile from the mouth of the Ice Fiord, famed from the remotest times for the plentiful supply it contains of marine animals, which renders it a never-failing larder for a relatively large number of inhabitants. The commercial buildings lie upon a small narrow harbour in a position very much closed in, but from the church and other dwellings a view is obtained over Disko Bay. Jakobshavn may be said to be the pleasant abode in North Greenland, partly on account of its position and remarkable environs, partly because it lies on the road along which almost continual traffic takes place between the other colonies, and partly because here the largest number of Danish families is gathered together. The colony was founded in 1741 by a merchant named Jakob Severin, who had a monopoly of the Greenland trade. There is only a little whale-fishery carried on. Pop. 314. The district likewise contains the following inhabited localities:—Sauernek, Pakitsok, and Niukonak.—(*Grönland geographisch und statistisch beschrieben von Anton von Etzel.*)

JALNA, or GALNA, a tn. India, presid. Bombay, Candeshi, 165 m. N.E. Bombay, is a small place, deriving all its importance from its fort, situated on an isolated hill, which, though not lofty, is rocky and precipitous. The summit of the hill is fortified all round, and on the side towards the town, where the ascent is least difficult, in some parts two and in others three walls of good masonry furnish additional defence.

This place was besieged by a British force in 1804, and was on the point of being stormed, when it was found that the garrison had evacuated it.

JALOUN, a dist. India, Bundelcund, between lat. 25° 32' and 26° 26' N.; lon. 78° 45' and 79° 53' E., is bounded N. by Scindia's Dominions and dist. Etawah, N.E. Cawnpore, S.E. Humceerpoor, S. Jhansi and Tehree, and W. and N.W. the territories of Duttea, Sumpter, and Gwalior; greatest length N. to S. 70 m.; breadth, 60 m.; area, 1873 sq. m. When it came into British possession it was in a wretched condition, and a large portion of it seemed fast returning to a state of nature; but considerable improvement has since taken place, and little land fit for cultivation now remains unoccupied. Pop. 246,297.—The TOWN, of same name, cap. of the dist., is 110 m. S.E. Agra.

JAMAICA [add.] Experiments have been made in recent years to grow cotton in the island, but the great difficulties to be contended against are the uncertainty of the seasons, and an inability, owing to the inactive habits of the population, to procure the requisite labour at a moderate cost and at the moment it is required. The latter constitutes the great obstacle to all undertakings requiring the prompt application of adequate labour, which can only be secured by paying excessive wages so much beyond the ordinary rates as to make the undertakings unremunerative. Some progress has been made in the cultivation of the cinchona tree. Sugar, however, continues to be the principal staple produce. The cultivation of coffee by the peasantry and small proprietors has been stimulated by high prices, and during the first half of 1863 the export nearly doubled that of the same period of 1862. The value of the chief articles of export is shown in the following figures for the years 1860-2:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
	£	£	£
Coffee,	113,848	151,061	136,857
Ginger,	21,411	12,208	18,142
Pinnetto,	53,061	53,126	38,633
Rum,	298,497	316,906	243,527
Sugar,	646,335	595,054	563,474
Logwood,	26,285	32,553	64,290

The total value of the imports and exports in the same years was this:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Imports,	£1,202,855 . . .	£1,089,483 . . .	£1,141,984
Exports,	1,225,677 . . .	1,214,614 . . .	1,113,442

The shipping trade of the island is shown in the following table of the vessels entered and cleared at the various ports in the year 1862:—

Ports.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Kingston,	313	69,006	234	45,058
Morant Bay, . . .	—	—	1	237
Port Morant, . . .	7	2,426	9	3,061
Annatto Bay, . . .	3	1,005	6	1,769
Port Maria,	19	2,853	23	4,593
St. Ann's Bay, . . .	7	985	13	3,851
Rio Bueno,	3	984	11	3,421
Falmouth,	61	11,530	42	9,535
Montego Bay, . . .	41	7,586	42	7,156
Luca,	—	—	8	1,669
Savanna la Mar, . .	21	4,883	43	11,297
Black River,	16	5,064	60	17,904
Old Harbour,	14	5,971	22	7,923
Port Antonio, . . .	1	349	—	—
Total,	506	112,642	523	117,474

The public revenue and expenditure in each of the three years 1860-2 were as follows:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Revenue,	£262,339	£275,027	£291,088
Expenditure, . . .	255,239	274,565	292,402

The public debt amounted in 1862 to £766,182, on which £30,800 was paid for interest.

The religious and educational condition of the island may be gathered from the following figures for the year 1862:—

	No. of Churches, Chpls, &c.	No. of Ministers.	Accommodation.	Attendance.	Scholars.
Church of England, . . .	90	90	48,974	37,300	8,113
Wesleyan Missions, . . .	78	28	35,550	31,610	2,321
Unit. Methodist Free Ch.	17	6	3,060	2,300	557
Jamaica Baptist Union, Jamaica Wesleyan } Methodist Assoc. }	57	28	33,846	26,126	3,456
London Mission. Society,	10	3	3,140	1,750	125
Moravian Mission, . . .	17	8	7,290	6,290	1,214
Roman Catholic, . . .	13	14	10,800	9,650	3,762
Jewish Synagogue, . . .	7	5	3,270	1,890	269
United Presbyterian, . .	1	1	400	100	29
American Mission, . . .	29	26	12,575	9,852	3,152
	5	5	1,300	1,050	317
	324	214	159,545	127,978	23,315

In 1862, 2000 immigrant coolies from Calcutta, and 608 Africans, mostly from St. Helena, were landed in the island. In October, 1865, an insurrectionary rising of the natives occurred at Morant Bay, and was supposed to be a premature outburst of a wide-spread conspiracy. Great atrocities were perpetrated, but the movement was speedily and energetically suppressed by the authorities. Area, 6400 sq. m.; pop. (1861), males 213,521, females 227,743, total 441,264.

JAMBANBANGO, a town, S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Galangue; lat. 14° 25' S.; lon. 18° E. It stands on a wide plain, embosomed among lofty incendera-trees, is surrounded by a palisade and a ditel; and contains 3000 inhabitants, who are chiefly from the Nyemba-Gianguela country, and are employed in agriculture and grazing.

JAMBI [add.], a state, river, and town in the S.E. of Sumatra, in the Indian Archipelago.—The STATE, which lies wholly within the alluvial plain extending from the central mountain-chain to the Straits of Malacca, is bounded N.E. by the sea, having in front the group of islands which nearly block up the S.E. entrance into the strait; N.W. the state of Indragiri; E. the states of Korinehi and Menangkabo; and S.E. the forests thinly peopled by the wild race of the Kubu. The surface towards the sea-coast is low, swampy, and subject to inundation; but as it recedes from it rises in an inclined plain towards the great central chain, and becomes proportionably elevated and dry. The swampy portion, extending nearly 30 m. into the interior, is uninhabited and uninhabitable, and hence, during an ascent of the river for 50 m., only 12 villages were counted, containing in the whole 118 houses, and thus indicating an aggregate pop. of not more than 700 souls. In the higher grounds the population is believed to increase in density, but very little is known of it.—The RIVER, formed by numerous streams which have their sources in the mountain-chain running parallel with the W. coast of the island, bifurcates at 50 m. from the sea, and enters it by two mouths. The more easterly and larger of the two, which is in lat. 1° 2' 30" S., has a shallow entrance; the more westerly, though much smaller, is deeper and better adapted for navigation.—The TOWN, which, reckoning by the W. branch of the river, is about 100 m. above its mouth, extends nearly three-quarters of a mile along both banks, the natives occupying the whole of the right bank, while the Arabs and other settlers confine themselves to a portion of the left. Many of the houses, especially in the Arab quarter, are neatly lined and partitioned with planks, and either roofed with tiles of excellent manufacture, or thatched with gomuti, which is very durable. The far greater part of the dwellings are mere huts of mats and palmetta leaves erected on posts in the usual Malay style. Besides the kinds of houses already described, there is a third description erected on rafts composed of trunks of trees clumsily put together. During the periodical inundations these rafts, with the houses upon them, are movable, and rise or fall with the level of the river; but in the dry season are usually lodged on a sandy flat, and become stationary. At the town the river even in the dry season has a depth of 3 fathoms and a width of 450 yards. The only interruption to the navigation is at a short distance below, where the depth is only 8 feet. Were the channel here deepened there would be free access to and from the sea with a clear depth of 12 to 15 ft.

JAMES, a tn. W. Africa, Gold Coast; lat. 5° 30' N.; lon. 18° W. It consists of a fort situated on the rocky promon-

tory of Aca, and of a town, which, spreading to the N.E. and N.W., contains some good houses belonging to British merchants, and a considerable number of native huts, forming several narrow streets. The principal export is gold, brought from the interior of Ashantee. Immediately to the E. of the fort are the ruins of the Dutch fort of Crevecoeur, picturesquely situated on a cliff about 50 ft. high; and about 2 m. farther in the same direction is the Danish castle of Christiansberg.

JAMES, an isl. S. America, Ecuador, belonging to the Galapagos group, situated in the Pacific, on the equator, about 600 m. W. of the continent, is like the rest of the islands of volcanic formation, and is, with the exception of some portions of granite and sandstone, entirely composed of lava.

It is more fertile than most of the other islands, and was in consequence a favourite resort of the buccaneers. On its W. side at the foot of a remarkable conical peak, which is its culminating point, and rises to the height of 1200 ft., there is good anchorage in 14 fathoms; a little inland there is an old crater filled with salt-water, from which salt is easily obtained.

JAMES [add.], a river, U. States, which, formed near the centre of Virginia by the junction of the Jackson and Cowpasture, flows successively S.E. and E. to the Blue Ridge, forces a passage through it, and, resuming its first direction, retains it till it reaches Lynchburg. Here it bends sharply round to the N.E., and then changes to E.S.E. It has still this direction when it arrives at Richmond, where its channel becomes obstructed by rapids and numerous small islands. After leaving Richmond it pursues a somewhat devious course, which is, however, in the main S.E., and finally falls by a broad estuary into the S. part of Chesapeake Bay, between Willoughby Point on the one side and Old Point Comfort on the other. Its whole length is about 450 m. Vessels of 130 tons navigate it to Richmond at the head of tide-water, 120 m. from the sea. It is the largest river of Virginia which has its course wholly within the limits of the state.

JAMNI, a river, India, which rises in the N. of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, flows N. into Bundeelund and Scindia's Dominions, and, after forming part of the boundary between the two, joins the Betwa on its right bank. Its whole course is about 90 m.

JAMOO, a tn. India, Gholab Singh's Dominions, near the Punjab frontier, among the mountains of the S. range of the Himalaya, 90 m. N.N.E. Lahore. It occupies both sides of an affluent of the Chenab, the town and palace standing on the W., and the fort on an elevated height on the E. bank. A beautiful and extensive pleasure-ground, and the lofty and whitened walls of the palace and fort, give the place at a distance a very striking appearance. The town consists of numerous streets, and has a large well-built and well-supplied bazaar; the palace is at once spacious and handsome; the fort, though great labour and cost have evidently been expended upon it, is more ornamental than available for defence, as an adjacent height of easy access commands it. There are several extensive ruins in the vicinity. Pop. 8000.

JANESVILLE, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, cap. co. Rock, on both sides of the Rock River, and on the Milwaukee and Mississippi, and the Chicago and North-western railways, 32 m. S.S.E. Madison. It stands partly on a height, and partly on a flat between it and the river, and contains a court-house crowning the height, nine churches, an academy, a female seminary, and the state-asylum for the blind. The chief industrial establishments are planing, flour, and saw mills, a brewery, carriage-factories, and machine-shops; and the trade, greatly developed since the construction of the railways, is important. Pop. (1860), 7703.

JANOSHAZA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 26 m. E.S.E. Steinamanger; with an important trade in poultry, chestnuts, and agricultural produce, and 2244 inhabitants, mostly R. Catholics.

JANOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 10 m. N.W. Lemberg, cap. dist. of same name, on a lake, was once the favourite residence of the Polish king John Sobieski. There are remarkable caverns in the vicinity. Pop. 1100.

JANOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 24 m.

S.S.E. Tarnopol, on the Sere; with a baronial castle, a potash refinery, and 2052 inhabitants.

JAOL, a seaport tn. Western Africa, state Bur-sin, situated 64 m. N.N.W. of Fort Bathurst, and about 26 m. S.E. of Goree. The bay which here indents the coast is so shallow that ships drawing more than 8 ft. of water cannot approach the land nearer than 3 miles. The principal exports are gum, corn, rice, ground-nuts in small quantities, lime, cattle, hides, ivory.

JARMERITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 16 m. N.W. Znaym, on a stream of same name; with a palace belonging to the prince of Kaunitz, with fine gardens; a library, picture-gallery, and theatre, one of the finest parish churches in Moravia, and four annual horse and cattle markets. Pop. 3173.

JAROSLAW [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 18 m. N. by W. Przemyst, cap. dist. of same name, in a beautiful and fertile country, l. bank San, was once strongly fortified; is the seat of several important public offices; has a handsome church, a high and an ordinary school, a Dominican and a Franciscan monastery, an infirmary founded in 1498, manufactures of linen cloth, rosoglio, and wax-candles, and an active trade in honey, wax, linen, yarn, Hungarian wine, and corn. The yearly markets, once very important, have fallen off considerably. Pop. 8773.

JARVIS, an isl. Pacific Ocean, lat. 0° 22' S.; lon. 159° 58' W.; is about 2 m. long by 1 m. wide, stretching E. and W., and containing about 1000 ac. It is encircled by a fringing reef or shore platform, 300 ft. wide, and from 18 to 28 ft. high. The land slopes gently from all sides towards the centre, which is only 7 or 8 ft. above the sea-level. There are considerable deposits of guano, but the island affords no fresh water.

JARYEZOW (OLD and NEW), two places, Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 13 m. N.E. Lemberg. They form a single parish, lying on a stream of same name between extensive moors; and contain 2750 inhabitants, employed in manufacturing woollen cloth and covers.

JASENOVAC, a tn. Austrian empire, Banat, Military Frontiers, 70 m. E.S.E. Karlstadt, l. bank Save, opposite to the mouth of the Unna. It has a R. Catholic and a Greek church, building-yards, and a large trade with Bosnia, and contains 2310 inhabitants.

JASLOWIEC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and S.W. Czortkow, cap. dist. of same name; with a cold-water cure establishment, and the picturesque ruins of a strong castle. The Tartars were defeated here in 1684. Pop. 2234.

JASSY [add.], a tn. Turkey in Europe, cap. Moldavia, on the Baklui, about 10 m. S. of r. bank Pruth; lat. 47° 8' N.; lon. 27° 40' E. It stands partly on the slope of a hill, and partly on a plain, which, though fertile, is rendered unhealthy by swamps and stagnant pools, and is irregularly built, consisting for the most part of narrow and crooked streets, in which large and splendid mansions, looking like palaces, stand side by side with mean houses and wretched huts. In the upper part of the town in particular, and elsewhere, many of the houses have large courts and gardens attached to them. Successive conflagrations in 1783, 1827, and 1843, having laid the town in ashes, destroying all the wooden houses and leaving only 300 built of stone standing, several long and spacious streets have been formed. Most of them, however, are either badly paved or not paved at all; and the consequence is, that clouds of dust in summer and deep mire in winter render them in a great measure impassable, at least on foot, and wheeled carriages of some kind are indispensable for locomotion. The principal public buildings and establishments are the palace of the prince, an extensive pile, containing not only his residence, but the ministerial bureaux and barracks; seventy Greek churches, among which only the cathedral and the church of Three Saints, so called because dedicated to St. Basil, St. Chrysostom, and St. Gregory Theosophos, deserve particular notice; a Protestant, a R. Catholic, and an Armenian church, a number of synagogues, ten monasteries, several palaces of the grandees or *bojars*, the public library, the museum, the normal school, the St. Michael's academy, the gymnasium, the industrial school, the infirmary, the national theatre, and several hospitals, military, Jewish, and foundling. The shops, kept principally by Jews, and situated for the most part in

the principal street, are large and well stocked with articles of foreign manufactures, woollen, cotton, and silk stuffs, hardware and cutlery, fancy goods, &c. The town itself seems almost totally devoid of important manufacturing establishments. The environs of Jassy, laid out chiefly in vineyards and gardens, and dotted with villas, some of them with fine parks, are very beautiful. Pop. 70,000, of whom 30,000 are Jews.

JASWINY, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 20 m. E.N.W. Tarnow; with a parish church, a baronial castle, and a model farm. Pop. 1800.

JASZENA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and about 20 m. N.E. Neusohl, on a stream of same name; with mineral springs, valuable iron mines with extensive iron-works, and 1000 R. Catholic inhabitants.

JAULNAH, a tn. India, Nizam's Dominions, prov. Aurungabad, 200 m. E.N.E. Bombay. It consists of a town and a cantonment—The town, situated on the Jaulnah opposite to Khaderabad, though an old and decayed place, has still a pop. of 10,000, of whom about a fifth are Mahometans, and possesses, among its houses, many built of hewn stone, three or four stories high, and provided with verandahs and balconies. The streets are for the most part very narrow. The manufactures are almost confined to silks, which are chiefly exported to the upper Mahratta country; the trade in grain, once extensive, is now limited.—The CANTONMENT, situated on a gentle slope, and bounded on one side by the Goondlacama, has accommodation for a troop of European horse artillery, a regiment of native cavalry, and three regiments of native infantry. The climate is well adapted for horticulture. Figs, grapes, peaches, and strawberries are all excellent in their season, and most European vegetables grow in great perfection.

JEBEL-AMoor, a mountain range, N. Africa, Algeria, which, continuing that of the Uled Sidi Sheikh, with which it becomes linked near the village of Bu Allem, stretches N.E. as far as Sidi Buzid and the Jebel Gueb el Ashi, with a length of about 17 m. and an average breadth of 7 m. Its culminating point, Jebel Gada, has a height of about 5300 ft. Partly in the inner valleys, and partly from the N.W. and S.E. slopes, issue numerous springs, which maintain so luxuriant a vegetation of plants and trees, that all the slopes and valleys are densely clad in green. Many parts of the valleys are laid out in beautiful gardens, vineyards, and corn-fields, the produce of which usually suffices to meet the wants of the inhabitants, though in years of great drought they are compelled to obtain dates from the south and corn from the Tell. The Shelif or Ued Shelif, the largest river of Algeria, has its source in the N. slope of this range near the village of Buzid; the S. slope furnishes the sources of the Merra and the Grisha, which, by their junction, form the Jedd, the most important river of S. Algeria, though its bed in the hot season becomes partially dry. The inhabitants of Jebel-Amoor belong to the tribe Uled Amoor, which has no fewer than seven subdivisions, and are partly stationary, partly nomadic; the number of each subdivision, understood to be nearly equal, is about 13,000. In war they can raise a force of 3000 foot and 600 horse; their wealth consists in herds of sheep, horned cattle, and camels. They are of pure Arab blood and noble descent, and speak genuine Arabic.

JEBEL-SAHARI, a mountain-range, N. Africa, Algeria, is an E. continuation of the Jebel-Amoor, and stretches along the Sebgha Zahrez and Hodna, with a regular descent till it approaches the town of Biskra. Though several roads pass over the range, it remained till recently almost unexplored. It has, however, many claims to notice. Its higher slopes and valleys are finely clothed with forest-trees, and on its plateaux are seen, not only well-cultivated corn-fields, but productive gardens well stocked with fruit-trees, among which the fig is conspicuous. Everywhere numerous springs send down their water into the valleys, and occasionally leaping down in cascades, contribute to form a very picturesque scenery. Among the heights many Roman remains lie scattered, showing how well the masters of the world could appreciate the beauties and resources of the Jebel-Sahari. The inhabitants belong to the Arab tribe of Uled Nayl, and are estimated at 26,600 souls.

JEDDO, tn. Japan. See **YEDO**.

JEFFERSON CITY [add.], a tn. U. States, cap. state

Missouri, on the right bank of the Missouri River, and on the Pacific railway, 100 m. W. St. Louis. It has an elevated but somewhat uneven site, commanding a fine view of the river and of the cedar-crowned cliffs on the opposite shore, and contains a handsome state-house built of stone, a governor's residence, various churches, and a state-penitentiary. The manufactures consist of wooden and iron ware, flour, carriages, &c. Pop. (1860), 3082.

JEFFERSONVILLE, a tn. U. States, Indiana, on the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis railway, and at the head of the falls of the Ohio, nearly opposite Louisville in Kentucky. It occupies the elevated site of old Fort Steuben, commanding a magnificent view, and contains the state-prison. The Ohio Falls, which descend 22 ft. in two miles, give an unlimited supply of water-power; advantage has been taken of it to establish various mills and manufactures. Among the latter are agricultural implements, carriages, steam-engines, and brass and iron castings. Pop. (1860), 4020.

JEFREMOV, or EVREMOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.S.E. Tula, cap. circle of same name, on the Krassivaia Metscha. It contains six churches, a circle and a parish school, a charitable endowment, several manufactures, and a large annual fair. Pop. 7057.

JEGA, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa states, prov. Kebbi, on a supposed affluent of the Niger, 70 m. S.W. Sokoto. Though greatly declined from the importance which it possessed when the empire of Gando was flourishing, it continues to be the great entrepôt for a coarse kind of coloured silk which is imported from the north, and notwithstanding its very inferior character, is in great demand by the natives for adorning their leather-work. Its weekly market is well frequented.

JE-HO, or ZEHOI, a tn. China, prov. Pechele, near the Great Wall on the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, 110 m. N.E. Pekin. It stands in the centre of the famous hunting-grounds, to which the emperor annually resorts, is surrounded by walls which are upwards of 4 m. in circuit, and contains a fine imperial palace and several temples. Among the latter is one of great magnificence, built on the model of one near L'hassa, and adorned with 500 gilded statues of deceased lamas.

JEHRUM, a tn. Persia, prov. Fars, 85 m. S.E. by S. Shiraz. It is surrounded by walls of recent and substantial construction about 3 m. in circuit. Many of the houses, of which there are more without the walls than within, possess turreted towers as places of defence. The staple trade is tobacco, for which Jehrum is a principal mart. The other articles are British and India cottons imported from Teheran, groceries and spices, also imported, dates, and rice. Fruit is abundant and cheap, and a considerable quantity of raisins is exported to India. Pop. about 1500.

JELLASORE, or JALLESUR, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 45 m. S. Midnapore, l. bank Soobaureka. Its only edifice of any consequence is an ancient mosque. On the opposite bank of the river there is a ruined fortress of great extent, but rude construction.

JELLINGHEE, a river, India, presid. Bengal, which, parting at the town of same name from the Podda, or great E. branch of the Ganges, flows very sinuously S.W. for about 95 m., and at the town of Nudda unites with the Bhagruttee in forming the Hooghly.

JENO (Kis), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 25 m. N. by E. Arad, on the White Koros, cap. dist. of same name; with a court of justice, an infirmary, several handsome buildings, and a distillery. Pop. 2009.

JEORHUA, a tn. India, Bundelcund, dist. Jaloun, 70 m. S.E. Calpee. It contains a large Hindoo temple, which is in good repair, and was possessed of great wealth till it was pillaged by the Dacoits or gang-robbers.

JEPIFAN, or EPIVAN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 45 m. S.E. Tula, cap. circle of same name, on a height above l. bank Don. It has four churches, a circle and a parish school, a benevolent institute, and several manufactures. At Kohkor, within the circle, was fought, in 1380, the celebrated battle in which the Grand-prince Dimitri Ivanovitch of the Don defeated the Mongols under Mamai. A monument commemorates the event. Pop. 3124.

JEQUELCHACAN, a tn. N. America, Yucatan, 30 m. N.E. Campeachy. It is a large and well-built place; with a

handsome church, several schools, and a courthouse. Its market is important. Pop. 4912.

JERSEY CITY [add.], a tn. U. States, New Jersey, l. bank Hudson, at its mouth in New York Bay, not more than a mile from New York. It stands on a peninsula; is well laid out in broad regular streets and spacious squares, and possesses many private residences, which, even in the best parts of New York, are not surpassed. Its public buildings, however, are meagre, almost the only one deserving of notice being the spacious railway station recently erected for the accommodation of a number of lines which have their common centre here, and communicate with all parts of the country. The other principal buildings and institutions are twenty churches, a good high-school, and a number of common schools. The manufactures consist chiefly of crucibles, of a quality so excellent that they are used in the mints of Europe as well as in America; flint-glass, pottery, soap, starch, cement, locomotives, machinery, cast-steel, iron-ware, and fireworks. As the terminus of the Morris canal, Jersey is an extensive coal-mart, as well as the depôt of the pig-iron made on the banks of the canal. It is also one of the depôts of the Cunard steamship line between Great Britain and the United States, and the starting-point of the smaller vessels of this company, which ply between New York, Halifax, and the West India Islands. It has, moreover, a considerable fleet of schooners, engaged in bay and oyster fishing and in the southern coasting trade. Pop. (1860), 29,226.

JESSORE [add.], a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal. The dist., between lat. 22° 28' and 23° 46' N.; lon. 88° 44' and 89° 55' E., is bounded N.E. by Pubna, E. Dacca-Jalapore and Backergunge, S. the Sunderbunds, and W. Baraset and Nudda; length, S.E. to N.W., 105 m.; breadth, 48 m. The surface almost throughout is a low monotonous flat, varied only by the interchange of dry and swampy ground, and is traversed by numerous streams and offsets from the Ganges. The air is tainted with exhalations from the decaying vegetation of the weedy tanks and water-courses, and fever and ague prevail at all times, but especially at the close of summer. The soil is generally fertile, the only exception being in the N., where there is a considerable admixture of sand and clay. The principal crops are rice, grain, and other pulse, indigo, oil-seeds, sugar, and tobacco. Latterly the mulberry to rear silk-worms has been extensively planted. The principal exports are indigo, rice, sugar, rum, oils, silk, cocoa and area nuts, betel, saltpetre, and hides. Among the wild animals are the tiger, leopard, panther, bear, and jackal. Numbers of alligators infest the waters.—The town, cap. of the above dist., 77 m. N.E. Calcutta, is an unimportant place, and was long reputed unhealthy. Lately, however, sanitary measures have made an important improvement in this respect. The principal buildings are those belonging to the civil establishment, a large jail capable of receiving 1000 prisoners, and a public school accommodated in a handsome structure, and attended by about 120 pupils, who are instructed in English, Persian, and Bengalee.

JESSULMEER [add.], a state, India, the most western in Rajpootana, situated between lat. 26° 8' and 28° 28' N.; lon. 70° 3' and 72° 51' E., and bounded N. by Bhawalpoor, N.E. Bikaueer, S.E. and S. Joodpoor, and W. Sindre; area, 12,252 sq. m. It forms a large expanse of sandy desert, flat upon the whole, but varied particularly in the S. by ridges of hills, insulated rocks, and occasional oases, producing pasture in sufficient abundance to feed large herds of cattle. In the N., where the true character of a desert is more completely developed, the surface is so uniform and monotonous that travellers in crossing it have no landmarks, and guide their course by the stars. There are no perennial streams, but by damming up water-courses and ravines during the periodical rains, temporary sars or lakes of salt-water are formed. These, when the summer-heat has evaporated them, leave the space they occupied covered with a crust, from which considerable quantities of salt are made. Pure drinking water is obtained only by sinking, and lies so far below the surface that the wells are in some places 300 ft. deep. For most domestic purposes tanks, formed where the soil is free from saline ingredients, and filled during the rains, suffice; but when these fail, as they sometimes do, numbers both of human beings and of cattle perish from thirst. The climate is extreme, and the range of the thermometer is very great.

In the N., near the Bikaner frontier, Boileau found the thermometer on 7th February as low as 32°, and saw the ponds covered with a coating of ice. On the 4th of March, within the course of one month, the temperature in his tent was 106½, and in the sun 119°. The natural vegetation of Jessulmeer lies within narrow limits, and consists of a few broomy shrubs, which sometimes overspread the ground so as to form a kind of jungle, and of some stunted trees. The only wild animals which can be said to be numerous are snakes. The principal domestic animals are dromedaries, horses, kine, and sheep. The last are said to be so abundant, that three of them may be bought for about four shillings. The inhabitants are composed principally of Bhatti Rajpoots, with a considerable intermixture of Brahmins, Jats, and Jains. The only manufactures of any importance are coarse and fine woollens. The trade is chiefly transit between Marwar and W. Hindoostan on the one side, and Sinde and Afghanistan on the other. This traffic gives employment to a great number of men and to thousands of camels. The revenue of the state amounts only to £8500, and of this nearly a half is obtained from transit duties. Estimated pop. 74,000.

JESSULMEER [add.], cap. of the above state, lat. 26° 56' N.; lon. 70° 58' E., stands at the base of the S. extremity of a rocky ridge, and is surrounded by ramparts of un-cemented stone flanked by bastions similarly constructed, but of greater height. The whole area inclosed is about 2¼ m. in circuit, and access is given to it by four regular gateways. Within the ramparts in the S. part of the town is the citadel, seated on an isolated eminence, scarped all round, and faced with masonry to the height of 20 ft. Higher up, the ramparts commence, and are carried round the hill. Though formidable in appearance, they are of little strength, as an adjoining ridge completely commands them. Within the citadel the principal buildings are the palace, a vast pile surmounted by a huge umbrella, which is said to indicate the ruler's high Rajpoot descent; and six temples, three Brahmical and three Jain. The latter are ancient stone structures, elaborately carved and surmounted by lofty gilt spires. The town contains nearly 8000 houses, many of them solidly built of stone, and of two stories; the lower with a terraced front raised 4 ft. above the level of the street, and usually painted red, and the upper provided with a projecting balcony of stone carefully carved.

JESUS MARIA, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 140 m. W.S.W. Chihuahua, in the Sierra Madre, on the head-waters of the Rio Mayo, and near the frontier of Sonora. Its mines of silver and gold, contained in the same vein—the former, constituting the large mass of the precious metal, and the latter existing only in limited quantity in combination with it—were long regarded as the richest in N. America, and yielded immense wealth. Though their productiveness has ceased, they are still frequented by numerous miners, who, though often earning a scanty subsistence; still cling to the spot, in the hope that the discovery of some rich and still unwrought vein may reward their perseverance. Speculators on a large scale have also made their appearance, but as yet almost all the trials that have been made, whether by public companies or by individuals, have issued in disappointment. Jesus Maria, however, still continued to retain a considerable population, till the discovery of the gold-fields in California caused it to be almost deserted.

JEYPOOR [add.], a state, India, in the E. of Rajpootana, between lat. 25° 40' and 27° 37' N.; lon. 75° 8' and 77° 20' E.; length, E. to W., about 150 m.; breadth, 140 m.; area, 15,251 sq. m. It consists generally of an extensive plain, with insulated peaks and clusters of jagged hills, particularly in the W. and N.W., rising here and there above the general level. The hills are composed of quartz and granitoid rocks intermixed with a white limestone or marble, and occasionally with mica. To the S. of them is a level expanse of fine white sand nearly devoid of vegetation, and bounded on the S.E. by a low rocky ridge, which passes the city of Jeypoor at some distance to the W., and is continued N.E. to the mountains of Alwar. The S. of the territory is mostly a sandy plain, rendered cultivable only by means of incessant irrigation with water drawn from innumerable wells. In some parts, under these disadvantageous circumstances, good crops of grain, pulse, cotton, and tobacco are raised; but grazing is

found to be the most profitable mode of employing the soil, and the chief wealth of the inhabitants is in their cattle. The population is composed of Rajpoots, who are the dominant class; the Minas, who are supposed to be the aborigines; and the Jats, who are extensive holders of land, and most industrious and skilful agriculturists. The Rajpoots belong chiefly to the Kachwaha tribe, and, though far outnumbered by the Minas and Jats, are said to be able to muster 30,000 armed men. The revenue amounts to nearly half a million sterling, subject to a deduction of £40,000 payable as tribute to the British government. Pop. roughly estimated at 1,500,000.

JEYPOOR [add.], cap. of the above state, 127 m. W. by S. Agra, lies in a small plain or basin, thought to have once been the bed of a lake, and inclosed on all sides except the S. by barren stony hills, many of them crowned with forts. One of these, situated N. of the town, on a hill which rises several hundred feet above it, is the citadel. The town, about 2 m. long from E. to W. and 1 m. broad, is surrounded by two low walls of masonry, an outer one embattled at the top, and loopholed for musketry, and an inner one with lofty towers and seven well-protected gateways. This inner wall, though evidently intended to be the principal defence, is so low, that in some parts the accumulations of drifted sand are nearly as high as the parapet, and so thin that even field artillery could break it. The interior is not surpassed in point of regularity and elegance by any native Indian town. The main streets, forty yards in width, intersect each other at right angles, and form at each point of intersection a *chank* or market-square. These main streets are in their turn crossed by others of a minor description, so that the whole place is portioned out into a series of rectangular blocks. Of these the central block, about half a mile long, is entirely occupied by the palace, garden, and royal premises. The palace is a lofty structure of seven or eight stories, and has at each extremity a lofty tower crowned with a dome. The gardens, surrounded by an embattled wall terraced at top and cloistered below, are full of fountains, cypresses, palm, and flowering shrubs, with a succession of terraces and alcoves, which, as a whole, are extremely rich and striking, though none of them taken singly is unexceptionable in point of taste. The houses in the principal streets are in general well built of stone, and not a few of the mosques and temples have considerable architectural merit. One of the most interesting edifices is the huge observatory constructed by the celebrated Jey Singh. It is still in good preservation, and contains, besides dials, azimuth circles, altitude pillars, and other bulky instruments of masonry, some brazen altitude circles of enormous size. In the arsenal there is a furnace for casting and machinery for boring guns.

JEZIERZANY, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 12 m. S.S.E. Czortkow; with a potash refinery, an old castle, and 2444 inhabitants.

JEZUPOL, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 4 m. N. Stanislaw; with a Dominican monastery. A strong castle which stood here, and was repeatedly besieged by the Tartars, has entirely disappeared. Pop. 2643.

JHALLODE, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, 108 m. N.E. Baroda. It was once cap. of a pergunnah in Gujrat containing seventeen towns, and is still a considerable place, with some well-built brick houses two stories high, a mosque, a small temple, and a bazaar.

JHALRA PATUN, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state Kotah, 90 m. E. Neemuch. It is a well-built handsome place, which was framed by Zalim Singh, rajah of Kotah, on the model of Jeypoor, and is nearly in the form of a square surrounded by a substantial wall and bastions. Two main streets in the direction of the cardinal points intersect each other, and are opened into by smaller streets. At the point of intersection, on a broad terrace, is a lofty temple dedicated to Vishnoo, and at the termination of one of the main streets another temple dedicated to Krishna. There is also a Jain temple of great antiquity, but modernized by recent repairs and embellishments. Close to the town is a large tank or lake about a mile square, and well supplied with water throughout the year. Jhalra Patun owes its present prosperity to Zalim Singh, who not only rebuilt it, as already mentioned, when it was old and decayed, but conferred many privileges upon the inhabitants, exempting them from forced contributions,

and making them liable to only half the transit duties usually paid in other parts of the country. Thus favoured, it has become the grand mart for N. Malwa and S.E. Rajpootana.

JHANSI, a territory, India, Bundelcund, formerly forming a native state, but annexed to the British territory in 1854, on an alleged failure of heirs. It lies between lat. $24^{\circ} 55'$ and $25^{\circ} 48'$ N.; lon. $77^{\circ} 53'$ and $79^{\circ} 31'$ E., and consists of two parts, a W. and an E., separated by a belt of land belonging to the rajah of Tehree. The W. division is bounded N. by Gwalior and Dutteah, E. Tehree, and S. and W. Gwalior. The E. division is bounded N.W. by Jaloun, E. Humceerpoor, and S. and S.W. Tehree; length of both divisions, E. to W., about 100 m.; breadth, 60 m.; area about 2922 sq. m.; estimated pop. 286,000. These numbers apply not so much to its present condition as to the past when it was a native state.

JHANSI, a tn. India, cap. of the above territory, 125 m. S. by E. Agra. It is pleasantly situated amid tanks and groves of fine timber trees; is surrounded by a fortified and massive wall from 6 to 12 ft. thick, and from 18 to 30 ft. high, with numerous flanking bastions, mounted as batteries with ordnance, and with loopholes for musketry. Within the town, which has a circuit of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m., and surrounded by it on all sides except the W. and part of the S., stands the fort on an elevated rock, completely commanding the town and the surrounding country. Its natural strength has been so much increased by art as to make its capture even by regular siege a task of no small difficulty. Its walls, composed of granite, and therefore difficult to breach, vary in thickness from 16 to 20 ft. Its extensive and elaborate outworks are of the same solid construction, with front and flanking embrasures for artillery, and loopholes, of which in some places there are five tiers. As additional means of defence, the towers of the fort, one especially, higher than the rest, and distinguished by the name of the White Tower, are armed with heavy ordnance. Outside the walls are a summer-palace, several temples, and the ruined British cantonments. During the late mutiny Jhansi acquired an infamous notoriety. The sepoy's stationed there having mutinied, most of their officers and the other European residents succeeded in gaining the fort. Here they defended themselves with the utmost courage, till the rance of Jhansi, who had never forgiven the British government for annexing the state, took open part with the mutineers, and rendered further defence impossible. As a last resource terms of surrender were proposed, and the brave defenders, after an assurance of safety and protection solemnly sworn to, agreed to quit the fort. No sooner, however, were they without the gate than the whole of them, including a number of helpless women and children, were seized and diabolically butchered. This atrocity, perpetrated in the beginning of June, 1857, was fully avenged on 2d April, 1858, when the place was stormed by the British force under Sir Hugh Rose, and 5000 of the rebels were slain. The rance escaped at the time, but, on the 19th of June following, was slain before Gwalior, while heading the rebels in male attire with a courage and resolution worthy of a better cause.

JHEEND, a petty native state and town, India:—The STATE, which, from being intermingled with others, is of very irregular shape and ill-defined limits, has a computed area of 376 sq. m., and a revenue of £30,000. The soil is naturally fertile, but, from the neglect of proper cultivation, is much overrun with jungle. The triple enormity of slave-dealing, suttee, and infanticide, which once prevailed here, has been suppressed by British interference. Pop. 56,000. —The TOWN, situated 70 m. N.E. Delhi, on Feroz Shah's canal, which occupies the channel of the Chittung, here crossed by a bridge, is a considerable place; with a palace and a good bazaar.

JHUJHUR, a native state and tn. India:—The STATE, between lat. $27^{\circ} 55'$ and $28^{\circ} 55'$ N.; lon. $75^{\circ} 55'$ and $76^{\circ} 58'$ E., is bounded N. by Hurreeana and Rohluk, N.E. Delhi, S.E. and S. Goorgaon and Alwur, and W. Shakawutty and Loharoo; area, 1230 sq. m.; revenue about £60,000. The surface, which has an average height of about 830 ft. above the sea, is intersected by numerous water-courses, which carry the drainage to the Jumna, and is nearly flat, with a very gentle declivity, except in the S.W., where it is broken by several low rocky ranges; pop. 110,700.—The TOWN,

cap. of above state, 35 m. W. Delhi, was assigned by the Mahrattas to the adventurer George Thomas, and was for some time the seat of his short-lived government.

JHURRIE, a river, India, which rises in dist. Goruckpore, about lat. $27^{\circ} 5' N.$; lon. $84^{\circ} 3' E.$, flows S., and joins the Gogra on its left bank, after a course of about 130 m.

JINNA, a tn. Western Africa, towards the S.E. extremity of Bornou, prov. Logone, 125 m. S.S.E. Kutawa. It is a considerable place, standing in a plain richly clothed with trees, inclosed with a wall, of high repute for its fine matting and lattice work, and an important market for ivory.

JIPIJALPA, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, prov. Manavi, cap. cant. of same name, on a beautiful plain, 75 m. N.W. Guayaquil. It is a handsome place, with wide regular streets, and a number of good houses, a few of them covered with zinc, several with tiles, and a greater number with a species of thatch. There are also two public schools, the one for boys and the other for girls. The principal manufacture is straw-hats, of which great numbers are exported. In the neighbourhood there is a thermal sulphurous spring.

JISTEBNITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 5 m. N.W. Tabor; with a parish church, a townhouse, an hospital for the poor, a brewery, and two mills.

JOANNET, an isl. in the Coral Sea, belonging to the Louisiade Archipelago to the E. of New Guinea. It lies off the N.W. extremity of Sud-east Island, is 11 m. long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 m. broad, and is traversed nearly throughout its whole length by a high ridge of hills which rise most abruptly from the S. shore, and descend gradually to the N.W. Mount Asp, the culminating point of the ridge, is 1104 ft. above the sea. The island is well wooded, has numerous groves of cocconut trees near the sea, and seems generally fertile. The natives, many of whom are congregated in a large village crowning a hill on the S.W. side, are warlike and treacherous.

JOBELI, a tn. Western Africa, on the route from Agades to Sokoto, 140 m. N.N.E. of the latter. It stands near the N. frontiers of Ada, to which it belongs, and is a considerable place. The Kelgeres use it as their market. The language spoken is a dialect of Songhay.

JOBLA, a tn. Arabia, Yemen, 100 m. S. by W. Sana. It contains about 1200 houses, for the most part lofty and well built, and ranged in well-paved streets, and has extensive manufactures of soap.

JODLAWA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 12 m. N.W. Jaslo; with 2430 inhabitants, almost all linen-weavers.

JOHANN (St.), a tn. Austrian empire, duchy and 33 m. S. Salzburg, on the Salzach; with an infirmary, a nailery, and 1000 inhabitants.

JOHANNA, or **ANJOUAN** [add.], one of the four isls. which form the Comoro group, nearly equidistant from the E. coast of Africa and the N.W. coast of Madagascar. It is of a triangular shape, about 24 m. long by 18 m. broad; and has a finely diversified surface, consisting of a plateau from which finely wooded heights rise majestically into mountains from 3000 to nearly 4000 ft. above sea-level, and are at the same time intersected by verdant and fertile valleys. Along the coast are several commodious roadsteads of easy access, while the interior is so productive as to maintain a pop. of about 20,000 souls. The principal products are rice, arrow-root, beans, and haricots in great variety, sugar-cane, tamarinds, lemons, oranges, cocoa-nuts, and bananas. Most of the inhabitants are scattered in hamlets and villages over the island, but there are two localities in which they are congregated in greater numbers. The one of these is Makhadou, situated on the N. about half a mile from the roadstead where the European vessels usually anchor. It is surrounded by walls about 15 ft. high, flanked with square towers, and has a pop. of about 3000. The other Johanna, situated on a beautiful bay on the E. shore of the island, consists of streets so narrow that it is difficult to pass along them, and of houses which, though substantially built of stone, have a very gloomy appearance, as their gate of entrance is the only opening to the street. The principal buildings are the castle, the sultan's palace, distinguished from the other houses only by being a little larger; and four mosques, in which no taste whatever is displayed. The inhabitants, like those of the island generally, are a mixed race of Arabs and negroes, all Mahometans. Their number is about 2000.

JOHILA, a riv. India, which has its source near those of the Nerbudda and Sone, flows N.W. for about 90 m., then N.E., and joins l. bank Sone.

JOHN (Str.), two rivers, British America:—1. *St. John*, Canada East, rises in a mountainous dist. in co. Gaspé, flows E. and falls into an arm of the spacious bay of this name at the town of Douglas. At its entrance, which is between two points of sand, there is often in spring a depth of 9 ft.; and within, though the channel is narrow, the depth is 12 ft.; but at 2 m. above, the navigation ceases in consequence of a number of islands, between which the water is shallow and rapid.—2. *St. John*, Labrador, has its mouth on the N. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence opposite to the Perroquets, the westernmost of the Mingan group. At its entrance, between clay cliffs on the W. and a sandy point on the E., it is 260 yards wide, and within it increases to the width of nearly half a mile, but again decreases gradually to about 200 yards. For 6 m., the limit of the tide, it may be ascended with a depth of 1 to 3 fathoms at low water, but beyond becomes so rapid as to be navigable only by canoes or flat-bottomed boats. Half a mile outside its entrance there is an extensive bar of sand, which shifts with every gale of wind, and has seldom more than 3 or 4 ft. over it at low water.

JOHNSBURY (Str.), a tn. U. States, Vermont, cap. co. Caledonia, r. bank Passumpsic, 37 m. N.E. Montpellier. The Connecticut and Passumpsic railway passes through it; and it has nine churches, an academy, a high-school, several foundries, machine shops, and other factories. Pop. 3469.

JOLIET, a tn. U. States, Illinois, cap. co. Will, on both sides of the Des Plaines, and at the junction of the Chicago and Rock Island with two other railways, 33 m. S.W. Chicago. It stands in a rich agricultural district, is well situated and well built; contains six churches, two handsome school-houses, the city-hall, and the state-prison; and carries on an active trade in flour and lumber. Pop. 7104.

JONGA-PANZA, a tn. S. Africa, near the S.W. frontiers of the Balonda country; lat. 10° 25' S.; lon. 20° 15' E. It is a small place, embowered in lofty evergreen trees hung round with fine festoons of creepers. The inhabitants, a crafty rapacious race, opposed so many obstacles to Dr. Livingstone's further progress towards Loanda, that the necessity of desisting from the prosecution of the enterprise when the Portuguese frontiers were at hand, and all other obstacles promised to give way, was seriously mooted, the Dr. however plainly telling his attendants that if they went back he would go forward alone.

JOOBUL, a protected hill state, India, between lat. 30° 48' and 31° 6' N.; lon. 77° 32' and 77° 54' E.; bounded N. by Poondur and Bussaher, E. Bussaher and Gurwhal, S. Sirmour, and W. Sirmour and Bulsun; estimated area, 320 sq. m.; revenue, £1413. It has an elevated and mountainous surface, one granite peak on the S.W. frontier rising to the height of 12,149 ft., and another in the N. 10,000 ft. The N. portion belongs to the valley of the Pabur, and stretches along its r. bank; the S. portion to the valley of the Shalwee, a tributary of the Tonse. Both valleys are very beautiful, particularly that of the Pabur, which rises with a gentle slope, and is formed into numerous terraces, on which rice and other grains are grown. The inhabitants are remarkably handsome, and some of them nearly as fair as Europeans. The capital is Dehra. Pop. 15,000.

JOODPOOR, or MARWAR [add.], a state, India, in the S.W. of Rajpootana, and the largest of the Rajpoot states, lies between lat. 24° 36' and 27° 40' N.; lon. 70° 4' and 75° 23' E.; and is bounded N. by Bikaner and Shekhawuttee, E. Jeypoor, Kishengurh, Ajmere, and Mewar, S. Mewar and Serohee, W. the Runn of Cutch and Scinde, and N.W. Jessulmeer; length, N.E. to S.W., 330 m.; breadth, 160 m.; area, 35,672 sq. m.; revenue, £175,252. It consists of two distinct portions, separated by the Loonee, which rising on the E. frontier traverses it in a S.W. direction and nearly bisects it. The portion on the S.E. or l. bank is fertile, that on the S.W. or r. bank is a continuation of the great desert of Scinde, and a mere desolate waste. On the E. frontier the surface swells upwards to the Aravulli range, which rises boldly to the height of 3000 to 4000 ft.; in the S., where a succession of rugged hills occurs, the prevailing rock is porphyry. Salt abounds in the territory, and is largely manufactured by means of evaporation; iron is partially

worked on the borders of Gujerat; kunkar or calcareous conglomerate is much burned for lime; and in some places the limestone assumes the form of marble, of which there are some fine quarries at Mukrana, 120 m. N.E. of the town of Joodpoor. A hard red sandstone, well adapted for building, is also abundant. The best soil consists of a fat black earth, on which the principal crops are wheat and cotton. The latter however is extremely precarious, in consequence of the prevalence of frosts, by which in a single night every bud has sometimes been nipped. In the other soils sand more or less predominates, and is particularly adapted for millet, which along with a kind of pulse called *moth* forms the principal food of the inhabitants. In the S., where the torrents from the Aravulli Hills furnish ample means of irrigation, almost every kind of grain is successfully grown. The wild animals include lions, leopards, tigers, wolves, hyænas, jackals, nyлгаus, antelopes, and wild asses. Snakes are so common that the inhabitants, as a protection against them, wear a kind of thick leggings or gaiters. The principal domestic animals are camels, horses, kine, and sheep. The fleeces of the last are extensively manufactured into coarse cloths and blankets. The inhabitants have a remarkable turn for commerce, and not only carry on a large trade at home, but have overspread the neighbouring countries, and obtained the management of their most important trading concerns. According to Tod natives of Marwar, chiefly Jains, constitute nine-tenths of the bankers and commercial men of India. Pop. 1,783,600.

JOODPOOR [add.], a tn. India, cap. of the above state, lat. 26° 19' N.; lon. 78° 8' E.; 300 m. S.W. Delhi, occupies a striking site at the S. extremity of a rocky ridge which rises from 300 to 400 ft. above the average level of the plain. It is inclosed by a rampart 5 m. in circuit, and slopes somewhat irregularly towards the ridge on the top of which the citadel commanding a magnificent view is seated. Much of the rampart, though solidly built of stone, is in a dilapidated state. In many places the parapet has fallen, and in some places access could easily be gained to the interior through gaps in the wall itself. In the whole circuit the number of bastions is 101, and of gates 70. The streets are somewhat uneven, owing to the inequalities of the site, but are laid out with considerable regularity, and lined with houses, many of which are substantially built of freestone and are handsome, though a greater number are said to be mean and badly constructed. The freestone used is of a red colour, but not a few of the houses built of it are covered over with a fine white plaster. The contrast of colours thus produced, together with the lively green of shady trees which line several of the streets and the banks of numerous tanks, has a pleasing effect, and gives the whole place a gay look. The principal edifices are the royal palace and attached buildings, which occupy about two-fifths of the whole area of the citadel, and tower high above all the other houses; and numerous fine temples. Notice is also due to the tanks, several of which are of great extent and finely built of stone throughout; and to the wells, one of which, of immense size cut to the depth of 90 ft. in the solid rock, is provided with three flights of steps leading down to the water, while the fourth side remains perpendicular to allow of the working of the Persian wheel. Outside the walls, and about a cannon-shot from the N.E. angle, is a suburb inclosed by a thin stone wall, with battlements and bastions, and forming a distinct town of about 1000 houses. It takes its name of Mahumandir from its great temple, which confers the right of sanctuary, is conspicuous from afar by its lofty whitewashed spire, and possesses among its rich internal decorations a canopy of silver in the form of an umbrella. Five miles to the N. are the striking ruins of Mandor, which was capital of Marwar till it was supplanted by the founding of Joodpoor in 1459. This place has long been famous for its turnery, particularly of ivory, and for various articles of hardware. The pop. of Joodpoor, including suburbs, has been variously estimated at 150,000, 129,150, and 80,000. Even the last seems to be an exaggeration.

JOONER, or JUNAR, a tn. India, British Deccan, collectorate Poonah, about 90 m. E.N.E. Bombay; lat. 19° 12' N.; lon. 74° 18' E. It lies at the foot of a steep and rugged basaltic hill crowned by a fort. Around the town in every direction the hills are pierced with caves containing Buddhist emblems, *vihara* or monasteries, hermitages, vaulted reser-

voirs and tanks with stone benches. At a hill fort in the vicinity the celebrated Sivajeo was born. Pop. about 8000.

JOSÉ (SAN) [add.], a tn. Central America, cap. of state Costa Rica, in a mountain valley between two streams, at the height of 4500 ft. above the sea; about lat. 9° 45' N.; lon. 83° 45' W. It stands nearly in the centre of the state, equidistant from the Caribbean Sea on the E. and the Pacific Ocean on the W., is laid out with almost mathematical precision, in straight streets intersecting at right angles, and consists generally of houses of only a single story. The principal buildings are the governor's residence, the guard-house, the custom-house, the cathedral, the churches of Merced and Carmen, the university, the episcopal palace, and the theatre. Most of the streets are paved and well shaded with trees. The trade is active, and coffee is largely grown in the vicinity. Pop. about 12,000.

JOSEPH (Str.), familiarly known as **St. Joe**, a tn. U. States, Missouri, cap. co. Buchanan, 155 m. N.W. Jefferson City, on the railway from the Kansas frontier to Hannibal in Mississippi. It is a quaint curious town, the most commercial and populous in Western Missouri, and is surrounded by an extremely fertile district, in which wheat, tobacco, and hemp are cultivated. It has seven churches,

chiefly by the temple and the pilgrims who lodge here on their way to it.

JOUNPOOR, or **JUANPOOR**, a dist. and tn. N.W. Provinces:—The dist., between lat. 25° 22' and 26° 12' N.; lon. 82° 12' and 83° 10' E., is bounded N.W. by Oude, N.E. Azimgurh, E. Ghazepore, and S. and S.W. Benares and Allahabad; length, E. to W., 60 m.; breadth, 55 m.; area, 1552 sq. m. It is a remarkably level tract, with a gentle slope probably averaging not more than 6 inches per mile from N.W. to S.E., and is watered by numerous streams, of which the Goomtee is the most important. The soil is peculiarly adapted for the sugar-cane, the cultivation of which is said to occupy 23,158 acres. Pop. 798,503.—The town, cap. of the dist., 37 m. N.N.W. Benares, stands on the Goomtee, which is here navigable, and divides it into two unequal parts, the larger on the l. and the smaller on the r. bank, communicating by a bridge, which is considered a favourable specimen of Indian architecture. The town and its vicinity abound in ruins which attest the former magnificence of the place, but the few edifices of note which it now possesses are the fort, a massive stone structure in the form of a quadrangle, about half a mile in perimeter, with a highly ornamental gateway, and a large mosque in very bad repair, but surrounded by colonnades and surmounted by three lofty domes. The military cantonment is on the l. bank of the river at the E. end of the town. The civil establishment contains the usual buildings. Pop. 16,177.

JOWRA, a tn. India, Malwa, on the Piria, a small stream here crossed by a handsome bridge of porphyry, 61 m. S. Neemuch. It stands at the height of 1437 ft. above the sea, contains a pop. of about 10,000, and is cap. of a small territory of same name, which has an area of 872 sq. m., a revenue of £80,000, and a pop. of 85,456.

JUAN (SAN), an island, Western N. America, chief, but second in size, of the Haro Archipelago, between Vancouver Island and the mainland. It is about 11 m. long and on an average 3 m. wide, and has a large extent of land available for agriculture and pasture; the Hudson Bay Company having a large sheep-farm upon a beautiful prairie at the S.E. end of the island, 140 ft. above the sea, with several outlying stations. San Juan was brought into prominent public notice during the boundary dispute between England and the U. States in 1859, when Gen. Harvey, with a body of American troops, took armed possession of it. Its importance lies not in its intrinsic value,

but in its commanding the Haro Channel, and therefore the right of way to Vancouver Island. (See HARO ARCHIPELAGO in *Supp.*)

JUAN DE FUCA, a strait between Vancouver Island and the mainland of the American Continent. The breadth of the strait at its entrance between Cape Flattery, its S. point on American territory, and Bonilla Point in Vancouver Island, is 13 m. It narrows soon to 11 m., and continues this breadth in an E. and N.E. direction for 50 m. to the Race Islands. The coasts are remarkably free from danger, and may as a rule be approached closely, and have several convenient anchorages on either side; the shores are also well lighted. Upon the N. side from the shore of Vancouver Island, densely wooded hills rise gradually to a considerable height; while on the S. or American shore, the rugged outline of the Olympian range of snow-clad mountains extends for many miles, varying in elevation from 4000 to 7000 ft., and with breaks in which beautiful country may be seen. As the strait is ascended the tides and currents, which at its junction with the Pacific are of little strength, become embarrassing, and often dangerous to the navigator, and where the strait, near the Race Islands, turning E.N.E. meets the waters of the Gulf of Georgia, the tidal irregularities are very baffling. At all seasons the wind blows up or down the strait. At the Race Islands the strait terminates and opens into a large expanse of water.

JUAYUA, an Indian vil. Central America, state and 38 m. W. Salvador. It stands in a mountainous district to the E. of Mount Apaneca, and is inhabited by 1500 Indians, who



ST. JOSEPH, from the Kansas side.—After a photograph.

a convent, a large female seminary, a courthouse, steam, flour, and saw mills, manufactories of bagging, &c., and a considerable trade; and though an outlying place, its hotels afford as good entertainment as can be found in many of the great hotels of the large cities of the east. It is the eastern terminus of the various routes of the American Pony Express, by which rapid communication is maintained between the far-distant territories of the American Union on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, and is the point of arrival and departure of the trains of waggons going and returning by the overland route to California and Oregon. The town was founded in 1843, and became the capital of the county in 1845. Pop. (1860) 8932.

JOSEPH (Str.), a river, U. States, which rises in the S. of Michigan, and after flowing S. into Indiana, bends round to the N., and again entering Michigan discharges itself into the lake of this name on its S.E. shore at the village of St. Joseph. Its total course is 250 m., of which 120 m., reaching to Constantine, is navigable by small steamers.

JOSHIMATH, a tn. India, Kumaon, l. bank Aluknunda, here formed by the junction of the Bishenganga and the Doulee or Lete; lat. 30° 33' N.; lon. 79° 37' E. It stands in a hollow recess, sheltered on every side by a circular ridge, at the height of 6185 ft. above the sea, and is approached by a steep path cut into steps. The houses, only 119, are neatly built of gray slate and roofed with shingles. Among the number is the residence of the *rawal* or high-priest of Bhadrinath, who lives here for six months, while the approaches to his temple are buried in snow. The inhabitants live

are well civilized, and possess extensive coffee plantations. In the vicinity the Rio Grande or Sonsonate forms a magnificent waterfall, descending by two successive leaps, each 300 feet high.

JUBBULPOOR, a tn. India, territory Saugor and Nerbudda, cap. dist. of same name, 200 m. S.S.W. Allahabad. It stands at the base of a rocky eminence about 1 m. from the l. bank of the Nerbudda, and is a large well-built thriving place, well situated for trade, and containing a school of industry which has been brought to a state of great efficiency. In a limestone ridge in the vicinity of the town a number of large fossil remains have been found.—The dist. has an area of 6237 sq. m., and a pop. of 442,771.

JUDENBURG (anc. *Montana Castra*) [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Styria, circle Bruck, cap. dist. of same name, romantically situated in the upper basin of the Mur, 39 m. W.N.W. Gratz, at the height of 2277 ft. above the sea. It consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls, and of two suburbs; and has a handsome square with a statue of St. John of Neopomuk, a strong castle, two churches, one of them with beautiful stained glass, and the other a large edifice with a square tower and an excellent organ; barracks, and in the vicinity the ruins of an old feudal castle, with one of the finest churches in Upper Styria. Pop. 3000.

JUGGIAPETTAH, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Masulipatam, near the Nizam's frontier. It was built by a late zemindar, has already become the third town in the district, is inhabited by many rich Marwari and Teluga merchants; and carries on an extensive trade, chiefly in cotton, silk and cotton cloths, opium, and tobacco.

JUJUY, a prov. of the Argentine Confederation, South America, lying between 22° and 24° S. lat., extending about 60 German leagues from N. to S., and of the same breadth from E. to W. It lies immediately under the tropic, but for the most part stretching up the slope of the great Cordilleras range, so that its climate is not so hot as might be expected from its geographical position. The low-lying districts around Oran and the Chaco exhibit all the luxuriant pomp of a tropical vegetation. The province is divided into nine departments, which are named, Yavi, Rineonado, Cochinoca, Santa Catalina, Humahuaca, Tumbaya, Jujuy, Rio Negro, and Perico. Watered by innumerable streams, the soil gives forth its fruit in abundance, and yields the pomegranate, citron, orange, walnut, apricot; besides rice, cotton, maize, indigo, tobacco, and the sugar-cane. Salt effloresces in considerable quantities on the plains; horses congregate in immense herds, and millions of oxen are reared on the breeding estates. Silver mines are found in the departments of Humahuaca and Tumbaya. Pop. upwards of 30,000.

JUJUY, a tn. and river, South America, Argentine Confederation.—The town, cap. above prov., is situated on the river Jujuy, 60 m. N.N.E. of Salta. It was founded in 1580. Owing to its position in the line of traffic between Buenos Ayres and Upper Peru it is a place of some importance, and recent travellers speak of it as in a very flourishing condition.—The river Jujuy rises in the W. declivity of the Chilian Andes, and receiving several tributary streams, flows in a N.E. direction to join the Tarija below Oran, and form with it the Vermejo. It is also known as the Lavayen, Rio Grande, San Salvador, or Rio Dulce. Course, 300 m.

JULA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Bailundo, on the E. slope of the Lingi-Lingi, near one of the sources of the Kupo. It has its site in a fruitful valley, is surrounded by a strong wall, and is the residence of an influential chief. Pop. about 2500.

JULIANSHAAB, or **JUMANESHAAB**, a district, Greenland, southern Inspectorate, lat. 60° to 61° N., stretching from the adjoining district of Frederikshaab on the N.W. to Cape

Farewell, a distance of above 150 m. In the southern portion the distance from the outermost islands that line the coast to the head of the fiords is 30 to 40 miles, but in the northern it does not exceed 20 miles. It is split up into six greater peninsulas separated from each other by seven fiords, and eight or ten smaller peninsulas, which separate the northern bays, and along its coast are 20 larger and above 100 smaller islands. The district consists chiefly of unfruitful hills covered with perpetual snow and ice, partly inaccessible, and partly unvisited by human beings. The islands and



JULIANSHAAB, GREENLAND—proposed Station of North Atlantic Telegraph.

landspits even in summer are continually beset with drift ice, the cold mist retards the thawing of the snow and chokes vegetation, so that the appearance of the exterior coast is made to resemble that of North Greenland, while not far off the vegetation on the inner fiords and narrow valleys of the land attains the highest state of luxuriance permitted by the climate of this latitude. The chief trade is in seal-oil, livers, fox and bear skins, and eider down. Pop. (1855) 2609, of whom 38 were Europeans.—The colony of Julianshaab lies on the outer portion of the peninsula which separates the fiords of Igalliko and Tunnudliorbik, upon whose east or inner portion lay the former town of Brattelid. The centre of this peninsula forms a sharp saw-topped mountain chain of 4000 to 5000 ft. high. The houses, which stand in a valley tolerably well closed in, and are erected on both sides of a stream, here crossed by a bridge, consist of an oil-boiling house, a blubber-house, the mission-house, church, school, &c., and the dwellings of the natives. In the harbour a small schooner is stationed, which is chiefly employed in visiting Nennortalik and other trading places for the exchange of goods. Julianshaab has been proposed as the Greenland station of the submarine telegraph which, proceeding from the northern shores of Scotland by the Orkney, Shetland, and Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and Newfoundland, is intended to unite Europe and America. For this purpose the Igalliko Fiord is admirably adapted, having a bottom of mud, and a depth of water so great that the cable once laid will be in no danger from icebergs. The other hamlets in the district are Igalliko, on the fiord of same name, Upernivik, Itibliarsuk, Itiblidlik, Pardleet, Igloernerit, Ikaresarsuk, Iglokassik, Nougetsiak, &c. In the district there exist the ruins of several places formerly of more or less interest, among which Brattelid, already mentioned, is of chief interest, because it has been ascertained that an expedition of Scandinavians who sailed from it about A.D. 1000, in the time of Eric the Red, made the first discovery of America. Having sailed to the W. and S. they reached the shores of the continent, and landed successively on two spots, the one of which, containing good prairie land, they called Marklaud, and the other, yielding abundance of wild grapes, they called Viinland. After wintering in America, and leaving some settlers, who seem

to have been destroyed by the natives, they set sail in the following summer and returned safely to Brattelid with cargoes of timber.—(*Grönland geographisch und statistisch beschrieben von Anton von Etzel.*)

JUMMULMADOOGOO, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 56 m. N.W. Cuddapah, l. bank Pennaur, a few miles E. of the Gundicota Hills. It consists of houses built of blue limestone, in some instances thatched with straw, but for the most part with flat roofs covered with earth. A small fort adjoins the bazar. In the vicinity are the palace of the Cuddapah Patan governors, the tomb of a brother of one of the nabobs, and a temple said to have been erected four centuries ago. The inhabitants cultivate jowaree or sorghum, cotton, tobacco, and turmeric, and manufacture dye and print cotton cloths. Pop. about 3000.

JUNIATA, a river, U. States, formed near the centre of Pennsylvania by the Little Juniata and the Frankstown from the Alleghany Mountains, flows circuitously E. through a picturesque and mountainous country, and joins the Susquehanna 14 m. above Harrisburg. Its course, including that of the Frankstown, is about 150 m. It is not navigable, but this defect is supplied by the Pennsylvania canal, which follows its banks throughout its whole course.

JUQUILA, a tn. Mexico, state and 70 m. S.S.W. Oajaca. It has a parish church, with a wonder-working image,

held in such repute that it annually attracts from 70,000 to 80,000 pilgrims. Pop. 800.

JUTECALPA, a tn. Central America, Honduras, cap. dep. Olancho, on a stream of same name, an affluent of the Guyape, at the height of 4000 ft. above the sea; lat. 11° 12' N.; lon. 85° 25' W. It is finely situated in a valley overlooking a splendid landscape, and is indebted for its importance to the destruction of Olancho, the ancient capital of the province. Previous to that event it was an unimportant village, whereas it has now become the commercial centre of eastern Honduras. The revolutions of the country have however greatly injured its prosperity. The town is but indifferently built. Its streets are narrow and ill paved, and the houses are almost all of a single story, with red tiled roofs. The whitewashing of the walls, which has generally a pleasing effect, becomes annoying from the excessive glare which it produces, while a scorching sun operating upon open drains and ill-cleaned lanes produces effluvia at once offensive and pestilential. The principal building is the parish church, which has a portico in front, and possesses bells whose deep and mellow tone is ascribed by the inhabitants to the large quantities of gold and silver which at the time of their casting were thrown into the furnace as voluntary offerings. The population, at one time 8000, has dwindled down to half that number.

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KAABANDA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Hako, on the Kusangai, an affluent of the Coanza. Its inhabitants divide their time between agriculture and fishing. The fish, which are caught in great quantities, are dried, made up into bundles of ten pieces each, and sent to market, where they form a considerable article of trade. Pop. about 2000.

KABARA, a tn. W. Africa, on a slope above l. bank Niger, 12 m. S. Timbuktoo. It consists of huts used for residence, and clay buildings employed chiefly as storehouses, and has two small market-places. The authorities are Fellatah, but almost all the inhabitants, amounting to about 2000, are Songhay. Kabara is the port of Timbuktoo.

KABEBE, a tn. S. Africa, cap. kingdom of Molwa, about lat. 8° S. and lon. 26° 45' E. It stands in a gently undulating plain, watered by several beautiful streams, and including a number of villages which encompass it on every side. The streets of the town proper are tolerably regular, intersecting each other at right angles; they are also spacious, and occasionally planted with fine trees; towards the interior are several market-places, where well-supplied markets are regularly held, and even articles of European manufacture may be purchased. The houses are for the most part well built, and carefully thatched with straw. Those appropriated to the prince are conspicuous, their lofty roof, supported on pillars, making them look as if they were of more than one story. In many of them the walls are hung and the floors carpeted with various-coloured mats. The principal staples of trade are slaves and ivory; wax, also, at one time was collected, and sold in large quantities, but the dealers, finding that the expense of transport nearly annihilated their profits, have ceased to purchase it. In their industrial products, consisting chiefly of cotton goods, dyed various colours, fine mats used by the richer classes as wall-hangings and carpets, and various ornamental articles, in which copper, ivory, and pearls are employed, they have attained much excellence and display a high degree of taste. The chief agricultural products are manioc and excellent tobacco, but many valuable products are given them gratuitously without culture. Among these may be mentioned dates, bananas, and ananas. Pop. 50,000.

KABOWA, a vil. W. Africa, Bornou, 120 m. W. by N. Kukawa. It is a large place, with a well-frequented market, in which the staple articles exposed for sale are natron, salt,

the fruit of the doum-palm, cattle, and a cloth for female dress made in Kano, and called *tinkedi*.

KACONDA, a territory, fort, and vil. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country. — The **TERRITORY**, situated between lat. 13° and 14° S., and lon. 15° 30' and 17° E., bounded N. by Kiakka and Hambo, E. Sambos and Galangue, S. the land of the Luseke and Nyemba Ganguella, and W. by large tracts of desert; area about 4500 sq. m. It lies high, and being watered by numerous streams, of which the Kunene with its tributary Kalai, and the Kubarot with its tributary Knando, are the largest, has a cool and healthy climate. Both tropical and European fruits thrive well, and wheat has been successfully cultivated by some strangers from Europe. The principal crops of the natives however are maize, manioc, beans, potatoes, and tobacco. Considerable numbers of cattle and sheep are reared on the rich pastures; swine and poultry are also numerous. The trade carried on by exchanging European wares obtained at the factories for ivory, wax, and cattle, brought from the interior, is important. — The **FORT**. A small portion of Kaonda was about a century ago taken possession of by the Portuguese, who erected a fort upon it, which was mounted with cannon, and garrisoned by a company of regular infantry. The factory, owing to the healthiness of the situation, and the large profits obtained by the traffic in slaves, attracted a number of Europeans, and became flourishing. It still exists, but since the abolition of the slave-trade has rapidly declined. The fort or presidio, situated between the streams Shekula and Kathape, about lat. 14° 35' S., lon. 16° E., is inclosed by a palisade and an earthen rampart mounting eight cannon. Its influence, and that of the factory connected with it, do not at present extend over a circuit of more than 8 m. — The **VILLAGE**, consisting of huts formed by driving posts into the ground, and thatching the whole with straw, is a very straggling place, and, including the environs, contains about 3000 souls, almost all mulattoes born in the country, and blacks, who though they call themselves Christians, retain many of their original superstitions, and have not yet abandoned their predatory habits.

KADIRI. See **KEDIRI**.

KADOOE, or **KADU** [add.], a prov. Java, bounded N. by Pakalangan and Samarang, E. Pajang, S. Mataram, and W. Baglen and Banumas; area, 631 sq. m. It consists of a valley, lying between the mountains of Marapi and Rababu on the

E., and Sumbing and Sundara on the W. Marapi, an active volcano, but the lowest of these mountains, is 9250, Sumbing, the highest, is 11,000 ft. above the sea. The principal products are rice and tobacco, both important articles of export. To these the Dutch have recently added coffee, indigo, and tea. Mr. Crawford, who had charge of this province when it was delivered over to the British government in 1812, observed in his *Descriptive Dictionary of the Indian Islands*, "Although down to that time it had never been subject to any other than native rule, I can safely say that I have never since seen, although I have visited the plains of Belgium and Lombardy, so luxuriant a scene of cultivation—the result of a soil of wonderful fertility, of long-practised irrigation at all seasons, and of near sixty years of uninterrupted peace." In the Buddhist or Jain temple of Borobudur, Kadoe possesses the largest and most perfect of the ancient monuments of Java. By the census of 1845 the pop. was 457,035, or 724 to the sq. m.; probably the largest rural pop. of any country of Asia, except some parts of China. Pop. (1850) 400,057.

KAFAR, a vil. N. Arabia, situated between the Aga and the Selma chains, about 12 m. S.S.W. Hail, is the largest and most thriving place in that part of the country. Its inhabitants, belonging exclusively to the tribe of Benos Temim, number about 500 families.

KAFOOR, a river, Central Africa, rising E. of the Great Albert Nyanza Lake, and flowing N.E. into the Somerset River, or Victoria Nile. At the point of junction it was perfectly dead water at the season (Feb.) that Mr. Baker first crossed it, about 80 yds. wide, including the beds of papyrus on each side. At a point about 60 m. higher up, the stream is in the centre of a marsh, and although deep was so covered with thickly matted water-grass and other aquatic plants, that a natural floating bridge was established by a matting of weeds two feet thick, upon which men walked across.

KAGOSIMA, or KANGZIMA [add.], a tn. and seaport, Japan, in the S. of Kiusiu Island, near the head of a landlocked harbour, about 40 m. long, 10 to 12 m. wide at the upper part, and 4 to 5 m. at the entrance, is one of the finest harbours in Japan. It is entirely under the control of the feudal Prince of Satsuma, the most powerful daimio or noble in Japan, with his head-quarters at the town, which is strongly fortified with heavy ordnance in the batteries. Here is a manufactory of arms and ammunition after the European model for the equipment and supply of the prince's army of retainers, who own allegiance to him independent of the Tycoon or

central government at Yedo. Communication by electric telegraph is established between Kagosima and other portions of the prince's domain in Kiusiu. At anchor in port may be seen four or five armed steamers of large tonnage and horse-power, purchased from the English and Americans. The batteries protecting the town were bombarded by a British squadron under Admiral Kuper in August, 1863, in retribution for the murder of an Englishman named Richardson by the retainers of Shimadzo Saburo, the prince's father, who refused to give up the murderers, or pay compensation to the relatives of the murdered man. During the engagement three of the enemy's steamers were sunk, their magazine exploded, and the town set on fire while a typhoon was blowing, which reduced its frail wooden tenements to ashes. This brought the Prince of Satsuma to a satisfactory understanding with the British, whose demands he complied with. Since then the town has been rebuilt, the batteries repaired, and the manufactories of ordnance, shot, and shell restored, with an increasing fleet of steamships.—(*MS. Notes; Japan Herald; Blue Books on Japan.*)

KAHI, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda Land, Upper Mupinda, 140 m. N.N.E. Benguela. It lies at the foot of the Hama range, and is the residence of an independent chief. At some distance from Kahi there is a remarkable waterfall of the same name. It is formed by the Munging, an affluent of the Longa, which, breaking through the mountain chain of Hama, and after descending 1150 ft. in a foaming cataract, pours its water in one mass over a precipice of another 150 ft. The sound is heard nearly 20 m. off. Kahi contains 2500 inhabitants, who are industrious cultivators.

KAI-CHU-FU, a tn. China, near the N.W. coast of the Gulf of Liau-tung, about lat. 40° 30' N.; lon. 122° 25' E. It stands about 10 m. inland, consists of low and ill-built houses, thickly inhabited, and carries on an extensive trade.

KAIIGIRI, a river, Central Africa, rising in a marsh in the Unyoro country, about lat. 1° 35' N.; lon. 32° E., and flowing W. into the Albert Nyanza Lake, into which it empties itself in a splendid volume of water, and by a magnificent fall of about 1000 ft. from the mountains at the E. side of the lake. The neighbourhood of this outfall is very beautiful.

KAIRWAN, or KAIROUAN [add.], [auc. *Vicus Augustus*; French, *Kairouan*], an important tn. regency of and about 80 m. S. by W. Tunis. Its site in a military point of view is well chosen, being on a height which commands an immense plain



KAIRWAN, looking north, from the Cistern of Ibrahim-ben-Aglab.—Charisou, *Aperçu Pittoresque de la Régence de Tunis*.

and the routes leading to the N. of the regency, the sea towards the E., and the Jerid or the Tunisian Sahara; and it is furthermore excellently adapted for being the military centre of a power whose chief force consists of cavalry. The town, which is surrounded by a crenelated wall in good preservation, is well

built, and contains some elegant buildings and a profusion of mosques and tombs of marabouts. The great mosque, which covers almost the whole of one of the quarters, comprises 312 columns of the Roman period, brought from Thystrus, Hadrametum, and Aphrodisium. It is gradually disappearing

under the weight of ages, and of habitual carelessness of the Arabs for the preservation of ancient monuments. Near one of the gates to the S. is a vast open cistern of Saracenic origin, called by the Arabs the cistern of Ibrahim ben-Aglab, an emir famous in the Mussulman records. It is a polygon of 64 sides of above 6 yards each, and is one of the most important structures of the kind in the regency, and serves as a settling pond for the rain-water it receives.

Kairwan is one of the three holy Mahometan towns, and was formerly the centre of the political and religious power of the Arabs in Northern Africa. The fanatical spirit of the population renders access to it difficult. No Christian or Jewish merchant may there take up his residence. Christian travellers, even when protected by the Tunisian government, cannot sojourn there without being exposed to insult, if not to serious danger. After Mecca it is the town which, at the present day, Mahometans most seek to preserve with the greatest rigour from the contamination of other creeds. Its population, which at one time, according to Arab historians, was at least 60,000, does not now exceed 10,000 to 12,000.—(Charissou, *Aperçu Pittoresque de la Régence de Tunis*, 1849.)

KAKA, a tn. Central Africa, l. bank White Nile, cap. of the small independency of Shillook, about lat. 11° N.; lon. 32° E. It is surrounded by tamarind and doum trees, consists entirely of reed huts, and being the only place in the country where strangers are permitted to settle, possesses some commercial importance. The inhabitants, a fine tall well-made race, perfectly black, and with short woolly hair, but with well-formed features, neither flat noses nor thick lips occurring among them, are of predatory habits, but are ruled by a single *meek* or chief, of whom they appear to stand in great awe. Though he levies no direct taxes his revenue is considerable, consisting of the tusks of all the elephants slain by his subjects, and of a third part of the entire produce of their plundering excursions.

KAKAMAS, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, county Szabolcs, not far from the Theiss; with 2465 inhabitants, who grow excellent tobacco.

KAKINGI, or KIBABA, a territory, S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, between lat. 12° 35' and 14° S.; lon. 17° 30' and 19° E., bounded N. by Bihé, E. the Coanza, S. Dalanhoshi and Kilombo, and W. the Kabango and Sambos; area about 9000 sq. m. It has an elevated but tolerably diversified surface, a temperate and healthy climate, and a number of beautiful and fertile valleys alternating with bleak marshy tracts. The forests are extensive, and furnish haunts to numerous wild animals, including lions, leopards, hyenas, and several species of antelopes, wild dogs, and monkeys. The inhabitants belong chiefly to the Ganguela tribes, are mild and industrious, and, taking full advantage of the numerous streams which water and fertilize the territory, raise good crops of manioc and maize, and rear numerous herds of horned cattle and sheep. The cannibalism practised by their neighbours they are said to hold in abhorrence. Till lately Kakingi was parcelled out among a number of petty chiefs, whose feuds and divisions made them an easy prey to the marauders of Bihé and Bailundo. Their sufferings have taught them a better policy, and they now recognize the supremacy of a single chief, who, by concentrating the formerly scattered forces of the country, has shown himself able to defend it against all invaders and marauders. Thus protected, the inhabitants devote themselves to trade, of which the three staple articles are ivory, wax, and cattle. Pop. about 120,000.

KALA, a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontiers, Licca district, about 60 m. S. Karlstadt; with a R. Catholic and a Greek non-united church, and the ruins of two Turkish castles. Peter Zrini defeated the Turks here in 1651. Pop. 1980.

KALA, a tn. W. Africa, Bornou, prov. Logon, about 100 m. S.E. Kukawa, and 60 m. from Lake Chad. It is inclosed by high clay walls which start forth from a beautiful grove of fig-trees, is entered by a gate so narrow that an unloaded camel can scarcely pass through it, and consists of spacious oblong houses of considerable elevation. As usual in this part of the country, the place everywhere showed signs of decay, but the pop. is still estimated at 1000, and cotton is extensively cultivated in the district.

KALA-BAGH, a tn. India, r. bank Indus, at the point where it forces its way through the Salt range which stretches from Afghanistan into the Punjab; lat. 32° 57' N.;

lon. 71° 35' E. The river, which has here a width of 350 yds., flows between steep and lofty banks. Along these the road, formed by cutting a gallery in the cliff, proceeds, and is so narrow as not to allow a loaded camel to pass. The site of the town, perched upon the precipice overhanging the road and the river, is very picturesque. The chief manufactures are salt and alum, the effluvia from which, in the process of manufacture, make the town at once a disagreeable and an unhealthy residence. Pop. about 2000.

KALAFAT, a tn. Little Walachia, cap. dist. and on a plain of same name, l. bank Danube, about 1 m. E. Widdin, on the opposite bank, and 370 m. N.W. Constantinople. It is surrounded with walls, consists of about 2000 houses, and has three churches, a townhall, custom-house, quarantine, and cavalry-barracks. It is a strong military position; the Turks having (1853-4) thrown up formidable redoubts and other works partly on two high hills in its plain, while awaiting the attack of the Russians.

KALAHARI DESERT, a region, S. Africa, extending from the Orange River, lat. 29° S., N. to Lake Ngami, and from lon. 24° E. nearly to the W. coast. It is called a desert simply because it contains no running water, and very little water in wells. It is by no means destitute of vegetation and inhabitants. Besides a covering of grass, and of creeping plants in great variety, there are large patches of bushes and even trees; prodigious herds of certain antelopes, which require little or no water, roam over its plains; and on the game thus bountifully provided, as well as on the vegetable products, particularly water-melons, and large tubers of a very remarkable description, a great number of human beings, Bushmen and Bakalahari, subsist. The surface of Kalahari is remarkably flat, and is intersected in different parts by the beds of ancient rivers. The soil is in general a light-coloured soft sand, but in the ancient river-beds there is a good deal of alluvium, which when baked hard, becomes so retentive that in some cases pools formed by the rain contain water for several months in the year.

KALAMANCSA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Somogy, about 20 m. S.S.W. Kaposvar; with a church and a monastery, and a trade in tobacco and maize. There are large oak forests in the vicinity. Pop. 900.

KALAMAZOO, a river, U. States, which rises in co. Hillsdale, in the S. of Michigan, flows circuitously W.N.W., and falls into Lake Michigan. Its direct course is only 98 m., its indirect nearly 200 m. It is from 300 to 400 ft. wide at its mouth, and is navigable at all seasons for 38 m. by vessels of 50 tons.

KALAMAZOO, a tn. U. States, Michigan, cap. co. and l. bank river of same name, and on the Michigan and Chicago railway, 100 m. N.E. Chicago. It stands in a beautiful and fertile country, and has a very attractive appearance, being regularly built in spacious streets, which are shaded by fine oak-trees. Its principal buildings and institutions are ten churches, a college for both sexes, a female seminary, and a state lunatic asylum. The industrial establishments are soap and candle works, an iron foundry, a machine shop, a tannery, flour and planing mills, and factories in which piano-fortes and agricultural implements are made. Pop. (1860), about 6070.

KALAMITA BAY, Black Sea, on the S.W. of the Crimea, commences at Cape Eupatoria, and trends round, first E.N.E. to the town of that name, and then S.S.E. by a gentle curve to its termination at Cape Lukul or Ulukul, near the mouth of the Alma. Near the centre of the bay, the average depth is about 20 fathoms, but on nearing the coast diminishes to 10 and ultimately to 5 fathoms. The only proper roadstead is that of Koslov or Eupatoria, which, however, lies exposed to storms from all points of the compass except the N., where the town and rising ground give it shelter.

KALANY, a river, Ceylon, which rises among the mountains to the E. of Adam's Peak; flows successively and circuitously W.N.W., S.W., and W., and falls into the sea a little N. of Colombo, after a course of 84 m. It drains a basin of 892 sq. m.

KALARASH, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Walachia, cap. circle Yalomitza, on an arm of the Danube, 62 m. S.E. Bucharest. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, and has a church, a normal school, an infirmary, and a quarantine establishment. Pop. about 3000.

KALAWEVA, or **KALAWAPI**, a tank or lake, Ceylon, which the king Dhatu Sena, about the year 460, endeavoured to form between Anarajapoor and Dambool, about 50 m. N. by W. Kandy. The project commenced by drawing an embankment across the river Kala-oya, which flows N.W., and enters the sea at Calpentin, and was conceived on the grandest imaginable scale, the area submerged being more than 40 m. in circuit, the embankment 12 m. long, and the spill-water of hammered granite, one of the most stupendous works in the island. Unfortunately the levels had not been properly taken, and the superfluous water, after the tank had been filled to the brim, instead of flowing over the spill-water, accumulated in a different direction, broke down the embankment, and caused a fearful inundation. Enough of the embankment still remains to show what an amount of human labour must have been misapplied in raising it; but the area of the tank itself has for ages formed part of the forest.

KALKANDELEN, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N.W. of Macedonia, eyalet and 23 m. W. Uskub. It contains 5000 inhabitants, of mixed races—Serbs, Bulgarians, Turks, and Albanians.

KALKINI, a tn. N. America, Yucatan, on the highroad to Merida, from which it is distant 50 m. S.E. It possesses a courthouse, a church, a school, and a Franciscan monastery. The last, which is in a dilapidated state, though a few monks reside in it, was put in a state of defence during the Mexican war, and has its walls loopholed for musketry. In its whole appearance it resembles a fort much more than a building intended for any religious purpose.

KALLEE, or 'BLACK,' the name of three rivers, India:—1, *East Kallee Nuddee*, rises in dist. Mozuffernuggur, in the Doab, in lat. 29° 19' N.; lon. 77° 51' E., flows S. to Meerut, where it receives the Khodara Nullah, which crosses the British cantonment, then proceeds to Boolunshuhur, where it changes its direction to S.E., and retains it to its junction with the Ganges on its r. bank about 4 m. below Canouj or Kunnoj. Its whole length is 310 m.—2, *West Kallee Nuddee*, which, rising also in the Doab, in dist. Saharunpoor, flows successively S. and S.W., and joins the Hindon on its left after a course of about 70 m.—3, *Kallee Sind*, a river, Malwah, which, rising on the S. slope of the Vindhya range, flows generally N., receiving the Ludkunda and the united Ahoor and Angar at Gagroun. Immediately thereafter it forces its way through the Mokundara range, and winding along through most romantic scenery, reaches the more depressed tract of the route, and finally joins the Chumbul on the right, after a course of 225 m.

KALLEEWAN, a river, Chinese empire, island of Formosa. It has its mouth on the N.E. coast, opposite to a steep island, rendered conspicuous by a sharp conical peak which rises to the height of 1200 ft. Though the surf breaks heavily on the beach, and there are only 3 ft. on the bar at low-water, it is much frequented by junks, whose high bulwarks and great buoyancy enable them to enter with comparative ease. The entrance to the river is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, but the channel immediately narrows to 200 yards, and continues to decrease, so that at 4 m. up the width is only 50 yards, with a general depth of 5 to 6 ft. At 7 m. the depth is only 3 to 4 ft., and the channel so narrow as scarcely to allow the gig of H.M.S. *Inflexible*, which had ascended so far, to use its oars.

KALLNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. N.E. Gitschin; with a parish church, saw and other mills, and 1500 inhabitants.

KALOUMA, an isl. in the N. of the Coral Sea, belonging to the Louisiade Archipelago, to the E. of New Guinea, is 5 m. long from N.E. to S.W., by 3 m. broad, and is traversed by two ridges of hills, one of which has a height of 962 ft., and the other of 768 ft. Between the ridges is a valley opening into a bay on the S. coast. The island is well peopled, and has a large village on its N. point.

KALOWA, a vil. W. Africa, Bornou, 160 m. W. Kukawa. It consists of about 200 huts, every one with its courtyard shaded by a korna or bito tree (*Balanites*), and presents a pleasing appearance of industry and comfort. Among the employments are the spinning and cleaning of cotton, weaving, and the making of reed-mats.

KALU-OYA, a river, Ceylon, which rises in a moun-

tainous dist. near the E. frontier of the W. Province, flows circuitously E., and falls into the sea near Caltura, after a course of 72 m. The area of its basin is 1141 sq. m.

KAMARA, or **KUMAR-BIEA**, a river, Manchouria, which rises in a mountainous but well-wooded district, about lat. 52° 40' N.; lon. 122° E., and flows first E. and then S.E., pursuing a course nearly parallel to that of the Amoor, which it joins on its r. bank in lat. 51° 30' N.; lon. 126° 50' E. The forests near its source supply the Chinese arsenal of Argunt, and the country along its banks abounds in moose-deer, wild goats, sables, and squirrels.

KAMBA, a kingdom, S. Africa, between lat. 16° and 17° S., and lon. 20° 25' and 21° 25' E. It is bounded N. by the kingdom of Molondo, E. by the river Kunene, S. by the land of the Humbi, and W. by the sandy desert of Affe. Its inhabitants live not in towns and villages, but in detached and scattered dwellings. They belong to the negro stock of Munyaneka, and speak the same language. This little kingdom appears like a true oasis in the desert. It has a very hot climate, and being abundantly, but not excessively, watered by the Kunene, is of great fertility, produces manioc in abundance, and some tobacco. Unfortunately the habits of the people are more predatory than industrious, and they are almost constantly at war with their neighbours. Pop. estimated at 12,000.—(*Travels of Ladislas Magyar*.)

KAMBASA, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa States, prov. Kebbi, a little W. of Gando, and 60 m. S.S.W. Sokoto. It lies on the N. side of a large swamp, affording excellent ground for the cultivation of rice; and has, in addition to the wall which encircles the whole town, a separate wall which intersects it, and divides it into two distinct quarters. The greatest obstacle to an increase of prosperity is the troubled state of the surrounding country.

KAMBUITE, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Kibala, near l. bank Longa, 160 m. S.E. Loanda. Its inhabitants, about 2000, employ themselves in agriculture and fishing.

KAMENGRAD, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N.W. of Bosnia, 30 m. W.N.W. Banyaluka. It possesses extensive mines of iron and silver, and contains about 3000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in casting and working iron.

KAMENSKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, cap. dist. and r. bank Donitz, 65 m. N. Novo-Teherkask; with two annual fairs, and 10,585 inhabitants.

KAMERA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Selles, 50 m. E. by N. Benguela. It occupies the top of a hill overlooking several romantic valleys, and contains about 1500 inhabitants, whose chief employment is in making *dongo* thongs or laces, which they dispose of in considerable quantities to the European factories on the coast.

KAMESZNICA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, about 40 m. S.W. Cracow; with a paper and a powder mill, and iron mines.

KAMIENICA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 14 m. S.W. New Sandee; with a paper-mill and glass-works, and 1200 inhabitants.

KAMIESCH BAY, Black Sea, in the S. of the Crimea, about 1 m. E. Cape Khersonese, properly consists of two distinct indentations, forming a common sheet of water at the entrance, but afterwards separated by an isthmus about 700 yards broad. The more E. is properly called Kamiesch, and the W. Kazatch or Fanary Bay. The greatest depth, from 8 to 10 fathoms, gradually decreases to 2 fathoms.

KAMINISTIQUIA, a riv. British America, which issues from Great Dog Lake, flows in a very tortuous channel, first S., then E., and falls by three mouths into the W. side of Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, at Fort William. Within half a mile of its mouth the water shoals rapidly, and on the bar is only from 3½ to 5½ ft. deep, but immediately afterwards a depth of 12 to 14 ft. is maintained. The river, however, is totally unfit for navigation, in consequence of rapids and falls. The principal of these, called the Grand or Kakabeka Falls, 17 m. of direct, and 30 of indirect distance from the mouth, have a sheer descent of 105 ft. over a sharp ledge, into a narrow and profound gorge. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful.—(*Ibid.*)

KAMLOOPS, a fort or station and lake, British Columbia. The fort, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, is situated on the S. bank of the Thompson, a few

hundred yards below the junction of the N. with the S. branch, 65 m. N.E. Lytton. The Shushwap branch of the Thompson coming from the S. turns to the W., to enter the Shushwap Lake, and flows in the same direction to Kamloops, below which its waters are rendered muddy by the accession of the northern branch. Seven miles below the river expands into Lake Kamloops, and issues from it again clear and pellucid. Around Kamloops rolling hills, covered with bunch-grass and scattered pines, rise in every direction. The pasturage is very rich and extensive, and large bands of horses, herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep, are kept here by the Hudson's Bay Company. The Shushwap Indians occupy the surrounding country.

KAMMANE, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa States, 50 m. S. Sokoto. It presents a pleasing interior, tall donn-palms starting up between the several granite mounds which here rise to some height, and form a peculiar feature in the scenery both of the town and the surrounding country. The inhabitants are very industrious, and manufacture cotton goods, particularly shirting, which are celebrated both for the strength of the fabric and the lustre of the dye. The chief agricultural products are rice, sorghum, cotton, and indigo. The number of the inhabitants can only be guessed at, but must be large if there is any foundation for their own statement that they can bring 5000 archers into the field.

KAMOURASKA, a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. co. of same name, r. bank St. Lawrence, 70 m. N.E. Quebec. It possesses a R. Catholic church, a court-house, where the criminal, superior, and circuit courts are held; a gaol, an academy of the Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne, machine works, and some general trade. Pop. about 2600.

KAMPAR, a native state, Indian Archipelago, on the N.E. side of the island of Sumatra, is bounded on the N. and N.W. by Siak, to which it is tributary, W. Menangkabo, S. and S.E. Indragiri, and E. the Straits of Malacca. A river of same name traverses it throughout from E. to W., but is of no navigable importance, being shallow, full of sandbanks, and subject to a dangerous bore. The surface was covered with forests when the Portuguese first visited it, and still continues in the same state. The inhabitants, described as simple and peaceable, are chiefly employed in cultivating the sago palm. A small quantity of tin and gold is produced within the province. The Malays are the dominant class, but the great bulk of them, though they speak a Malay jargon, seem to be distinct from them.

KAMPTEE, a British cantonment, India, territory and 10 m. N.N.E. Nagpore. It stretches for $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the r. or S. bank of the Kunnau. The officers' houses, situated for the most part close to the river, are large and commodious, and have spacious compounds with excellent gardens attached to them. In the centre of the cantonment are the Parsees' shops, and a little to the S. the Sudder bazar, which has houses and shops of all descriptions, containing everything that can be required by natives or Europeans. At the W. end of the lines are large ranges of barracks for the European infantry and the horse, and foot artillery. The other most conspicuous buildings are a commodious church, and the different European and native hospitals. The climate is remarkable for its extremes of both heat and cold, and is subject to sudden changes which are trying to constitutions previously debilitated. In April, with the thermometer ranging at 100°, severe hailstorms sometimes occur.

KAMURI, a tn. and fort, India, presid. Madras, dist. and 40 m. S.S.E. Madura, on the Kandar. The tn. occupies part of both sides of the river, having on the N. side a wide street with a Hindoo temple in its centre, and on the S. side a number of streets generally narrow and crooked and lined with low mud huts, almost the only exception being a grand terraced house belonging to a native, and standing out in strong contrast to the others. The fort, seated on elevated rocky ground on the N. side, and commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect, is small but of some strength, being built of stone in a circular form, and inclosed by double walls of great height and thickness flanked with bastions. Kamuri is noted for its long cloths of fine quality, and has among its inhabitants a number of wealthy merchants, who trade largely in cotton, which is grown here in greater abundance than any other part of the district. At the market, which is held every Tuesday, and is attended by crowds of

people from the surrounding districts, a good number of cattle are sold.

KANAGAWA, a tn. and seaport, Japan, isl. of Nipon, N. side of a bay in Yedo harbour, 16 m. S.W. of that city. It is a long narrow town, stretching for two or three miles along the bay, having one main street only. The houses are built of wood; the shops large and well supplied. The shores of the bay are very beautiful, and covered with villages, while the view inland is bounded by the magnificent cone of Fusi-yama. The American consul and the governor of Yokohama reside at Kanagawa, while the consuls and vice-consuls of the European powers reside at Yokohama. Yokohama, which is the port open to foreigners, and about 3 m. lower down, was built by the Japanese government expressly for the exigencies of the European trade. Two small streams flow into the bay between these two places, and several dykes along their banks show that much land has been reclaimed and converted into rice-fields. There are several pretty temples in the vicinity, and many large black wooden buildings, store-houses, and depôts of the government. The street of the town is part of the *tokaido* or great highway of the island, from the capital to the N. and S. extremities. Between Kanagawa and Yedo the road is as wide and well made as any country road in Europe, being formed of coarse gravel, well packed and levelled. Along the whole distance the roadside is more or less occupied by tea-houses, small shops, and dwellings of different kinds. Where these intermit, the road is bounded by quick-set hedges and trees as in Great Britain, with ditches on either side to drain it, and bridges across the streams that flow into the bay. According to the custom of the country this is the 'official' road, along which the princes and nobles travel to and from Yedo, with large bodies of armed retainers. On such occasions foreigners are warned not to appear, which happened on one occasion near Kanagawa, when an Englishman named Richardson was cut down and killed; a circumstance that led to the bombardment of Kagosima. In the Elgin treaty with Japan, Kanagawa is named as one of the open ports, and thither the British and other treaty powers went in 1858-9; but the anchorage was found to be so shallow, and the place so inconvenient for residence and trade, that the merchants, seconded by the Japanese, persuaded the consuls to remove the port to Yokohama, a small fishing village on the S. side of the bay. (See YOKOHAMA.)—(MS. Notes; Blue Book on Japan.)

KANARA, a tn. Abyssinia, cap. dist. Kedaref; lat. 14° 10' N.; lon. 30° 50' E. It is a large place, which was at one time a great entrepôt for the trade between Abyssinia and Soudan. That trade having found a different channel, Kanara has greatly declined, and has at present a scantily supplied market, in which the principal articles exposed for sale are rice, sugar, tobacco, cottons, Turkish shoes, and German sword-blades. The surrounding district is populous and well cultivated.

KANCZUGA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 24 m. E. by S. Rzeszow, with 1650 inhabitants, chiefly employed on working in wire and making earthenware. It was once a place of importance, and was taken and burned by the Turks in 1498.

KANDUMBA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, near the centre of territory Sambos; lat. 12° 55' S.; lon. 17° 15' E. It lies along the ridge of a hill rising with a gentle acclivity, is inclosed by a palisade and a ditch, and its inhabitants are industrious cultivators and traders. The Kunene has its source in a marsh in the vicinity. Pop. 2500.

KANGKAO, or **KANGKAU**, a tn. Cambodia, near the mouth of a river of same name, in the China Sea, lat. 10° 14' N.; lon. 104° 55' E. It is a place of considerable trade, inhabited chiefly by great numbers of Chinese, whose principal market is Singapore, to which they export large quantities of rice and salt. The great drawback was the shallowness of the harbour, but this has been in a great measure removed by opening an old canal which communicates with the Mekon. Kangkao occupies the site of an older town which was a great emporium for the whole Cambodian trade, and well known to Europeans under the names of Pon-tea-mas and Potai-mat. The Siamese, envying the rapid growth and prosperity of this place, destroyed it in 1717.

KANGROA, a vil. Aracan, dist. Rala, l. bank Koladya,

a little above the junction of the Pee-Khyoung. 'The houses are large, in groups of three and four, inclosed in bamboo palisades, with narrow paths winding between them, and all buried in a dense grove of mangoes, jacks, betel-nuts, guavas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, and pine-apples.' The inhabitants, though Mussulmans, have heavy Jewish features, and wear huge turbans.

KANHAN, a river, India, which rises in the Deogarh Mountains, territory Saugor and Nerbudda, pursues a very tortuous course, generally S.E., passes the British cantonment at Kamptee, and about 45 m. below joins the Waingunga on its right, in lat. 21° 5' N.; lon. 79° 39' E. Its whole course is 175 m. At Kamptee it has a channel 500 yards wide. The chief use made of it is in floating down timber.

KANIETI, a river, Central Africa, a tributary of the Sobat, rising among the Madi Mountains. It has its source in a beautiful valley, well wooded, and about 6 m. broad, in the heart of the mountains, about lat. 4° 29' N.; lon. 33° 40' E. It first flows W. for about 60 m., and then bends to the N. and N.E., and uniting with the Chol in lat. 5° 40' N., and with other affluents of the Sobat, runs into that river. The stream is rapid, and a considerable volume of water is carried by it to the Sobat during the rains.

KANITZA (TURKISH), a tn. Austrian empire, Banat, circle and 40 m. N.W. Temesvar, cap. dist. of same name, on the Theiss; with a castle with a fine park, a trade in wine, tobacco, sheep, and cattle; and 2211 inhabitants.

KANIZSA (GREEK), [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zala, cap. dist. and on a river of same name, 24 m. S.S.E. Zala Egerszeg. It occupies a marshy site, is the seat of a district court, and several public offices; contains a Piarist college, an under-gymnasium, a high-school, a Franciscan monastery, a savings-bank, two hospitals, one of them for Jews, a Jewish asylum for children, manufactures of liqueurs, a brewery, tileworks, and a steam-mill. Kanizsa is the principal market for the Slavonian fat cattle. P. 11,722.

KANNAGHERRY, a tn. India, Nizam's Dominions, 45 m. N.W. Bellary. It consists of about 500 houses, is defended by a fort, and carries on a considerable trade in grain. The numerous mounds, ruins, and sculptures around the town, prove that it must at one time have been a place of great size and importance.

KANNEA, or CANNIA, a vil. in the N.E. of Ceylon, Eastern Province, 5 m. N.W. Trincomalee, possesses hot springs, which are in high repute for their medical qualities, and have a peculiar sacredness in the eyes of the Tamils, from bearing the name of the mother of Rawana. It is hence customary to resort to them on the thirteenth day after the death of any of their near kindred or friends, to perform certain funeral rites, and distribute alms. The ruins of a temple to Ganesa can still be traced, but the masonry and conduits which inclose the springs, and convey the water, appear to be the work of the Dutch.

KANO [add.], a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, cap. prov. of same name, 220 m. E.S.E. Sokoto; lat. 12° N.; lon. 8° 20' E. It stands within an area of an irregular pentagonal form, inclosed by a wall 30 ft. high, with a ditch on either side of it, and is entered by fourteen gates made of wood, and cased with sheet iron. The circuit of the walls is at least 15 m., but of the space within them not more than a third part, situated towards the S.E., is inhabited. This part has at its N. extremity a steep rocky eminence, called Mount Dala, about 120 ft. high, from which the whole city is seen as in a panorama. An object of a less agreeable description is seen towards the centre, where a *jakara* or deep stagnant pool intersects a portion of the city from E. to W., and becoming the common receptacle of its sewage, renders the air almost pestilential. Of the different quarters into which Kano is divided, Dala is the most ancient, and may thus be regarded as its original nucleus. This distinction is undoubtedly due to its natural strength, and it still so far retains its precedence by continuing to be the residence of almost all the wealthy Arab and Berber merchants. The other quarters N. of the *jakara* are inhabited by people of the Hausa race. Among the other quarters is one called Yola, which is considered as the court-end of the city, and possesses an additional interest from having given its name to the modern capital of Adamawa. Nothing can be more irregular than the ground-plan of Kano. In every quarter clay houses and

huts, with thatched conical roofs, are mingled together without any regard to uniformity. In Dala, where Arab influence prevails, and it might be inferred from the wealth of the occupants that the houses would be superior, the reverse is the case. They are indeed built of clay, but in the most uncomfortable form, the only object contemplated being the greatest degree of privacy for domestic life. This has too often been secured by means of small courtyards and apartments from which fresh air and light are systematically excluded, and hence, in this respect, the houses of Kano are very inferior to those of Agades and Timbuktoo. The inhabitants are very industrious, and have the merit of carrying on an extensive trade in the produce of their own manufactures. Of these the principal articles are cotton cloth, woven and dyed in the form of tobies; *turkedi*, or the oblong piece of dress, of dark blue colour, worn by the women; the *zenne*, or plaid of various colours; the *rawani baki*, or black litham; various articles in leather, as sandals and shoes, bags plain and ornamented, bridles; tanned hides, and red sheepskins. 'The great advantage of Kano,' says Dr. Barth, 'is, that commerce and manufactures go hand in hand, and that almost every family has its share in them. There is really something grand in this kind of industry, which spreads to the N. as far as Mourzouk, Ghat, and even Tripoli; to the W. not only to Timbuktoo, but even as far as the shores of the Atlantic, the very inhabitants of Arguin dressing in the cloth woven and dyed in Kano; to the E., all over Bornou, although there it comes in contact with the native industry of the country; and to the S. it maintains a rivalry with the native industry of Igbora and Igbo, while towards the S.E. it pervades the whole of Adamawa, and is only limited by the nakedness of the pagan *sans-culottes* who do not wear clothing.' In addition to this trade in native produce, Kano has an important transit trade, confined chiefly to two great staples. The one is the guro or kola nut, which has become to the natives what coffee and tea are to the English; the other unfortunately is slaves. Salt and natron also deserve to be mentioned. Of the former at least 20,000 loads, conveyed by pack-oxen, sumpter-horses, and asses, pass annually through the Kano market; of the latter, which is almost all consumed in the province, 3000 camel-loads. Ivory does not at present form an important item. The principal European goods exposed in the market of Kano are bleached and unbleached calicoes and cotton prints from Manchester, French silks and sugar, red cloth from Saxony and other parts of Europe, beads from Venice and Trieste, a very coarse kind of silk also from Trieste, common paper with the sign of three moons, sword-blades from Solingen, razors from Styria. A vast increase, as well as a complete revolution in the import trade of Kano would be produced by opening the navigation of the Niger. The inhabitants, composed chiefly of Kanar or Bornou people, Hausawa, Fulbe or Fellatah, and Nyffawa or Nupe, with a considerable sprinkling of Arabs, are roughly estimated at 30,000, exclusive of a large floating population, which, during the busy season, may nearly double the number.

KANPOO, a tn. China, prov. Chekiang, about 25 m. E. Hang-chow-foo. It is an ancient place, supposed to be the same as mentioned by Marco Polo under the name of Kanfoo. At that time it was the seaport of Hang-chow-foo, and frequented by ships from India and other regions; but the sands and the alluvial deposits of the Yang-tze-kiang have so encroached that it is now an insignificant inland town, with a few passage junks, which keep up a communication with the opposite shore, and convey principally Chinese passengers and pigs.—(Fortune's *Residence*, 1853-6.)

KANSAS, a tn. U. States, Missouri, r. bank Missouri, not quite a mile below the confluence of the Kansas, and at the terminus of the railway from St. Louis, 125 m. W.N.W. Jefferson. It stands on high ground, consists of spacious streets and substantial houses, mostly of brick, and contains seven churches, two female seminaries, a high-school, a German free-school, and various other schools. The manufactures consist chiefly of leather, boots and shoes, iron castings, and brick, and the trade has for its staple articles pork and lumber. Pop. (1860), 4418.

KANSAS, a state, U. States, between lat. 37° and 40° N.; lon. 94° 40' and 106° 50' W., bounded N. by the territory of Nebraska, E. Missouri, S. the Indian territory and New Mexico, and W. New Mexico and Utah. With the exception

of the N.E. corner, where the boundary line follows the course of the Missouri, its shape is nearly that of a parallelogram; greatest length E. to W. 650, breadth 200 m.; area, 114,798 sq. m., of which about one-fourth is unfit for cultivation. The surface in the E. is generally undulating, with an occasional elevation of considerable height; in the centre it is more level, and in the W. it is rugged and mountainous, spurs of the Rocky Mountains penetrating it for nearly 100 m. E. of the Utah frontier. Limestone is the prevailing rock, though sandstone abounds in various localities, and granite, quartz, porphyry, and feldspar are not uncommon. The principal river, and the only one which is navigable within the territory, is the Kansas, which, formed by two branches from the Rocky Mountains, flows E., and with its affluents, which join it on its l. bank, waters a large portion of the N. and centre. The W. and S. are watered mainly by the Arkansas. The most important mineral products are gypsum, limestone, and coal, the last occurring in a prolongation of the Missouri coal-fields. Some gold also has been found, particularly in Pike's Peak, the loftiest summit of the Rocky Mountains in Kansas. The soil is nearly barren over a large part of the centre, where there is a desert tract, extending into N. Mexico, but elsewhere, and particularly in the E., it is rich and deep, consisting of a black loam, mixed sometimes with sand and sometimes with decomposed limestone. The climate is, on the whole, mild, agreeable, and healthy, though sudden changes of temperature and fierce winds prevail in the spring months, and the thermometer occasionally rises in summer to 115°. Tracts of forest occur chiefly in the W., among the spurs of the Rocky Mountains; in other directions their growth has been checked by the fires which often sweep over the prairies, and the trees are in consequence so stunted, that they are seldom suitable for being cut into planks, or for building purposes. The wild animals include the buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, prairie-dog, squirrel, horned-frog, prairie-hen, wild turkey, wild goose, &c. Besides the white settlers there is a large number of Indians, partly wild and partly or wholly domesticated, for whom reservations of territory has been made to the amount, in all, of rather more than 3,000,000 acres. In framing the constitution of Kansas with a view to its admission into the Union, the question of free soil or slavery was so keenly agitated that the contending parties, after attempting to outnumber each other by the introduction of new settlers, came to blows, and a civil war ensued. For administrative purposes the state has been divided into thirty-one counties, which, according to the returns of 1860, contained a pop. of 107,206.

KANUM, a tn. India, Bussahir, cap. dist. Koonawar, on the declivity of a recess embosomed among lofty mountains, at the height of 9296 ft. above the sea; lat. 31° 40' N.; lon. 72° 30' E. The slope is formed into terraces by means of rough and massive stone embankments; the larger of these terraces are overlaid with earth and cultivated, the narrower form the sites of houses, which rise above each other in such a manner that the flat roofs of a lower tier serve as platforms to the tier immediately above them. The houses are not numerous; but as the whole wants of the families must be supplied in a great measure from domestic sources, each contains more than the usual proportion of inmates. As the inhabitants have a strong turn for trade, a dwelling is scarcely deemed complete if it has not a small warehouse attached to it. Kanum possesses a celebrated Buddhist temple, with a library of books printed in the Tibetan tongue. Its lama, elected by the other lamas of the district, takes precedence of them all, but is subordinate to the lama of Ladakh.

KANYENNI, a tn. Western Africa, near the E. extremities of the mountains of Kong, 270 m. N. of the Ivory Coast; lat. 9° 8' N.; lon. 4° 35' W. It is a large place, situated on a water course, and has the most important market in that part of the country. The inhabitants, Mandingoes, are partly Mahometans, partly idolaters.

KAPALLA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Bailundo; lat. 12° 25' S.; lon. 163° 25' E. It stands on a mountain slope of the Lingi-Lingi range, is surrounded by a dry stone-wall, and contains 2500 inhabitants, whose predatory habits make them the terror of the passing caravans.

KAPITI, or **ENTYX** [add.], an island, New Zealand, Cook Strait, off the S.W. coast of North Island or Ulster. It is 5 m. long from N. to S., and 1½ m. wide, lies nearly parallel

to the main island, from which it is only 3 m. distant, and is wooded and mountainous, its highest peak rising to the height of 1780 ft. On the W. the hills rise steep and precipitous from the sea; on the E. they descend in gentle slopes, and are intersected by deep ravines. Entry Anchorage, at its S.E. extremity, is formed by three small conical-shaped islets, which, with the reefs extending from them, afford good shelter from the S.E., while Kapiti itself protects it from the N.W. The depth of water is from 12 to 17 fathoms. There were formerly extensive whaling establishments on the islets, and whalers have ridden out the whole winter gales at this anchorage.

KAPSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zips, about 8 m. W.S.W. Leutschau; with saw and flour mills. Beautiful carnelians are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1400.

KAPUKA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, in the N.E. of territory Sambos; about lat. 12° 40' S.; lon. 17° 30' E. It is fortified by a palisade and a ditch, and has a pop. of about 1200. The Kubango, a large river, rises in its vicinity.

KARA-HISSAR [add.], a tn. Turkey in Asia, pash. Sivas, 86 m. S.W. Trebizond, at the height of 3000 ft. above sea-level. It is an ancient place, which, under Turkish rule, has fallen greatly into decay, though a number of new houses, some of them four stories high, seem to indicate that it has begun to make progress. The principal buildings are the mosques, the castle, and the bazaar. The military importance of the place depended on its castle, which, from the commanding height on which it stands, might well be deemed all but impregnable; but now that it is no longer kept up, and does little more than serve to furnish the governor with a residence, Kara-Hissar has little to depend upon for present or future prosperity except its mines of alum, copper, and silver. The first, by far the most valuable of the three, are extensively worked, and furnish raw material to four large alum factories in the vicinity. The inhabitants, chiefly Armenians and a few Greeks, almost entirely monopolize the bazaar and the trade connected with it. The Turks, who, though the dominant race, form a small minority, confine themselves to agriculture and a few handicrafts.

KARAKAL, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Walachia, cap. circle Romanatzi, in a beautiful valley, 90 m. W.S.W. Bucharest. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, and has a church and a normal school. An obstinate battle was fought here between the Turks and the Russians, on the 30th of May, 1854, when the latter were defeated. Pop. 7600.

KARANOVATZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, circle Tchatchak, on the Ibar, near its confluence with the Morava, 73 m. S. by E. Belgrade. It is the residence of the bishop of Ushitza, and has a church and a school, and a much-frequented yearly market. Pop. 1000.

KARA-SU, a chain of lakes, European Turkey, Dobrudsha, nearly in the line of Trajan's wall, 22 m. W. Kustendji. The area covered by them was originally a valley, which being lower than the waters of the Danube when swollen, received the surplus, and was thus transformed into a chain of lakes, communicating with that river by an outlet 3 m. long, while they themselves extend eastward for 12 m. more. The proposal of forming a navigable canal, which, commencing at the E. extremity of the lakes, should be continued to the Black Sea at Kustendji, derived all its plausibility from the assumption, now proved to be erroneous, that the Danube, instead of merely forming the lakes by its back-water, at one time flowed through them, and had one of its mouths near the E. terminus of the proposed canal.

KARATOVA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N. of Macedonia, eyalet and 40 m. E. Uskub, in a mountain basin open only toward the W. It is watered by three mountain streams, and contains three small mosques and a church. At a short distance there are mines of lead, so rich in silver that there is a furnace for extracting it. Pop. about 6000.

KARCZAG, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Stuhlweissenburg, on the Hortobagy arm of the Theiss, and on the railway from Pesth to Debreczin; with 12,689 inhabitants, who mostly belong to the Reformed church, and are employed in cultivating the ground, rearing cattle, and growing wine and melons.

KARIGMAWA, a vil. Western Africa, Bornou, 130 m. N.E. Kano. It is an open straggling place, lying out of the

common track, and probably indebted to its sequestered position for a degree of comfort and prosperity rarely seen in the neighbouring districts. According to Dr. Barth, it 'displayed a most animated and cheerful picture of a wealthy and industrious little community; the men sitting in the shade of some fine caoutchouc-tree, some of them busy making mats, others weaving, while the women were carrying water or setting the pot upon the fire for the evening repast. Cattle, goats, and fowl roved about in considerable quantities.'

KARKENNA, or **KERKENNAH**, a group of islands, N. Africa, Tunis, off the N.E. coast of the Gulf of Gabes, opposite to the town of Sfax. The largest of the islands, about 18 m. long between N.E. and S.W., was called by the ancients Cercinna, and has given its name to the whole group. The inhabitants are very industrious, and weave articles in esparto to such an extent as to form an important branch of trade. They also engage in the sponge and other fisheries, and with the produce of these and their date-trees, which yield far more than they are able to consume, supply themselves with many necessaries and comforts. One use which the Tunisians make of the Karkenna Isles is to employ them as a penal settlement for females.

KARNAK LOGON, or **LOGON BIRNI**, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, cap. prov. Logon, on the Logon, an affluent of the Shari, 70 m. S. from Lake Chad. It is divided by the river into two parts. The part on the N.W. or l. bank has only one gate, which is so narrow that a loaded camel cannot pass it. Nor is the interior attractive. The cottages evidently belong to the poorer classes, and nothing worthy of notice is seen till the principal street is reached, where the palace of the sultan occupies one side of it, and the palace of the Keghamma or Ibalaghwan the other. The former, inclosed by a wall 14 ft. high, covers a large space, which is occupied chiefly by large courtyards, separated from each other by covered apartments, the sultan's private dwellings, and the public court of audience, with a raised platform on which a rough kind of seat, painted red, serves for a throne. The latter, which was assigned to Dr. Barth as his quarters, surprised him not a little 'by the superior and even grand style of its architecture,' and is thus described by him: 'This very spacious palace consists of a number of wings inclosing small quadrangular courtyards, and having an upper story of extensive apartments. The only part which did not correspond with the magnificence of the rest of the building was the staircase, which was rather dark and inconvenient. My own apartment was not less than 35 ft. long by 15 ft. wide and as many high, and received sufficient light from two semi-circular windows, which of course had no glass, but could be closed by means of a shutter of reed. The ceiling was gable-shaped—rather a remarkable phenomenon in these countries; it was filled out with thatchwork.' The chief branches of industry are weaving and dyeing; in the former the people are very expert and make excellent shirtings; in the latter, owing to the inferiority of their indigo, they do not succeed so well. The principal crops of the environs and whole province are sorghum, millet, and cotton, the last in great quantity.

KARWIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. Freistadt, about 28 m. E.S.E. Troppau; with a castle, coal-mines, and 1000 inhabitants.

KASAURE, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, cap. dist. of same name, 50 m. N.E. Kano. It stands in a rocky district, much of which remains in a state of nature, densely covered with wood, is surrounded by a clay-wall, and has a weekly market. The space it occupies is but thinly inhabited.

KASBA-EL-HAMRA, a vil. N. Africa, Sahara, Oasis of Tnat, dist. Augerut; lat. 30° N.; lon. 1° 20' W. It is advantageously situated at the point where several caravan routes meet; and consists of about 150 houses, grouped in the middle of well-stocked gardens and date plantations. Madder, henna, and excellent tobacco are grown in the vicinity.

KASEEM (UPPER AND LOWER), a prov. Central Arabia, Nejed.—*Upper Kaseem* is an elevated plateau or steppe, and forms part of a long upland belt which crosses the northern half of the peninsula diagonally. Its surface is in general covered with grass in spring and summer, and with shrubs and brushwood at all times, and thus affords excellent pasture for sheep and camels. Sometimes the plain sinks for miles

into a shallow irregular basin, where streams pour down and water collects in the rainy season, leaving pools not entirely dried up even in the autumn. Here the alluvial soil produces a more vigorous crop of shrubs. Intersecting the plateau at an acute angle, are occasional long and broad valleys of light soil, half chalk half sand, furnishing water wherever wells are sunk. Adjacent to the wells rise the villages of Upper Kaseem, numbering about forty, and containing populations varying from 500 to 3000. Every hamlet is surrounded by palm-groves, gardens, and fields.—*Lower Kaseem*, about 120 m. long and 60 m. broad, and 200 ft. below the level of the uplands, stretches out in an immense plain, studded with towns and villages, towers and groves, showing everywhere life, wealth, and activity. Fifty or more good-sized villages, and four or five large towns, form the commercial and agricultural centres of the province; and its surface is moreover thickly strewn with smaller hamlets, isolated wells and gardens, and traversed in all directions by a network of tracks. A series of high watch-towers affords the inhabitants a means of discerning the approach of foray or invasion. The soil, red or yellow, wherever irrigated, bears a copious and varied vegetation. The staple article of cultivation is the date-palm, which is often the entire support of the poor townsman or villager. Corn-fields also, and fields of maize, millet, vetches, and the like, surround the villages, and afford a plenteous harvest, besides melons and pot-herbs. Another produce is that of the cotton plant, but the quantity grown only supplies the home wants. The inhabitants are possessed of commercial and industrial talent, and are cheerful and vivacious. In religion, a long-continued intercourse with Mecca has given them a tinge of modern Islamism; a very low standard of morality prevails. Upon the rise of the practically independent kingdom of Djebel Shomer, Upper Kaseem revolted from the Wahhabee tyranny of Nejed, and annexed itself to the new kingdom by universal consent. The pop. of Upper Kaseem is estimated at 25,000 or 30,000.—(Palgrave.)

KASHIMMA, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, about 78 m. W. Kukawa. It has a fine healthy site on the top of a sandy swell, which rises about 300 ft. above the valley. It is without defence, and though consisting entirely of huts made of corn-stalks and reeds, is large and populous. The district around is watered by the Kommadugu Wauhe, the main stream of Bornou, is beautiful and luxuriant, but native laziness having allowed its banks to be converted into an almost impenetrable jungle, the elephant has taken possession.

KASHIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 75 m. N.E. Tver, cap. circle of same name, on the Kashinka, about 8 m. above its confluence with the Volga. It has 28 churches, a monastery, two religious and two secular schools, a distillery and a brewery, a wax-smelting establishment, candle-works, tile-works, &c., and two annual fairs, at which are sold great quantities of glass and stoneware, hardware, linen cloth, yarn, horses, &c. Within the circle great quantities of leather and paper are manufactured. Pop. 4947.

KASHIPOOR, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 30 m. N. Moradabad, in a marshy plain overrun with tall grass and jungle. It is famous as a place of pilgrimage, contains several temples, and possesses a tank of peculiar sanctity, in which pilgrims usually bathe on their way to Badrinath. A ruined fort occupies a height a little to the S.E. An active transit trade is carried on here between Kumaon and Chinese Tartary on the one hand, and the more southern parts of Hindoostan on the other. Some of the traders are said to have accumulated great wealth.

KASHIRA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.N.E. Tula, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Oka. It contains six churches, a circle and a parish school, and manufactures chiefly of woollen cloth. The environs are covered with gardens. Pop. 3185.

KASHNA, **CASHNA**, **KACHENA**, or **KATSENA**, a tn. Western Africa, cap. princip. of same name (which, though now only a province, was once an independent kingdom), 85 m. N.W. Kano; lat. 12° 59' N.; lon. 8° 30' E. It is surrounded by clay walls, inclosing a very extensive space, of which not more than one-tenth is built upon, the rest being laid out in fields or covered with wood. Most of the houses are in ruins, in consequence of the preference given to Kan since the Fellatah

conquest. The governor's house, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of the other buildings, resembles a large village. The manufactures are chiefly tanned bullocks'-hides, and various articles in leather; and the trade, though greatly decayed, is still considerable. The inhabited houses number about 700. Though it has now lost the appearance of a city, and consists chiefly of a large number of light detached cottages, its importance is still indicated by the immense mass of its wall, which in the lower part measures not less than 30 ft. in height, the vast area which it incloses having an estimated circuit of 13 m. Probably the whole of this space was never covered with buildings, but if only half was so, its pop. must have been at least 100,000. Among the fruits exposed in its market are limes of tolerably large size, and the beautiful large fruit of the gonda (*Carica papaya*). The prov. of Katsena is one of the finest parts of Negroland, and being situated just at the watershed between the basins of the Chad and the Kwara or Niger, at an average elevation of 1200 to 1500 ft., has the advantage of being at once well watered and well drained, so that its climate is less insalubrious than that of some other adjoining regions. Dr. Barth, giving a bare list of the chief places in this prov., says that not less than fifty of them have each 4000 inhabitants.

KASLINSKOI, a tn. Russian empire, gov. Orenburg, on the E. slope of the Ural Mountains, 350 m. S.S.E. Perm. Its churches and other large buildings, with their green domes and golden crosses sparkling in the sun, give it a grand and imposing appearance; while its Zavod or iron-works, situated on the margin of Lake Silatch, are famous for the superior quality of their castings. Among these are tables perforated in tracery and foliage of most delicate execution, chairs of a similar pattern, small boxes, baskets, and card-dishes in beautiful open work, animals, paper-weights, &c.—(Atkinson, *Oriental and Western Siberia*.)

KASR-EL-JEBEL, a fort, regency and 75 m. S.W. Tripoli, in a mountainous district, on the very edge of steep rocky cliffs, with an extensive view over the plain. It was garrisoned at the time of Dr. Barth's visit with 400 men, and was a chief instrument in the hands of the Turks for over-awing the mountaineers, to whom it owes its name, meaning 'the oppressor's stronghold.' So much importance was then attached to it, that its *kaimakan* or governor ranked as the second person in the regency, and ruled over a very extensive tract of country towards the S.E. and S.W.

KASTORIA, or **KESRIE**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, eyalet Rum-III, on an affluent of the Kara-su or Strymon, 21 m. S. Monastir. It is advantageously situated on a lake of same name, where several important roads meet leading both inland and toward the coast, is the seat of a Turkish governor, has many handsome houses of two stories, and carries on a very extensive transit trade. Pop. from 6000 to 8000, chiefly Greeks and Turks, with Albanians, Bulgarians, and Jews.

KASTRON, a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, cap. isl. Milo. It rises in the form of terraces on the loftiest mountain of the island, near its N. coast, and has both a picturesque and a healthy site. Its houses are built partly in the Venetian and partly in the Turkish taste, and it has a justice of peace court, a lazaretto, a Hellenist and a parish school. Northwards towards the coast lie the remains of the ancient Milo. Pop. about 900.

KATAR, a prov. E. Arabia, a dependency of Oman, on the Persian Gulf. It is formed of a great extent of barren hills, almost entirely devoid of trees and vegetation, and is bordered by a muddy beach $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. Inland, beyond the hills, are downs affording very little pasture, and dotted with clusters of wretched cottages and huts, all walled for protection against marauding Bedouins. The wealth of the province, however, consists in the pearl-fishery, which is the best and most copious in the Persian Gulf; hence the real homes of the inhabitants are in the countless boats which line the shores. The climate of Katar is remarkably dry, and the sea-air loses all trace of humidity a few miles inland. The soil is poor, gravel and marl mixed with sand. The gardens are small and unproductive, and the air, probably owing to the stagnant pools of sea-water that border the shore, is said to be unhealthy.—(*Palgrave*.)

KATCHA, a river, Russia, gov. Taurida, in the S.W. of the Crimea, is formed by several streams from the Yaila Mountains; flows W.N.W. between and nearly parallel to the

Alma and Belbek, collecting its waters from numerous valleys and hollow glens, and lastly passing through a fine open and fertile country, interspersed with villages and embellished with orchards, falls into the Black Sea about 7 m. N. Sevastopol. In summer it is only a shallow brook, but in winter and spring often becomes a swollen and dangerous torrent.

KATHEREIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. and at a short distance from Troppau, on the Prussian frontier; with a large seam of gypsum, and 2600 inhabitants.

KATONGO, a tn. S. Africa, Makololo country, about 10 m. E. of the Liambeye or Zambesi; lat. $15^{\circ} 16' 33''$ S.; lon. about $23^{\circ} 20'$ E. It stands embosomed among trees on a ridge which there bounds the valley of the Barotse. At this point commence the lands which are never inundated, and which, rising gently from a dead level, greatly resemble the edge of the desert in the valley of the Nile. The Banyeti inhabitants, who are industrious and skilful cultivators, have fine gardens, and raise large quantities of maize, millet, and native corn (*Holcus sorghum*), large in grain, and beautifully white. They grow also yams, sugar-cane, Egyptian arum, sweet potato, manioc or cassava of two kinds, pumpkins, melons, and ground-nuts. The view from the ridge, embracing the broad river glancing out at different points, the valley dotted over with villages and cattle stations, and the cattle quietly grazing in large herds, while hundreds of *leches* (antelopes) feed securely beside them, is truly enchanting. There is, however, a serious drawback to all this beauty. No part of the district is free from fever; even the natives suffer by it. Dr. Livingstone, though he tells almost nothing of the town, declares it to be 'the best place' he had yet seen on his journey to Loanda.

KATSENA. See *KASHNA* in *Supp.*

KATTYWAR, a prov. India, comprehending the whole of the peninsula of Gujerat. It lies between lat. $20^{\circ} 42'$ and $23^{\circ} 10'$ N.; lon. $69^{\circ} 5'$ and $72^{\circ} 14'$ E., and is bounded N. and N.W. by the Runn and the Gulf of Cutch, S.W. and S. the Arabian Sea, and E. the Gulf of Cambay and dist. Ahmedabad; area, 19,850 sq. m. It is divided into 10 districts called *prants*, which again are subdivided into about 210 petty territories, held by chiefs as tributaries either of the British government or of the Guicowar. Their aggregate revenue is estimated at £450,172, of which £104,739 is payable as tribute. The surface is generally undulating, but rises occasionally into a number of ridges, which attain their greatest height near the centre, where most of the streams have their sources. Collecting the drainage as they descend, they carry it to the ocean directly, or indirectly through the Runn, the Gulf of Cutch, and the Gulf of Cambay. In the S. there is a wild tract full of caverns, ravines, and other fastnesses, and with a climate so deadly that none but the Seedees, a race of African descent, can encounter it with impunity. The grains most cultivated are bajra or millet, joar or maize, and wheat. Cotton is the principal commercial crop. The soil being generally sandy cannot be maintained in a state of fertility without constant irrigation. The principal domestic animals are the horses, once celebrated, but now greatly deteriorated; kine, of which one breed, called *desamis*, is much prized. The buffaloes are also excellent, but the camels are few, small-sized, and little valued. Among the wild animals are lions, leopards, chitas or hunting leopards, wolves, jackals, wild swine, antelopes, and porcupines. None of these, however, are so destructive as a species of migratory rats, about twice the size of the common rat, which make their appearance at intervals, and move across the country, ravaging it to such an extent that in 1814 they actually produced a famine. Whence they come, and whither they go, are points which have not yet been ascertained. Pop. 1,463,900.

KATUBU, an island of the Niger, W. Africa, 300 m. S.E. Timbuktoo. It is almost entirely occupied by a vil. of the same name, which is adorned by two beautiful tamarind trees, and has a pop. of about 1200, living in about 250 huts.

KATUMBELA, a tn. S.W. Africa, on both sides of the river of same name, 20 m. N. Benguela. It consists of about 100 houses, among which those of the Portuguese commandant and some private individuals have a handsome exterior; the others are mere huts thatched with cane. On the S. bank of the river stands the fort, occupying a conical hill, and provided with six guns to guard the passage, and overawe the predatory hordes of the neighbourhood. The inhabitants,

chiefly Mundombe, pure and mixed, live especially by trade, for which the caravans passing here give great facilities. They also cultivate the soil, raising maize, potatoes, manioc, bananas, and ananas.—The RIVER Katumbela, which is tolerably broad and deep, rises in the S.E. among the mountains of Kitata, descends rapidly from its lofty source, and receives a number of mountain torrents, which, in the rainy season, cause it to overflow its banks. While pursuing its course to the N.W. it forms several waterfalls. Having now become a tolerably sized river it flows W. in a deep and rocky bed, separating the independent Ganda and Kissandshi tribes from the Portuguese possessions, forms another beautiful waterfall called Upa, and dividing into several branches, reaches the ocean. Owing to bars at its mouths, and falls and cataracts in other parts of its course, it is nowhere navigable.

KAUMBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, 25 m. S.W. Vienna; with several saw-mills, and a considerable trade in fruit, which is grown abundantly in the district. Pop. 1230.

KAVALLA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, eyalet and 75 m. N.E. Saloniki, on a bay of the Archipelago, partly formed on the S.E. by the island of Thaso. It was once a notorious resort of pirates, and is the birth-place of the celebrated Mahomet Ali, who erected a Turco-Greek school here in 1846, and endowed it with property belonging to him in the island of Thaso. Pop. about 3000.

KAWAU, an isl. New Zealand, near the W. shore of the Gulf of Hauraki, on the N.E. of North Island or Ulster. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. long from N. to S., and nearly the same in breadth from E. to W., has an average height of 500 to 600 ft., is hilly and well wooded, and in Bon Accord harbour on its W. side affords good anchorage for the largest vessels. On the S.W. there is a copper mine in course of being worked, and a large smelting establishment.

KAZAN, a tn. European Turkey, 35 m. S.S.W. Shumla, in a kind of mountain cauldron in one of the most inaccessible valleys of the Balkan. Its church, *menzel khanè* or post-office, and two schools, are the principal public buildings. It is an industrious place, and carries on extensive manufactures of coarse cloth, and is said to owe its prosperity to its municipal government, which gives a degree of freedom and independent action unusual in Turkey. The schools of Kazan are said to supply the best popular teachers in Bulgaria.

KAZANZA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda Land, dist. Mupinda, is situated at the N.E. extremity of a lake of same name, about 12 m. E. of the Atlantic, and N. by E. Benguela, is the residence of an independent chief, and has a pop. of 2000, who are famous hunters of elephants and hippopotami.

KAZIMERZ, a tn. Russian Poland, gov. Lublin, named after its founder, Casimir the Great, stands in a pleasant valley on the r. bank of the Vistula, has three churches, one of them a very ancient and beautiful structure, numerous corn magazines, and a large trade in corn and other produce. An obstinately contested battle was fought here between the Poles and Russians on 16th April, 1831. The town contains 2725 inhabitants, of whom the majority are Jews.

KEBBI, or BIRNI-N-KEBBI, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa States, cap. prov. of same name, 70 m. S.W. Sokoto. It stands on a slope about 250 ft. above the *faddama* or large green valley, which intersects the whole province from E.N.E. to W.S.W., and were the country more secure would by its extraordinary fertility richly reward the labours of the cultivator. Though walled, well built, and rather densely peopled, the almost total want of trees gives it a dull look. About a mile from the present town stood an old town, to which the name of Birni-n-Kebbi is properly applied, on a beautiful and most commanding site. It was founded by the dynasty of Kanta when the rival Songhay empire was broken up, and became the centre of a considerable trade till it was in its turn destroyed by the Fellatah. Its wall, and some ruins, still remain to show where it stood.

KEBILLI, a tn. Africa, regency and 225 m. S.S.W. Tunis, cap. dist. Nefsaua. It possesses five mosques, and sends out several direct caravans, but at present is only recovering from the disasters inflicted upon it by the bey, who, in 1857, to punish it for harbouring a celebrated rebel from Tripoli, of the name of Rhoma, brought a force against it and

laid great part of it in ruins. The inhabitants are distinguished for industry and intelligence, and have fair complexions.

KECHIDUNIYA, a tn. W. Africa, Bornou, 180 m. N.E. Kano. It is a comfortable and populous little place, surrounded by a stockade, and has a well-frequented market, in which sour-milk, ground-nuts, grain, earthenware, young cattle, and sheep are sold.

KE-CHOW, or KI-CHOO, a tn. China, prov. Houpe, 1. bank Yang-tze-kiang, 60 m. S.E. Woochung. It is surrounded by walls, crowning a bluff which overhangs the river, and defended by a circular stone fort or martello tower, rising from the midst of the channel. The number of junks shows that the trade is extensive.

KECSA, a tn. Austrian empire, Banat, about 20 m. W.S.W. Temesvar; with 2779 inhabitants, who grow excellent maize and oats, and rear great numbers of sheep and cattle.

KEDJEREE, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, 40 m. S.W. Calcutta, on the E. shore of the estuary of the Hooghly, and on the most westerly channel. This channel, having formerly a depth of 6 or 7 fathoms, was that chiefly used by shipping destined for Calcutta, but in consequence of a sand-bank which has been allowed to accumulate, the depth does not now exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at low water. The first section of telegraphic communication in India was laid between Kedjeree and the capital.

KEENE, a tn. U. States, New Hampshire, cap. co. Cheshire, 1. bank Ashuelot, at the junction of the Cheshire and Connecticut River railways, 77 m. N.W. Boston. It is pleasingly situated, regularly laid out, and well built, the principal streets radiating from a central square on which a handsome court-house is built. The other public buildings are three churches, a high-school, and a town-hall. The manufactures include woollens, machinery, and doors; sashes, and blinds, for export to California and Australia. P. 4320.

KEER (ALT and KLEIN), two places, Austrian empire, Banat, circle Neusatz:—*Alt* or *Old Keer*, about 12 m. N. Neusatz, contains 3421 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture and the rearing of cattle.—*Klein* or *Little Keer*, about 4 m. N. of the former, contains 2502 inhabitants, who trade in agricultural produce, chiefly butter and hemp, and in cattle.

KEFF [anc. *Sicca*, or *Sicca Veneria*], a tn. regency of and 88 m. W.S.W. Tunis. It is built on an elevated plateau, in the midst of mountains about 27 m. from the frontier of the Algerian province of Constantine, and in almost the same latitude with that city. Its position renders it the most important military point of the regency. In the centre of the town are the remains of a remarkable Roman well, the only antiquity existing in the place. The inhabitants consist chiefly of warlike mountaineers, of a remarkably independent spirit, of which they have often given proofs in times past in their intercourse with neighbouring Arab tribes, and even the beys of Tunis have met with resistance from them and a refusal to pay tribute. From the mountains of Keff are obtained the horses called Djebelis, which form the chief part of the remounts of the Tunisian cavalry. Keff is surrounded with forests of cedar and chestnut, which attain in this locality a larger size than in other parts of the regency. The pop. of Keff is 5000 to 6000.—(Chassiron, *Aperçu Pittoresque de la Régence de Tunis*.)

KEHNU, a vil. Persia, prov. Kerman, about 70 m. N. of the Straits of Ormuz. It consists of about 300 huts clustering round the bottom of a ruined fort, built partly of stone and partly of earth. The ruin of the fort is attributed to earthquakes, which are said to be of frequent occurrence. The inhabitants, a mixed race of blacks, or the descendants of Beloochees, are almost all slaves belonging to the chief of the place. The chief products of the district are barley, wheat, rice, indigo, cotton, and dates.

KEIDANA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 34 m. N.N.W. Kovno, circle Rossiena, on the Nevesha; with a Greco-Russian, a R. Catholic, a Lutheran, and a Reformed church, a synagogue, and a pop. of 3728.

KEIMES [anc. *Tricomia*], a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, 72 m. S.E. Constantinople. It stands on the side of a brook, whose banks are well planted with plum and apple trees, and contains the remains of ancient buildings, which have been much employed in modern erections, and more especially in the mosque, where, among other objects of interest,

there is a large sarcophagus. The inhabitants raise crops of barley and wheat in the surrounding district, which, however, is by no means fertile, and among their other live-stock possess some Angora goats.

KELENO, a natron lake, W. Africa, near the N.W. extremity of Bornou, on the frontiers of provs. Muniyo and Zinder. It is situated in a hollow at the foot of a rocky eminence which rises out of a plain, not far from a village called Magajori. All round the lake, and in striking contrast with its snow-white surface, is a border of luxuriant vegetation, formed by well-kept cotton grounds and kitchen gardens. On the lake itself, which has a circuit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., there is a crust of natron resting on a black boggy soil, and varying in thickness according to the season, being scarcely an inch thick in the hot season, and considerably more at the end of the rains.

KELLING, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 25 m. N.W. Hermannstadt; with an old castle, a trade in wine, and 1120 inhabitants.

KELLY, a harbour, S. America, Chili, in the N.E. corner of the Gulf of Penas, between San Estevan Gulf and Cheap Channel; lat. (N. point) $46^{\circ} 59' S.$; lon. $74^{\circ} 5' W.$ It is 2 m. wide at its entrance, stretches for about 8 m. in a N.E. direction, and possesses the advantages of sufficient depth, complete shelter, and abundance of wood and water. It is described, however, as 'chill, damp, and dreary.' Its shores are high and rugged; a peak on its S. side rising to the height of 1540 ft., while some of the hills immediately beyond have heights varying from 1400 to 1800 ft. One of the most remarkable features in the scenery is an extensive glacier stretching northwards into the country for many miles. There are no human inhabitants, and apparently the only representatives of animal life are a few birds and hair-seals.

KELUNG, an isl., harbour, and town, Chinese empire, in the N. of the island of Formosa. The island, standing in the middle of an extensive bay 22 m. wide, into which the N.E. monsoon rolls a heavy sea, is a remarkable mass of black rock, rising precipitously on all sides to the height of 580 ft., and terminating in a rather flat summit. It is important as an excellent landmark guiding to the harbour, the entrance to which bears S.S.W. from it, and is 2 m. distant. This entrance is formed by Palm Island on the E. and Image Point on the W. Within the shelter is complete, and the depth sufficient for the largest vessels.—The town, situated near the bottom of the harbour, is described as 'a beggarly collection of wooden huts,' occupied by a very poor and wretched population of Chinese extraction. The trade, however, is extensive, and is carried on chiefly with the River Min, Chinha, Amoy, and Tongsang. To the last-named there is a considerable export of coal, which is worked to some extent a mile E.S.E. of Kelung; to the others the exports are rice, ground-nut oil, camphor, and camphor-wood.

KEMPVILLE, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Grenville, on a branch of the Rideau canal, and on the Ottawa and Prescott railway, 106 m. W.S.W. Montreal; with six churches, a grammar and a ladies' school, tanneries, foundries, and a large trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 1350.

KENAMOU, a river, Labrador, enters Hamilton or Esquimaux Inlet from the S., 30 m. from the coast; it is a succession of rapids, and scarcely admits of navigation even by canoes. Its source is said to be in the lakes and marshes which occupy the table-land of the peninsula.

KENDAJI, a vil. Western Africa, on an isl. in the Niger, 85 m. S.E. Timbukto. It is of considerable size, the huts covering the whole surface of the island, while the river scenery in its vicinity is of the most romantic description. Immediately opposite to it is the rocky cone of Warba, which is seen from a considerable distance, and forms a conspicuous object to the surrounding country, and immediately above and below the channel is so completely covered with woody islands as to seem at first sight to oppose a complete barrier to navigation. Indeed, between Kendaji and the Cove of Warba there is no passage, but between the other side of the island and the opposite bank two passages remain, apparently free from any serious obstruction. The inhabitants are of Songhay extraction, but the Fellatah, the dominant race, have settled in the neighbourhood, and possess large herds of sheep and cattle.

KENNEBEC [add.], a river, U. States, which, deriving its principal source in Moosehead Lake in the central part of Maine, receives the Dead on its r. bank, and then flows nearly due S. on the meridian of 70° . On approaching Norridgewock it turns E., but after flowing 12 m. resumes its original direction, and retains it to its mouth in Sheepscott Bay, an irregular indentation of the Atlantic coast studded with numerous islands. Its chief affluent is the Androscoggin, which joins it on the right 18 m. from the sea. In its whole length of 150 m. the Kennebec has a descent of 1000 ft. Large ships ascend it 12 m. to Bath, steamboats 40 m. to Hallowell, and small craft 54 m. to Waterville. The tide ascends 42 m. to Augusta, and to improve the navigation above that point, and at the same time obtain an increase of water-power, a dam with locks has been constructed at the expense of £50,000. Below Bath the river is always open except in seasons of unusual severity, but at Hallowell it is closed by ice from the middle of December to the beginning of April.

KENNEBUNK [add.], two places, U. States:—1, A tn. and port of entry, Maine, on the Kennebunk, at its mouth in the ocean, 22 m. S. by W. Portland. It contains six churches, 14 public schools, a yarn factory, and several saw-mills. Ship-building is the chief branch of industry. The inhabitants were formerly much engaged in the West India trade, and own about 50 vessels. Pop. 2679.—2, *Kennebunk Port*, also in Maine, and at the opposite side of the mouth of the river, contains seven churches, 13 schools, a brass-foundry, and several saw and flour mills. The harbour, which is excellent, has building-yards, and is occasionally used for shipping lumber, but most of the vessels owned by the inhabitants are employed in coasting and fishing. Pop. 2668.

KEOKUK, a tn. U. States, Iowa, at the S.E. corner of the state, at the foot of the lower rapids of the Mississippi, 2 m. above the confluence of the Des Moines, and on the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines, and Minnesota railway, 205 m. above St. Louis. It is built partly at the foot and partly on the summit of a limestone bluff, about 150 ft. high, and has broad regular streets with many handsome houses. Its public buildings are 12 churches, a public school occupying a very handsome edifice, a medical college, a female seminary, and a number of academies. The industrial establishments number about 50, and the trade, chiefly in flour and lumber, is very active. Pop. about 8136.

KERANGOBÉ, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Angola, on a small stream which joins the Balé; lat. $10^{\circ} 10' S.$; lon. $17^{\circ} 35' E.$ Its inhabitants are almost all employed in working and smelting the iron ores of mines in the vicinity, or in making various articles of smith-work, particularly hoes, for which there is a great demand in the adjoining countries, where they form a kind of currency. Pop. about 4000.

KEROWLEE, a petty state, India, Rajpootana, between lat. $25^{\circ} 53'$ and $26^{\circ} 48' N.$; lon. $76^{\circ} 47'$ and $77^{\circ} 38' E.$; and bounded N. by Bhurtpore, E. by Dholpore, S.E. the Chumbul, separating it from Scindia's Dominions, W. the Bunass, separating it from Jeypoor, and N.W. Jeypoor; area, 1878 sq. m.; aggregate revenue, £50,690. Scarcely anything is known either as to its physical features or cultivation. Pop. roughly estimated at 187,800.

KEROWLEE, cap. of the above state, 75 m. S.W. Agra, lies in a country rendered almost impassable by the number of ravines which intersect it, is surrounded by a wall of masonry, and defended by two forts, and consists of narrow filthy streets lined with houses, of which some are substantially built of brick faced with stone. One of the forts contains the rajah's palace, is described as a fine structure, faced inside and outside with red stone, and surmounted by lofty towers.

KERZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 18 m. E.S.E. Hermannstadt; with the picturesque ruins of a Cistercian abbey, which king Matthias suppressed in 1477, on account of the dissolute lives of the inmates. Pop. 960.

KESSIL-BACK-NOOR, a lake, Chinese Tartary, among the Syan-Shan Mountains, about lat. $43^{\circ} N.$; lon. $87^{\circ} E.$ It is about 70 m. long and 18 m. broad, and is bordered by hills on the N.E., but on the S.W. has flat shores extensively covered with reeds, and in some parts affording good pastures.

KEVE, or **KUPO**, or **CUVO**, a river, S.W. Africa, Benguela, which rises in the plateau of Galangue, flows N.W., separating Hambo on the W. from Sambo on the E., traverses the S.E. portion of Bailundo, and intersects the mountainous districts Kibala and Ambuim, where its channel is obstructed by cataracts. On approaching the sea it forms several deep lakes, in which crocodiles and hippopotami abound, and then flowing smoothly in its deep bed, falls into the Bay of Old Benguela, in the Atlantic, in lat. 11° S. During the rains it lays a great extent of country under water.

KEW-HEEN, or **Kew-ni-en**, a tn. China, prov. Nganhoei, picturesquely situated under a range of hills skirting the S. bank of the Yang-tze River, about 80 m. above Nankin. Having fallen into the hands of the insurgents, and been afterwards recaptured from them, it is now half in ruins, and presents few traces of its former importance. It is, however, gradually recovering since the suppression of the Taeping rebellion in 1864.

KEW-KIANG, or **Kiu-Kiang**, a tn and port, China, on the r. bank of the Yang-tze River, 530 m. by its course from Shanghai, and a few miles above the N. extremity of Lake Poyang. It is one of the open ports under the regulations of the treaty of Tien-tsin, ratified in 1860 at Peking; which grants the privilege to British subjects of purchasing land from the inhabitants for a settlement. This has been chosen on the river frontage, where the ground is laid out as a commodious wharf, with a good depth of water for shipping. The residents are formed into a council for municipal purposes; and streets have been laid out at right angles, where substantial warehouses and residences have been erected. A vice-consul is stationed here, and a branch of the foreign maritime customs, with a staff of 21 officers. At the back of the settlement lies the walled town of Kew-Kiang, which takes its name from the 'nine rivers' that flow from the adjacent hills, which form the western head at the entrance of the Poyang Lake. It was on account of this central position, and its reputation as the entrepôt of trade from the province of Kiang-see through the lake, that Lord Elgin fixed upon it as a treaty port, as the nearest outlet for the green-tea districts. This tea forms the staple article of export; in 1864 the value of it, including about one-fifth black tea, amounted to £1,356,982. The imports consisted of Manchester goods, sugar, rice, opium, and edible sea-weed, amounting to £1,044,217; the balance of trade being made up in copper cash and Mexican dollars. The shipping inwards comprised 477 ships, in the aggregate 333,467 tons, and outwards a fraction less, as they were chiefly steamers that carried the produce to Shanghai for shipment to British and other foreign ports. This will give the total value of the trade for 1864 as £2,401,199, against £3,455,919 in 1863, showing a falling off of about 30 per cent. The import, export, and coast trade duties, together with the tonnage dues, amounted to £209,728, against £237,926 in 1863. Kew-Kiang was once a thriving and populous city, surrounded by a wall from 5 to 6 m. in circuit, but, having fallen into the hands of the rebels, suffered alike from them and from a long siege by which the Imperialists ultimately effected its recapture. The consequence was that little more was left standing within the walls than a single dilapidated street containing only a few mean shops. The only building possessed of any interest is a temple which the emperor has caused to be built since his authority was restored, and in which is a tablet erected by a minister of state to his friend, a Tartar general who fell during the siege. In the suburbs, without the walls, is a street more substantial and with better shops than the one within them. There is also in the same locality an uninjured pagoda.—(*S. Mossman's MS. Notes; Reports Chinese Maritime Customs.*)

KEYRAULOO, a tn. India, Gujerat, in a fertile country, 120 m. N.N.W. Baroda. It is a considerable place, with 12,000 inhabitants, who are extensively engaged in manufactures.

KEY WEST, a tn. U. States, Florida, cap. co. Monroe, on the island of same name in Florida Bay; lat. 24° 22' N.; lon. 81° 48' W. Being the key to the best entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, it is strongly fortified, principally by Fort Taylor, which is built on an artificial island within the main entrance to the harbour. The streets of the town are spacious, and the houses, generally of the cottage style, are often

embosomed among trees. The principal buildings are three churches, large and commodious barracks forming three sides of a quadrangle, a marine hospital, a court-house, and a custom-house. The principal employment of the inhabitants is what is called 'wrecking,' but deserves a better name, as it is conducted not in the lawless manner which that name implies, but according to strict rule for the mutual benefit of all parties concerned. The vessels of the wreckers, generally sloops or schooners, averaging 50 tons, and having each a crew of eight or ten persons, are regularly licensed by the judge of the district, and the amount of salvage is determined by the admiralty court. In 1858 the number of vessels licensed as wreckers at Key West was 47. Their spare time is usually occupied in fishing, but the extent of their special employment may be inferred from the fact that the number of wrecks in that year for which salvage was obtained was 52, and that the value of the cargoes and vessels exceeded three millions sterling. Pop. (1860), 2832.

KEY WEST [Spanish *Cayo Hueso*, or 'Bone Key'], the most westerly of the group of Pine Islands, which lie off the coast of Florida, U. States, about 55 m. S.W. Cape Sable. It is about 6 m. long by 2 m. broad, of coral formation, with a sandy sterile surface, which nowhere rises more than 15 ft. above the sea. It is so dangerous to mariners that no less than four lighthouses have been erected upon it or in its vicinity. Notwithstanding these precautions, disastrous shipwrecks frequently occur.

KHABAROFKA, a tn. Russian empire, Manchooria, r. bank Amoor, at the junction of the Usuri. It stands on a picturesque eminence, is the head-quarters of the fifth battalion of the line, and has a church with paintings executed by some Russian officers while stationed here. It was founded only in 1858, but is so advantageously situated that it can hardly fail to become a place of importance. Immediately below the town the l. bank of the Amoor is one continued level prairie for 100 m.

KHACHROD, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, 70 m. S. by E. Neemuch. It is a large open town, consisting, according to Sir John Malcolm, of 10,000 houses, and is famous for its tobacco.

KHADEJA, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, cap. dist. of same name, 120 m. N.E. Kano. It is a large and populous place, surrounded by a very strong double clay-wall. The inhabitants, engrossed by warlike expeditions, have no industry except that of dyeing, which is carried on to a limited extent.

KHADERABAD, a tn. India, Nizam's Dominions, prov. and 30 m. E. Aurungabad, on the Goondla, opposite to Jaulnah. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in weaving sarees, hughrees, kummurbunds, coarse muslins, and the coarser kinds of cotton cloth. A beautiful description of scarlet dye is prepared here, and sent to Bombay, where it is much prized for the brilliancy of its colour. The cotton raised in the neighbourhood is of superior quality, but mostly retained for home consumption. Within the last half century the silk and cotton manufactures of Khaderabad and Jaulnah were famous, and employed from 4000 to 5000 weavers. Owing partly to British competition, and partly to excessive taxation, this source of prosperity has been in a great measure destroyed, and the beautiful fabrics of silk and muslin have disappeared to make way for the coarser articles above mentioned. Pop. 7000.

KHALSEE, a tn. India, Jaunsar, at the confluence of the Tonse with the Jumna, 120 m. N. by E. Delhi. It was formerly more considerable than at present, but is still defended by a fort, and continues to be an entrepôt for the traffic between the plains and the highlands of the N. A copper-mine was once worked in its vicinity.

KHARTOOM, or **Khartum** [add.], a tn. N. Africa, Upper Nubia, near the confluence of the White and Blue Nile, and at the height of 1450 ft. above the sea, lies chiefly along the l. bank of the Blue River, from which, however, it is partially separated by gardens, and is at the same time so near the White River that its inundations not unfrequently reach the earthen wall by which the place is surrounded. When approached from the White River the town presents an appearance by no means attractive. In front is seen a sterile sandy plain, without an eminence of any kind, and without either trees or bushes, and in the midst of it a large

dirty gray mass of houses, overtopped only by a single minaret, and totally devoid of everything that might break the dull monotony of the scene. The town is entered by a long narrow street, stretching from W. to E., and terminating in the market. It is dirty in the extreme, and has on each side a row of mud-houses, which, as there is seldom any exterior opening in them except the doors, only form two lines of dead wall. In the other parts of the town there is not the least semblance of regularity. Every inhabitant has apparently been permitted to exercise his own discretion in

and beyond, in succession, markets for corn, tobacco, and butter. Among the chief attractions of Khartoom are the large and beautiful gardens along the banks of the Blue Nile. These produce vegetables and fruits in great variety, and of excellent quality, with the exception of dates, the date-palm having here reached its southern limit, and ceased fully to ripen its fruit, though, as a tree, it still continues to grow vigorously. The government is nominally Turkish, but the real sovereign is the Pacha of Egypt, the Soudan provinces being under the control of a governor-general with despotic

power. There are consuls for France, Austria, and America. Being at a great distance from civilization, and separated from Lower Egypt by the Nubian deserts, Khartoom affords every opportunity for misgovernment, extortion, and oppression. The taxes are collected by the soldiery, of whom there were 6000 quartered in the town in 1861. The heaviest and most unjust tax is that upon water-wheels, with which the farmers irrigate the otherwise barren soil. On the borders of the river there is much land available for cultivation; but the tax upon irrigation, and the contributions levied upon the produce, cause the Arabs to limit their agriculture to their bare necessities. The slave-



KHARTOOM.—From a view by Weidenbach.

selecting a site and building upon it, and the consequence is, that the houses are of all shapes and sizes, and the streets are mere labyrinths in which a stranger threads his way with the utmost difficulty. But though the houses are thus huddled together in the most disorderly manner, there are many open spaces so large that they are not only used as gardens, but cultivated as corn-fields. So far as thus occupied these spaces may be considered as contributing at once to the beauty and the salubrity of the place. Unfortunately there are other open spaces of a very different description. These are low hollow flats, which, becoming inundated during the rainy season, retain the water which flowed into them, and form large tanks and standing pools, which fill the air with pestilential miasma, and are tenanted by myriads of frogs, whose loud and incessant croaking throughout the night makes peaceful slumber almost impossible. The long and narrow street already mentioned, poor though it be, is by far the best which Khartoom possesses. It contains the governor's residence, the government offices, and a number of tolerably spacious mansions, belonging to Turks, Copts, or wealthy Arabs. With these exceptions all the houses, both here and throughout the town, are of the most paltry description, often consisting only of four walls of sun-dried clay, roofed over, cemented with slime, or plastered with a coating of mud, chaff, and cow-dung, as a protection against the effects of the rains. In the market-place the only mosque, built of brick and surmounted by a minaret, the bazaar, the coffee-houses, brandy-shops, and other places of entertainment, are situated. In addition to those already mentioned the only public buildings are a Coptish and a R. Catholic chapel, a R. Catholic school, a lazaretto or infirmary, a jail, and barracks. The market-place is well provided with the requisite accommodation, and at certain hours presents a very busy scene. It has two principal market-halls, both divided by pathways, which lead across them, and are lined on both sides with shops, where, on open and slightly elevated platforms, the goods are exposed. Many of the shops have signs containing the owner's name, and not unfrequently some pithy proverb from the Koran, in large ornamental characters; others are adorned with painted figures of lions, horses, or other animals. Between the market-halls is the bread-market, where the baker, if an Egyptian, exhibits his loaves of the finest wheat, or, if a native of Soudan, supplies his customers, generally of the poorer class, with rolls and cakes of maize. Immediately adjoining is the milk, fruit, and vegetable market, with the very singular appendage of a gallows in its centre,

trade is the support of Khartoom, and without this traffic upon the White Nile, the place would almost cease to exist, the export ivory trade not exceeding an annual value of £40,000. The population, estimated at about 25,000, is of a very mixed character, and includes Europeans (chiefly British and French), Greeks, Turks, Egyptians, Nubians, Soudanese, Abyssinians, Gallas, and four or five different negro races.

KHERSONESE, or **CHERSONESE**, a cape, Russia, forming the S.W. extremity of the Crimea. It terminates a peninsula on which the ancient town of Chersonesus is believed to have stood, and after reaching the water's edge is continued by a reef. On the highest point of the cape, a lighthouse 170 ft. high has been erected, presenting a conspicuous mark by day, and furnishing by night a light which, in clear weather, is visible at the distance of 17 m.

KHODAGANJ, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and about 16 m. S. Furruckabad, on the N. bank of the E. Kallee Nuddee, which is here crossed by a suspension-bridge. It possesses a large serai for travellers, and a well-supplied bazar.

KHOORUM, a river, Asia, which, rising on the S.E. slope of the Sufeid Koh range of mountains, in lat. 33° 28' N.; lon. 69° 27' E., flows E. for 65 m. through Afghanistan, enters the Panjab through a gorge in the Suliman Mountains, shortly afterwards changes its direction to S.E., and after flowing for 100 m. through the valley of Bunnoo, joins the Indus on its r. bank, at the town of Kafer-Kote, in lat. 32° 30' N.; lon. 71° 20' E.

KHORO, or **KHOLU**, a river, Russian empire, Manchooria, rises in a mountain range, flows W.N.W. for 250 m., and joins the Usuri on its r. bank, entering it by five mouths. It flows in a very rapid current, carrying along with its immense volume of water large masses of stone and trunks of trees.

KHOTIN, or **CHOCZM** [add.], a tn. Russia, gov. Besarabia, cap. circle of same name, on the frontiers of Podolia, 20 m. S.S.W. Kamenetz. It is a place of some strength, contains four churches, a circle and a Lancasterian school, and has a variety of manufactures, and a pop. of about 12,200.

KHYRPOOR, a tn. India, Bhawalpoor, about a mile from 1. bank Sutlej or Ghara; lat. 29° 36' N.; lon. 72° 12' E. The sandhills of the Thurr, or great sandy desert, are encroaching so fast on the town, that, though they were only a few years ago 2 m. distant, they have already reached the extremities of the streets, and are threatening the whole place with destruction. The houses, though built only of unburnt brick, are sufficiently durable, as rain seldom falls. The only buildings of

any note are the mosques, which are conspicuous by their round domes, while the principal one is embellished with varnished tiles of various colours. The bazaar contains 400 shops, and a considerable trade is done in supplying the *cafilas* or caravans of the desert.

KIAHTZ, a tn. China, prov. and 185 m. E.S.E. Canton, near the mouth of a stream which falls into the China Sea. It stands about 2 m. from Cupchi Point, a rugged promontory, crowned by a dilapidated fort; is surrounded by walls, and contains a conspicuous pagoda. The entrance to the river, which has a bar with 9 ft. at low water, is defended by a fort and a martello tower.

KIAKKA, a dist. S.W. Africa, Benguela, between lat. 12° and 13° S.; lon. 15° and 16° E.; and bounded N. by Bailundo, W. by the extensive forest of Dambo-olo-Mone separating it from Kissandshi, S. by Kibala and Kakonda, and E. by the Lingi-Lingi range, which separates it from Hambu. The people are in general well-made, but arrogant, blood-thirsty, and very warlike. In union with their neighbours they are able to muster several thousand armed men. Accordingly they make frequent forays into the southern district, and after wasting all with fire and sword, return home laden with plundered cattle and slaves. Their religion is nothing but a superstitious fetichism, though they have an idea of a supreme being whom they call Suku; their worst abomination is cannibalism, which they practise not only on the flesh of prisoners taken in war, mixed with that of cattle and dogs, but on the children of their neighbours, whom they steal for the purpose, and on the aged among themselves whenever they become sick. The men, too much given to plunder to settle down to agricultural employments, leave them, as in many other parts of Africa, to the women, who, displaying equal skill and industry, raise large crops of maize, manioc, potatoes, beans, and tobacco. The domestic animals are cattle in limited number, and in greater number sheep, goats, swine, and poultry; wild animals are very numerous in the mountains and forests. Iron, the only mineral known to exist, is worked to a considerable extent. The pop. is estimated at 75,000, who live under a prince or *sova* whose power is absolute.

KIANG-HUNG, the capital of a Shan state, r. bank Cambodia, 155 m. E. Ava. Though nominally tributary to Ava, its proximity to China brings it more immediately under the influence of the Chinese, who keep a body of officials within it and levy a regular revenue. The town, situated W. of the Mekong, on the side of a low range of hills, has neither walls nor fort, but can boast of several public buildings, of which the most prominent is the palace, substantially built, roofed with highly glazed tiles, and adorned with carving and gilding in the Chinese style. Kiang-Hung, lying on the route of caravans, is much visited by Chinese traders. Curiously enough one of the imports into China is tea. Pop. about 2000.

KIANG-TUNG [add.], a tn. Burmah, cap. Shan state of same name, about midway between the Salwen on the W. and the Mekong on the E., 122 m. E.S.E. Ava. It stands on low undulating hills, is surrounded by an extensive and irregular wall of brick and mud, about 15 ft. high, fenced on the outside either by swamps or by an artificial ditch, and contains about 600 or 700 houses, widely scattered and of a mean description. The palace, situated in the centre of the town, has a shabby exterior, but is internally handsome and richly adorned, having a throne and other royal insignia on the Ava model. The *tsaubwa* or prince levies no taxes on his own account, but derives his revenue from his own domains, from trade, and from presents given by his feudatories and by the people generally. He also receives part of the fines exacted from criminals. The whole force of the state, including the hill tribes, is said to amount to 30,000; the contingent for Ava is 5000.—(Yule, *Geography of Burmah*.)

KIANG-YIN, a tn. China, prov. Kiangsu, r. bank Yangtze-Kiang, 80 m. N.W. Shanghai. The river here narrowing considerably, and the shore rising into bluffs behind the town, present scenery of a somewhat picturesque character. Two batteries command the pass, but so unskillfully that their flank might easily be turned. One of the hills is crowned with a temple; the most conspicuous object within the town is its tall pagoda. The great number of junks crowding the

creek leading to Kinyan shows that it must have an extensive trade.

KIBABA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, in the N.E. of the Kakingi territory, between the Kokema and the Coanza; lat. 12° 40' S.; lon. 18° 15' E. It is surrounded by incendera-trees of great size and age, is well fortified, and counts about 4000 inhabitants, who belong to the Ganguella stock, and carry on a considerable trade in honey and wax.

KIBALA, a territory, S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, between lat. 10° 20' and 12° S.; and lon. 15° and 16° E.; bounded N. by Hako, E. and S.E. Bailundo, S. Kissandshi, S.W. Selles, and W. Ambuin; area, about 3000 sq. m. Though claiming independence, and governed by two chiefs, it is tributary to Bailundo. Much of the territory is hilly and covered with large forests, but the cultivable portions are well watered, particularly by the Kupo, which traverses it centrally in a N.W. direction, and the Longa, which flows from E. to W. near its N. frontier. The woods abound with bees, from which a great deal of wax is obtained, and disposed of to the factories on the coast. The only mineral known is iron, which is found of excellent quality almost everywhere throughout the territory. Pop. about 35,000.

KIBANDA, a dist. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Bailundo, on the W. slope of the Lingi-Lingi range, about lat. 12° 15' S.; lon. 15° 45' E. It is the largest district in Bailundo, and contains about 500 villages or hamlets. Its chief exercises absolute power, and though nominally subject to the chief of Bailundo, recognizes his authority only so far as he deems it his interest to do so. Thus without consulting any superior, he unites with other minor chiefs, and, with a host of plunderers, often to the number of several thousands, makes devastating inroads into distant districts. Under such leadership the very name of 'the Munano,' by which the inhabitants of Bailundo are designated, excites feelings of dread and hatred over a large extent of S. Africa. In the western part of the district, surrounded by lofty wooded precipices, are the hot sulphur springs of Kitagota.

KIDZI, a lake, Russian empire, Manchooria, formed by the expansion of a branch of the Amoor. It measures 25 m. in length and 12 m. in breadth, and has an area of 93 sq. m. It consists of two portions, connected by a strait about half a mile wide, and contains two islets, one of which is held sacred by the Gilyuks, who assemble on it from time to time to practise their Shaman rites. Kidzi Lake is only 15 m. from Castris Bay, but the ground between is somewhat elevated.

KIKOBOE, or ДЮКОЕ, a territory, S. Africa, between lat. 10° and 13° S., and lon. 22° 25' and 24° 25' E.; bounded N. by the Ssindjsche, or according to Livingstone, Chinge or Basinge, and the Manasa Molutwa territory, E. Lobal, S. the Buunda and Lutschasi Land, and W. the Olowihenda forests. The surface is hilly and even mountainous, attaining its greatest height in the W., and thence descending toward the E. where at last it becomes almost flat. A large part of it is still in a state of nature, covered with dense forests, but it is so abundantly watered by the Kassubi and its numerous affluents that the parts under culture yield most productive returns. The climate is more temperate in the summer months than might be supposed, and during the night in dry winter weather a thermometer placed in the open air sometimes sinks to the freezing-point. There are no towns, properly so called, the inhabitants generally living in detached dwellings or small clusters of huts in the vicinity of their chief, but their number is so great that Kikoboe is said to be as densely peopled as any region in inner Africa. Wax, said to be the best in S. Africa, is the staple article of trade. The only other article deserving notice is iron, which seems to be the only mineral of value, and is said to be of excellent quality.

KIKOMBO, a river, Portuguese factory, and native tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country.—The RIVER, called also Ambuido, rises in the Mountains of Bailundo, flows W. through Kissandshi and Selles, and falls into the Atlantic a little S. of Novo-Redondo.—The FACTORY, situated on the S. bank of the river near its mouth, where a tolerably good harbour is formed, has lost any importance it ever possessed, and consists only of a few straw huts, whose inhabitants, interdicted from the slave-trade, are obliged to content themselves with dealing only in wax, gum copal, and orchil.

Owing to its low site, the factory is periodically laid under water and is very unhealthy. — The NATIVE TOWN, situated on the N. bank of the river, about 6 m. above the factory, stands surrounded by lofty granite precipices. Its inhabitants employ themselves in agriculture, grazing, and fishing. In following the last they are said to display remarkable skill in swimming, often going far out to sea with nothing to support them but a piece of bamboo cane. They are not on good terms with the Portuguese, but it is generally believed that the latter are most in fault. Pop. 1700.

KILAKARAI, or **KEELACURRAY**, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, on the Gulf of Manaar, 10 m. S. by W. Rammad. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circuit; and having a number of houses and granaries finely built along the shore, presents a beautiful appearance when approached from the sea. The appearance, however, is much better than the reality. The numerous streets are narrow and ill-formed, and the great majority of the houses are mere huts with thatched roofs. The principal buildings are 11 mosques, mostly erected over the tombs of wealthy Mussulmans who have died here. Some of them are elegant structures; and one of them is rendered particularly conspicuous by its cupola, which is gilded or covered with gold. Near the E. skirts of the town, and contiguous to the ruins of a Dutch factory, is a small R. Catholic church. The manufactures consist of long cloths, fine and coarse, and a sweet beverage called *puthaneer*, extracted from the palmyra-tree, of which there are thick groves in the vicinity. The inhabitants are industrious, active, and enterprising, and readily engage in any branch of trade which promises to yield a profit. Upwards of 100 boats belong to the port.

KILANDI, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Bailundo; lat. $12^{\circ} 25' S.$; lon. $16^{\circ} 25' E.$ It stands on a height on the E. side of the Djamba range, and contains 2000 inhabitants, who have the reputation of being bold and fearless warriors.

KILIA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, on an arm of the Danube of same name, 21 m. N.E. Ismail. It is a place of strength, and has a valuable fishery (at which a great deal of caviar is prepared), and a trade in cattle, hides, wax, and honey. It is one of the places ceded by Russia in 1856. Pop. 6400.

KIMBANDI, or **DJIMBINDI**, a territory, S.W. Africa, bounded W. by the Coanza, which separates it from Bihé; N. by the land of the Massongo; E. by the extensive uninhabited forests of Olowikenda; and S. by the territories belonging to the tribes of Bango Akanuka. The surface is generally hilly, rising toward the E., where it becomes densely covered with wood. The principal river is the Kuiba, which, after receiving a number of affluents from the S. and E., flows W. and joins the Coanza on its r. bank. The land where fertile is composed of a mixture of clay and sand of a dark red colour. Its capital, Knjo, is seated on a commanding height above the r. bank of the Coanza, and has a much-frequented ferry. Other places of importance are Kariongo, where the caravans going eastward lay in their stock of provisions; Na-Senda in the centre of a fertile plain near the fork formed by the junction of the Kuiba and Coanza; and Angoluka or Angura, on the Coanza, with a ferry, where the caravans from the N. of Bihé usually cross. The inhabitants are industrious, and produce large quantities of manioc and a species of sorghum called *massango*. They are rich in cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. They are still, however, in a very savage state, and addicted to Fetichism, with many of its most absurd and barbarous practices. The staple article of trade is wax; next to it are ivory and slaves. — (*Ladislav Magyar.*)

KIMBOLENGE, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Bailundo, on the W. edge of the Bulum-Bulu Steppe and the caravan route to Bihé. It is shaded by lofty incense-trees, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, who carry on an active trade, greatly facilitated by the caravans.

KIMBUNDA, a country, S.W. Africa, inhabited by a people of same name, who, on account both of their numbers and the extent of their territory, as well as their distinguishing qualities physical and moral, form one of the most remarkable and most powerful races in this quarter of the African continent. Their territory embraces nearly five degrees of latitude and five degrees of longitude; thus forming a vast area nearly

of a square form, which extends from lat. 9° to $14^{\circ} S.$, and from lon. $12^{\circ} 35'$ to $18^{\circ} E.$; washed by the Atlantic on the W., and bounded on the N. and E. by the Coanza, which in the former direction separates it from the Portuguese possessions, and in the latter from the Mazongho and Kimandi races; the S. boundary, as little or nothing is known of the country beyond it, cannot well be defined. According to the limits above assigned to Kimbunda, it is obviously nothing more than the northern and better-known portion of the immense region which figures on the map under the name of Benguela. The only unity which it possesses consists in its physical features and its population; the former being very much alike throughout its whole length, and the latter all deriving their origin from a common Kimbunda stock. But there is no political unity. Instead of forming one great state, it is broken up into a number of territories, all independent of each other—and not only so, but not unfrequently a single territory is again subdivided, and forms several petty independencies, each under a chief who acknowledges no authority but his own absolute will. For an account of the government and customs prevalent in the Kimbunda country, reference is made to the articles in which its various states or territories are described. As a guide to the references, it may be necessary to mention that the names of these territories, taken from N. to S. in the order in which they lie along the coast of the Atlantic, in the centre of the country, and along its eastern frontier, are as follows:—On the coast, Kisama, Mupinda, Sumbe, and Mundombe; in the centre, Libollo, Hako, Bailundo, Ambuim, Kibala, Andullo, Selles, Kissandshi, Ganda, Kiakka, Hambo, Sambos, and Caconda; on the E. frontier, Mazongho, Bihé, Kakingi, and Galangue.

KIMPOLUNG, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Walachia, cap. circle Mustshelo, in a mountain district, 80 m. N.W. Bucharest, on an affluent of the Arjsh. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction; and, standing on the road which leads across the mountains to Kronstadt, is an entrepôt for the traffic between Sichenburgen and Walachia. Pop. 8695.

KINDUMBA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Galangue; lat. $14^{\circ} S.$; lon. $18^{\circ} E.$ It lies on the Kubango, in which it has a harbour much used by the inhabitants of E. Ganguella; and contains 1500 inhabitants, whose chief employment is fishing.

KINESMA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 52 m. S.E. Kineshma, cap. circle and at the confluence of a river of same name with the Volga. It has 11 churches, a circle and a parish school, a benevolent institution, and an extensive trade. Within the circle much linen and cotton cloth and large numbers of bark-shoes are made. Pop. 2454.

KING AQUA AND KING BELL, the names of two towns, W. Africa, on the S. side of the estuary of the Cameroons, near its mouth in the Bight of Biafra, opposite to the island of Fernando Po. The towns, separated only by a small stream, are of great extent inland, and consist of houses neatly built of bamboo, and arranged in wide regular streets. Much of the adjoining space being occupied by plantain and cocoa-nut trees, it is difficult to form an estimate of the number of the inhabitants. There can be no doubt, however, that they form a large and important community, who by their long intercourse with Europeans have made great progress in civilization. The trade, chiefly in palm-oil, is very extensive.

KING-CHU-FU, a tn. China, about 20 m. above the mouth of a river of same name, which falls into the head of the Gulf of Liau-tung. Nothing more is known of it than that it is a place of considerable trade.

KINGKKA, KENKA, OR HINKAI, a lake, Manchooria, on the boundary between the Russian and the Chinese empires, between lat. $43^{\circ} 36'$ and $45^{\circ} N.$; lon. 133° and $133^{\circ} 40' E.$ It is about 60 m. long by 40 wide, is fed by the Cefu and several streams from the S. and S.W., and discharges its waters by the Sungohan, an affluent of the Usuri. Its N. and N.E. shores are level, and swampy tracts extend at the mouths of its feeders. It abounds in fish, as do the neighbouring mountains in game. About ten villages lie scattered along its shores.

KINGO, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Kibala, on a lofty rugged hill, not far from the N. or r. bank of the Kupo. Pop. 1200.

KINGSTON [add.], a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. cos. Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington, at the head of the St. Lawrence, where it issues from Lake Ontario, on the Rideau canal and the Grand Trunk railway, 125 m. E.N.E. Toronto. It is regularly laid out in streets which cross at right angles, and are lined with houses, the most of which are substantially built of a blue limestone quarried in the vicinity. The public buildings and institutions are numerous, and include among others a large and elegant city-hall, a court-house and jail, 13 churches, a Presbyterian and a R. Catholic college each endowed by government, a mechanic's institute, an hospital, an orphan asylum, and a provincial penitentiary. The manufactures consist chiefly of steam engines, locomotives, boilers, agricultural implements, iron work, soap and candles, and leather. There are also several breweries and distilleries, and various establishments connected with ship-building, which, though said to have somewhat declined in consequence of the diminution of the lake trade by railway competition, may still be considered as the staple industry of Kingston. The harbour, which is guarded at its entrance by Wolfe Island and Garden Island, is a beautiful expanse about 3 m. in width, provided with commodious wharves, and deep enough to float the largest vessels. Part of it, situated on the E. between Point Frederick and Point Henry, is occupied as a naval dockyard. Both of these points, but more especially the latter, is covered with fortifications which command and defend the town and harbour. For additional defence a number of martello towers have been erected, and as a military post Kingston now ranks next to Quebec. Pop. 13,000.

KINGSTON, a tn. U. States, New York, cap. co. Ulster, r. bank Hudson, at the terminus of the Hudson and Delaware canal, 90 m. N. New York. It contains 18 churches and a number of schools and academies, a savings-bank, cement-works, and limekilns, and has a large trade in coal, stone, and ice. The first constitution of the state of New York was framed at Kingston. Pop. 16,640.

KING-TE-CHING, a tn. China, prov. Kiangsee, on one of the feeders of Lake Poyang, 63 m. E.S.E. Nan-tchang-fow. It is an open town, very irregularly built, but of vast dimensions. The inhabitants are almost all employed directly or indirectly in the manufacture of china, which has here its central and most important locality. All day long clouds of smoke and columns of flame ascend from its chimneys, and at night the whole place, seen from a distance, assumes the appearance of a vast conflagration. Thousands of furnaces and more than 500 factories are constantly at work upon china vases, each of which it is said, owing to the minute division of labour, passes, before it is completed, through the hands of fifty different workmen. Pop. upwards of 500,000.

KINSBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 4 m. S. Eger; with a church, a chapel, an old castle, a brewery, and two mills, and 1000 inhabitants.

KINSHAN, OR **GOLDEN ISLAND**, China, prov. Kiangsu, on the Yang-tze-kiang, about 50 m. below Nankin. It once was, as its name implies, an island, but is so no longer. The channel separating it from the river bank, and marked on charts as having a depth of 4 fathoms, has been silted up, and is now covered with kitchen gardens. Thus converted from an island into a peninsula, it has lost some of its picturesque beauty; but this is the least of its losses. It has been in the hands of the rebels, and subjected to their devastation. Speaking of its former state, its pagodas and the ornamental roofs of its temples and other buildings, Sir John Davis says it 'looked like a fairy creation rising out of the waters,' and was 'celebrated all over China.' 'Now,' says Mr. Oliphant, 'with the exception of the dilapidated pagoda, there is not one stone left upon another.' Recent as the work of destruction has been, 'the rock-cut steps are worn and crumbling, and the ruins generally look as if centuries had passed' over them.

KINYANDA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Selles, on the Balomba, which flows W., and falls into the sea at Egypton, lat. 12° 20' S. It is the residence of a native chief, who claims to be independent. Pop. 1200, who cultivate the ground and collect gum-copal.

KIOTO, OR **MIAKO**, a tn. Japan, in the S.W. of the island of Niphon, on the Jedogawa or Sedogawa, which has

its source in Lake Oity, and is here navigable by large boats, 30 m. N.N.E. Ohosaka. It has been styled the Rome of Japan, because it is the residence of the spiritual emperor, and the permanent seat of the Dairi—an enormous ecclesiastical court by whom he is virtually controlled. It contains the most magnificent temples of which Japan can boast, and the tomb of Taiko Sama, the most famous of its temporal emperors. It is also said to be its most important manufacturing town. The peculiar sacredness attached to this place is shown by the third article of the Japanese treaty, which stipulates that British subjects may go for 25 m. from any of the opened ports in any direction, except that of Kioto, which they must not approach nearer than 25 m. Pop. estimated at 500,000.

KIOZINDIA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 32 m. E.N.E. Arad, in a mountainous district. It is a straggling place, with a trade in deals and brandy. Pop. 2111.

KIPANDA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Selles, on a height above the Kikombo, 85 m. N.E. Benguela. It is defended by a strong wall constructed of stones without cement. The inhabitants, less given to plunder than those of the adjoining districts, cultivate the ground, rear cattle, collect gum-copal, make *dongo* laces, and carry on some trade. Pop. 3000.

KIRCHDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zips, about 8 m. E.S.E. Leutschau. It is one of the sixteen Zips royal towns, and has a high-school, a convent of the sisters of charity, an hospital, and a trade in flax. Pop. 3425.

KIRCHHEIM, a tn. Austrian empire, on the frontiers of Carniola, 22 m. N.E. Görz; with several public offices and some trade.

KIRINDE, a river, Ceylon, which rises in the Central Province, near the S. outlet of the magnificent pass of Ella, flows first nearly due S., then circuitously S.S.E., and falls into the sea on the S.E. shore of the island, about 3 m. S.W. from the town of its own name. Its whole course is 62 m. Area of basin, 334 sq. m. Of these only 34 sq. m. belong to the mountain zone, all the rest lie within the lowlands.

KIRIRA, an isl. Central Africa, near the middle of the W. shore of Lake Tanganyika, 50 m. S.S.W. Ujiji. It is a long narrow irregular mass of primary formation, projecting like a headland or promontory from the mainland, from which it is scarcely 2 m. distant. Its length from E. to W. is 5 m., its breadth from 2 to 3 m. It rises from the shore partly in dwarf terraces and partly in abrupt and thickly wooded steeps to a point in the centre, where it attains its greatest height, and commands an extensive view of the lake. It is inhabited, and has at least two villages surrounded by cultivated fields, in which grain, pulse, and manioc are grown. The usual male dress is a diminutive apron of monkey's skin. A stranger approaching Kirira is challenged by a watch boat; if the answer is satisfactory, permission is given him to enter the long deep bay in which lies the *kkambi* or station. About 5 m. due S. of Kirira is the islet Kabizia. It is well wooded, and, though only half a mile in circuit, is inhabited, and grows holerus, manioc, sweet potatoes, and beans. Another islet, Kasenge, about 7 m. S.W. of Kirira, and 3 m. due W. of Kabizia, lies at the mouth of a deep bay, lat. 9° 44' S. It is a narrow block of high ground, about 2 m. long, destitute of trees, but clothed with grass, well peopled, and deemed of such importance as to have its own sultan. The Arab merchants have establishments upon it, where they collect the surplus supply of slaves from Uguhha, Uruwua, and Marungu.

KIRKILISSA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, eyalet and 32 m. E. Edirneh or Adrianople, cap. liva or dist. of same name. It contains six mosques, several Greek churches, and a bazaar with numerous shops. Its trade is chiefly in confectionery, for which it is famous; and in butter and cheese, which are brought hither by the Bulgarians, and disposed of to Jews, who carry them to Constantinople. Pop. 16,000.

KIRK-KELESIA, OR **KIRK-KILISEN**, a tn. European Turkey, 33 m. E. Adrianople, in a district producing much corn and wine. The Russian wars and the disasters connected with them have destroyed its prosperity, and reduced its inhabitants from 16,000 to half that number.

KIRSCHLAG, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, cap. circle of same name, on the Zöbernbach, near the frontiers of Hungary, 48 m. S. Vienna. It contains a palace

belonging to Prince Palfy, a handsome Gothic church, an old castle, a town hospital, and a trade in flax, which is extensively grown in the district. Pop. 900.

KISHENGURH, a petty state and tn. India, Rajpootana, between lat. 25° 50' and 26° 50' N.; lon. 74° 50' and 75° 15' E., and bounded N.W. and N. by Joodpoor, E. Jeypoor and Ajmere, and S. and S.W. Ajmere; area, 724 sq. m. Near the centre a rocky ridge extends across the state from S.W. to N.E. In most other quarters the surface is tolerably level. The general appearance, however, is by no means attractive. The soil in many parts is nearly barren, cultivation is confined within very narrow limits, and those tracts which continue in a state of nature are either bare or covered with stunted shrubs and jungle. Pop. about 70,000.—The town, cap. of the above state, 20 m. N.E. Nusserabad, stands on the S.W. side of a range of gneiss and granite hills, and is surrounded by a high and thick rampart of masonry, and defended by a fort containing the residence of the rajah—a structure of large dimensions but rude architecture. The town, once considerable, is now in many places ruinous.

KISHNUGUR, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Nuddea, 64 m. N. Calcutta, on the Jellinghee, which is here navigable, and joins the Hooghly about 10 m. below. It is the seat of one of the government colleges, and is noted for its fine muslins, which though extremely dear and printed only in a single colour, still keep the market in spite of British competition.

KISI-CHANG, the largest of a group in the Gulf of Siam, to which the name of Dutch Islands has been given. It possesses a harbour, which, as it affords complete shelter and great facilities for watering, has been recommended as a naval station. The inhabitants cultivate chiefly maize, and to a less extent yams and sweet potatoes. The whole islands of the group are famous for the edible birds'-nests, the taste for which, once confined to the Chinese, has now extended to European gourmards. They are built by the swallow (*Hirundo esculenta*) in the caves of the limestone rocks, of which the islands seem to be principally composed.

KISSAMA, a dist. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, bounded N. by the Portuguese settlements, W. the Atlantic, S. the Longa separating it from Mupinda, and E. Libollo; area about 3000 sq. m. It is divided into two parts, an Upper and a Lower, each with its own independent chief.—*Lower Kissama* lies along the coast of the Atlantic, and consists partly of a sandy flat and partly of a rugged hilly land. The climate is hot and dry, springs are few and stunted, and the periodical rains so often fail, that the inhabitants are driven by the severe drought to exchange their usual abodes for the banks of the Coanza and Longa. In this quarter the fields are well cultivated, and produce manioc, maize, beans, &c. The chief town is Demba, besides which there are about 300 villages or hamlets.—*Upper Kissama* is traversed from N. to S. by mountains, which give it a much more temperate climate than Lower Kissama. The soil, which consists of a red clay, being well watered by the periodical rains, is fruitful, while throughout the year a great flush of vegetation is maintained in the valleys by numerous copious springs, and lofty forests climb the sides and cover the tops of the mountains. Of the villages or hamlets, amounting to about 400, the largest is Kittel-Kamaschingi. The Portuguese, tempted by the proximity of Kissama, and annoyed and irritated at the almost daily forays of its wild inhabitants, attempted to subjugate it, but managed the matter so bunglingly that only a few of the troops returned to tell how nearly all the others, deprived of water, because the enemy took the precaution to tap their cisterns of hollowed baobab-trees, had perished of thirst. Pop. about 25,000.

KISSANDSHI, a country, S.W. Africa, Benguela, which is inhabited by an independent tribe of same name, and extends from N. to S. along a series of mountain ridges, about 80 m. E. from the Atlantic, between lat. 12° and 13° S., and lon. 14° 30' and 15° 30' E. Ganda bounding it on the S., and Muscles on the N.W., as the inhabitants belong to the same stock, though they have their own chiefs, are usually included. The whole three have an estimated pop. of 125,000. The Kissandshi are of predatory habits, and often make inroads into the neighbouring districts, causing great devastation. They have not permitted even the Portuguese settlements to escape, but have more than once wasted them with

fire and sword, and then retired to their mountain fastnesses, whither it is impossible to follow them. The Portuguese, to put an end to this fearful scourge, have tried both force and conciliation, but in vain without effect. The climate on the mountains of Kissandshi is healthy, and many of the valleys have a fertile soil, on which good crops of corn, beans, and a variety of fruits and vegetables are grown. The domestic animals are cattle, sheep, and swine; the wild animals—lions, leopards, ounces, jackals, elephants, buffaloes, quaggas, zebras, &c. The valleys and mountains, containing a distinct vegetation, would afford a rich field to the botanist.

KISSENDI, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, cap. territory of same name, near the Kuyunga, an affluent of the Coanza; lat. 10° 20' S.; lon. 17° 30' E. It lies on a plain, and contains 2500 inhabitants, engaged chiefly in agriculture and trade.

KISTNAPURAM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Travancore, about 3 m. E. of one of the lagoons which stretch along the coast of Malabar, and 56 m. S. by E. Cochin. It is a place of some note, containing a large pop., chiefly Nairs, and possesses an extensive fort, nearly in the form of a regular square, surrounded for greater security with a strong bamboo hedge, and containing within it a modern cotarum or palace, a powder-magazine, and granaries. The greater part of the inhabitants reside on the E. of the fort. In the same locality is a pagoda, the annual festival of which lasts thirty days. This is one of the five Zillah coast stations.

KITANGULÉ, a river, Central Africa, supposed to rise among the M'fumbiro Mountains, about lat. 2° S., and flowing in a N.E. direction to fall into the Victoria Nyanza, about lat. 1° N.; lon. 31° 50' E. It is the principal feeder of the lake from the W. Where it was crossed by Speke and Grant, about 40 m. from its entrance into the lake, it was about 80 yards broad, and was sunk down a considerable depth below the surface of the land like a huge canal, and so deep that it could not be poled by the canoe-men; its velocity was from three to four knots an hour.

KITTANING, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Armstrong, l. bank Alleghany, on a flat where an Indian village of same name once stood, 35 m. N.E. Pittsburg. The chief buildings are six churches, a university, a town-hall, and an academy; and the industrial establishments are blast furnaces and other large iron works, coal-oil factories, and a flour-mill. Coal, iron ore, limestone, good building stone, and fire-clay are extensively worked in the vicinity. Pop. (1860), 1696.

KITTEL-KAMASCHINGI, a vil. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, 80 m. S.S.E. Loanda. It stands on a rugged height, contains the residence of the chief of Upper Kissama, and has a pop. of 1500, some of whom dwell in caverns among the rocks.

KIUNG-CHOW, or **KIUNG-CHAU-FU** [add.], a city of the first order, and a seaport, China, the capital of Hainan Island, off S. coast prov. Quang-tong, situated on a narrow spit of land between a river and a bay. On the N. bank is a 12-storied pagoda; the streets are flagged with large stone slabs, and some are 1½ mile long. The inhabitants are civil, and the authorities kind to shipwrecked people, in consequence of the many wrecks that occur on the rocky coast, which is infested by wreckers and pirates. This place was inserted in the treaty of Tien-tsin as one of the ports to be opened to foreign trade, because it stands at the southern extremity of the empire; but scarcely anything was known of its capabilities at that time. On examination, and consultation with the merchants at Canton and Hongkong, the British authorities deemed it not advisable to send a consul there, or claim the privilege of forming a settlement. These powers remain in abeyance, and the port may yet be opened, when, in all probability, the resources of this tropical region would be greatly developed. There is a considerable native trade with Macao and Canton in the products of the island, the principal of which are cocoa-nuts, betel-nut, preserved fruits, sugar, cotton, salt, varnish, bees'-wax, tanned hides, rice for export, gold, silver, pearls, sapan-wood, and other articles used by the Chinese in manufactures.—(Williams' *Chinese Commercial Guide*.)

KIYENGO, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, Katingi territory; lat. 13° 30' S.; lon. 18° 25' E. It occupies

the centre of an extensive plain close to a number of marshy pools, is well shaded by incendera-trees, and well fortified. Pop. about 2000.

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KOLACZYCE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 6 m. N.N.W. Jaslo; with extensive bleachfields and manufactures of earthenware. In the vicinity in a beautiful valley are the ruins of an old castle, with a fine park and a mineral spring. Pop. 1900.

KOLAPOOR, or **COLAPOOR**, a native state, India, between lat. 15° 58' and 17° 17' N.; lon. 73° 47' and 74° 46' E.; and bounded N. and N.E. by Sattara, E. and S. Belgaum, and W. Sawnt Warree and Rutnagherry; length, S.E. to N.W., 95 m.; breadth, 65 m.; area, 3445 m. It slopes from the culminating ridge of the W. Ghauts, forming its W. boundary, towards the eastern plains, which have still on its E. frontier an elevation of 1500 to 1800 ft. In the W. some summits of the Ghauts within its limits rise from 3000 to 4000 ft. The drainage is by the Kistna directly, and through its tributary Wurna and numerous mountain torrents. The soil, composed for the most part of disintegrated trap rocks and laterite, is very fertile. The rulers of Kolapoor trace their descent from Sivajee, the celebrated founder of the Mahratta empire. Pop. 500,000.—The TOWN, cap. of above state, 185 m. S.E. Bombay, stands in a secluded tract, which has not been much visited by Europeans, is surrounded by a rampart, and provided with other defensive works, and was till lately an excessively crowded and unhealthy place. A series of sanitary measures undertaken by the British government have greatly improved it.

KOLBASZOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 40 m. N.E. Tarnow. It consists of two distinct places, an Upper and a Lower, and in the vicinity are the ruins of a castle destroyed by the confederate Poles in 1769. It contains 3700 inhabitants, whose chief employment is in making cabinet and other articles of wooden ware.

KOLEAH, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 18 m. W.S.W. Algiers, pleasantly situated on a S. slope. It is composed of a native and a European town, the latter formed of two spacious streets, and contains a handsome mosque, a caravanserai, and a military hospital. For defence it has two towers seated on the hill above it. Its industrial establishments are a brewery, oil and flour mills, and limestone quarries. Part of the environs are laid out in gardens and a fine orangery with walks, forming a delightful promenade. The old town was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1825, and it is only since the French made a permanent settlement at it in 1839 that it has again begun to assume importance. Numerous Roman remains are found in the vicinity. Pop. 2712.

KOLLO, or **COLLO**, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 42 m. N. Constantine, on a bay of the Mediterranean, at the foot of Cape Bugiaron. It occupies the site of the ancient *Collops Magnus*, in a picturesque, well-wooded, and fertile district, and at an early period became an important shipping

place to several of the maritime states of Europe. The Venetians and Genoese had factories here as early as the 12th century, and were followed by the Flemings and the French. The chief articles of export were then as now wool, leather, wax, honey, oil, and fruit. Pop. 2000.

KOLOGRIV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 140 m. N.E. Kostroma, cap. circle of same name, on the Uniha. It contains three churches, a circle and a parish school, and a benevolent endowment. The inhabitants of the circle are chiefly employed in felling timber and in aiding the traffic on the river. Pop. 1471.

KOLOMEA [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, cap. circle of same name, on the Pruth, 108 m. S.S.E. Lemberg. It is the seat of several important public offices, and has a high-school, a fund established in 1857 for making loans to industrious persons, an infirmary, a Jewish hospital, numerous potteries, and several yearly markets. It had once a strong castle, but was notwithstanding pillaged by the Turks in 1589. Pop. 14,839.—The CIRCLE, bounded N. by Czortkow, E. Bukowina, S. Hungary, and W. Stanislaw, has an area of 1335 geo. sq. m., and a pop. of 281,731, all United Greeks, except 1301 Protestants, 1546 Armenians, 24,139 R. Catholics, and 31,195 Jews.

KOLYVAN, a tn. Russian empire, W. Siberia, gov. and 115 m. S.W. Tomsk, at the confluence of the Bergka with the Obi. It once ranked as the principal town of W. Siberia, and though supplanted in this respect, is still celebrated for its polishing works, which have furnished the Hermitage of St. Petersburg with some of its finest ornaments. The articles, consisting of vases, columns, pedestals, &c., are often on a gigantic scale. When Atkinson visited the Zavod about 120 workmen were employed. 'Many,' he says, 'were engaged cutting dark purple jasper columns 14 ft. in height, others were at work on vases of dark green jasper; both the design and material were exceedingly beautiful, and in some the foliage was equal to any I have ever seen either ancient or modern.' The workmen, at that time serfs, were made to work for 2s. 9d. to 3s. 8d. a month.

KOMANOVA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N. of Macedonia, eyalet and 17 m. E.N.E. Uskub, at the foot of a mountain slope on the Velika Rieka. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and contains 3000 inhabitants, mostly Bulgarians, who have extensive well-watered and well-managed kitchen gardens.

KOMARNO, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 22 m. N.E. Sambor, on an affluent of the Dniester. It has a monument commemorative of victories over the Turks in 1524 and 1695, and contains 3689 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in weaving linen.

KOMBALA-AN-BAILUNDO, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, cap. Bailundo, nearly equidistant from the Kulatse on the E. and the Kupo on the W.; lat. 11° 35' S.; lon. 16° 28' E. It is built in the form of a semicircle, on a slope in an extensive and gently undulating plain, is inclosed by a thick wall of stones piled one upon another without cement, and consists of narrow tortuous ill-paved streets. A stream intersecting the town supplies it with water, and would doubtless greatly contribute to its security in the event of a siege. The inhabitants are chiefly the office-bearers and body-guards of the prince. His residence differs little from the other houses except in its extent, consisting of a great number of huts of smaller or larger dimensions, thatched with straw, and set down without any regard to order or beauty. In these huts the prince finds accommodation for himself and his many wives. Pop. about 5000.

KOMBALA-AN-BIHÉ, a tn. S.W. Africa; cap. territory of Bihé, in the fork formed by the Kokema and Maschishi-Kuitu, about lat. 11° 50' S.; lon. 17° E. It is surrounded by a strong palisade and a ditch, inclosing a large area, and entered by several gates. Immediately within the principal entrance is a grass plot, about 170 yards wide, and shaded with fine trees; beyond are narrow, crooked, dirty streets, lined with houses of very indifferent appearance, thatched with straw, and huddled together without any order. Farther within the town a small stream with swampy banks intersects it from E. to W. As there is no bridge over it there is no means of crossing but by wading. Beyond the stream is a spacious place of a polygonal shape planted with trees, and lined with trenches, indicating that it is the *jango* or chief

place of resort and business. Here the streets become broader, and an ascent leads to the royal palace, which occupies a commanding eminence. The approach to it is through a small square lined with wooden benches, and strangely ornamented with human heads, some of them converted into mere skulls by long exposure to the air, but others showing by their comparatively fresh state that they must have been recently stuck up. Passing through a spacious gate, the foreground of which is thus hideously ornamented, a narrow lane, lined partly with houses and partly with wooden palings, but so tortuous as to form a kind of labyrinth, a square inclosed by a high wall is reached. In one corner of it stands a handsome square building called the royal chapel, and in its centre, under a leafy guajara-tree, an arm-chair covered with a lion's skin serves for the royal throne. There is nothing particularly noticeable in the palace but its extent, of which some idea may be formed from the fact that the prince's wives and concubines, exceeding 200 in number, are accommodated within it. Pop. about 4000.

KOMBALA-AN-DUMBA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, near the centre of Galangue, of which it is the capital; lat. 14° S.; lon. 17° 20' E. It stands on an elevated plain, strongly fortified by palisades and ditches, and has about 3000 inhabitants, chiefly officials and soldiers of the prince. They live mostly by plunder, and on occasional festivals eat human flesh.

KOMBALA-AN-KAMESSE, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Mazzongo, on a small stream of same name, an affluent of the Coanza; lat. 9° 40' S.; lon. 17° 40' E. It is the seat of an independent chief, is defended by a strong palisade, possesses a school of some celebrity, in which a kind of code, remarkable for the rigour and cruelty of its laws, and known by the name of Kesila or Quixelles, is taught; and contains about 4000 inhabitants, notorious for robbery and superstition.

KOMBALA-AN-KIBABA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, cap. territory Kikangi; lat. 13° S.; lon. 18° E. It stands surrounded by beautiful incendera-trees on the r. bank of the Kutye, an affluent of the Coanza; is so well fortified by palisades and ditches that it has successfully resisted several assaults. The residence of the prince is built somewhat in the European style, and the other houses, though not handsome, look clean and comfortable. Pop. about 4000.

KOMBALA-AN-KIBANDA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Bailundo, about lat. 12° 15' S.; lon. 15° 45' E. It is the chief place in the district of Kibanda, and the residence of a powerful chief, who is all but nominally independent. Its naturally strong position, at the foot of a steep rocky eminence, has been improved by inclosing it with a stone wall, built, as usual in Bailundo, without cement. The inhabitants, about 4000, are notorious plunderers.

KOMBALA-AN-KIKALA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Angolo; lat. 10° 40' S.; lon. 17° E. It lies on the Balé, inclosed with a palisade and a ditch, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, who employ themselves partly in collecting natron from pools in the vicinity.

KOMMADAGU, or KOMMADAGU WAUHE, a water-course, W. Africa, which, commencing in the S.W. of Bornou, intersects it in a N.E. direction, and finally reaches the E. shore of Lake Chad, 40 m. N. Kukawa. In the dry season the water in it is limited to detached pools of stagnant water, but it begins to form a continuous stream towards the end of July, and thereafter runs eastward with a rapid current till February, pouring a considerable volume of water into the lake. In this state it overflows its banks, and lays an extensive tract on either side of them under water. As the dry season returns nothing can exceed the luxuriance and beauty of the vegetation. A good deal of the tract is cultivated, but the possession is disputed, particularly in those quarters where extensive swamps and thickets have formed a regular jungle, and elephants, antelopes, wild hogs, partridges, and guinea-fowl abound. The tract from which the inhabitants of Bornou have allowed themselves to be ousted by the lower animals is the most fertile in the country, and was once covered with towns and villages. One of these towns was Ghambaru, which was the favourite resort of the kings of Bornou during the most flourishing period of their empire, and of which all that now remains is a few ruins rendered almost inaccessible by the thickets of the forest.

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KOLA, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa States, prov. Kebbi, 80 m. S.W. Sokoto. It occupies a very strong position crowning a rocky eminence, and commanding the passage of the valley or *Jaddama*, which intersects the whole province. Owing to its strategic importance it is not only walled, but provided with a small garrison. The governor who commands it and its district has a large house or palace somewhat in decay.

KOLACZYCE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 6 m. N.N.W. Jaslo; with extensive bleachfields and manufactures of earthenware. In the vicinity in a beautiful valley are the ruins of an old castle, with a fine park and a mineral spring. Pop. 1900.

KOLAPOOR, or **COLAPOOR**, a native state, India, between lat. 15° 58' and 17° 17' N.; lon. 78° 47' and 74° 46' E.; and bounded N. and N.E. by Sattara, E. and S. Belgaum, and W. Sawunt Warree and Rutnagherry; length, S.E. to N.W., 95 m.; breadth, 65 m.; area, 3445 m. It slopes from the culminating ridge of the W. Ghauts, forming its W. boundary, towards the eastern plains, which have still on its E. frontier an elevation of 1500 to 1800 ft. In the W. some summits of the Ghauts within its limits rise from 3000 to 4000 ft. The drainage is by the Kistna directly, and through its tributary Wurua and numerous mountain torrents. The soil, composed for the most part of disintegrated trap rocks and laterite, is very fertile. The rulers of Kolapoor trace their descent from Sivajee, the celebrated founder of the Mahratta empire. Pop. 500,000.—The town, cap. of above state, 185 m. S.E. Bombay, stands in a secluded tract, which has not been much visited by Europeans, is surrounded by a rampart, and provided with other defensive works, and was till lately an excessively crowded and unhealthy place. A series of sanitary measures undertaken by the British government have greatly improved it.

KOLBASZOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 40 m. N.E. Tarnow. It consists of two distinct places, an Upper and a Lower, and in the vicinity are the ruins of a castle destroyed by the confederate Poles in 1769. It contains 3700 inhabitants, whose chief employment is in making cabinet and other articles of wooden ware.

KOLEAH, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 18 m. W.S.W. Algiers, pleasantly situated on a S. slope. It is composed of a native and a European town, the latter formed of two spacious streets, and contains a handsome mosque, a caravanserai, and a military hospital. For defence it has two towers seated on the hill above it. Its industrial establishments are a brewery, oil and flour mills, and limestone quarries. Part of the environs are laid out in gardens and a fine orangery with walks, forming a delightful promenade. The old town was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1825, and it is only since the French made a permanent settlement at it in 1839 that it has again begun to assume importance. Numerous Roman remains are found in the vicinity. Pop. 2712.

KOLLO, or **COLLO**, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 42 m. N. Constantine, on a bay of the Mediterranean, at the foot of Cape Bugiaron. It occupies the site of the ancient *Collops Magnus*, in a picturesque, well-wooded, and fertile district, and at an early period became an important shipping

place to several of the maritime states of Europe. The Venetians and Genoese had factories here as early as the 12th century, and were followed by the Flemings and the French. The chief articles of export were then as now wool, leather, wax, honey, oil, and fruit. Pop. 2000.

KOLOGRIV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 140 m. N.E. Kostroma, cap. circle of same name, on the Unihia. It contains three churches, a circle and a parish school, and a benevolent endowment. The inhabitants of the circle are chiefly employed in felling timber and in aiding the traffic on the river. Pop. 1471.

KOLOMEA [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, cap. circle of same name, on the Pruth, 108 m. S.S.E. Lemberg. It is the seat of several important public offices, and has a high-school, a fund established in 1857 for making loans to industrious persons, an infirmary, a Jewish hospital, numerous potteries, and several yearly markets. It had once a strong castle, but was notwithstanding pillaged by the Turks in 1589. Pop. 14,839.—The circle, bounded N. by Czortkow, E. Bukowina, S. Hungary, and W. Stanislaw, has an area of 1335 geo. sq. m., and a pop. of 281,731, all United Greeks, except 1301 Protestants, 1546 Armenians, 24,139 R. Catholics, and 31,195 Jews.

KOLYVAN, a tn. Russian empire, W. Siberia, gov. and 115 m. S.W. Tomsk, at the confluence of the Bergka with the Obi. It once ranked as the principal town of W. Siberia, and though supplanted in this respect, is still celebrated for its polishing works, which have furnished the Hermitage of St. Petersburg with some of its finest ornaments. The articles, consisting of vases, columns, pedestals, &c., are often on a gigantic scale. When Atkinson visited the Zavod about 120 workmen were employed. 'Many,' he says, 'were engaged cutting dark purple jasper columns 14 ft. in height, others were at work on vases of dark green jasper; both the design and material were exceedingly beautiful, and in some the foliage was equal to any I have ever seen either ancient or modern.' The workmen, at that time serfs, were made to work for 2s. 9d. to 3s. 8d. a month.

KOMANOVA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N. of Macedonia, eyalet and 17 m. E.N.E. Uskub, at the foot of a mountain slope on the Velika Rieka. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and contains 3000 inhabitants, mostly Bulgarians, who have extensive well-watered and well-managed kitchen gardens.

KOMARNO, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 22 m. N.E. Sambor, on an affluent of the Dniester. It has a monument commemorative of victories over the Turks in 1524 and 1695, and contains 3689 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in weaving linen.

KOMBALA-AN-BAILUNDO, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, cap. Bailundo, nearly equidistant from the Kulatse on the E. and the Kupo on the W.; lat. 11° 35' S.; lon. 16° 28' E. It is built in the form of a semicircle, on a slope in an extensive and gently undulating plain, is inclosed by a thick wall of stones piled one upon another without cement, and consists of narrow tortuous ill-paved streets. A stream intersecting the town supplies it with water, and would doubtless greatly contribute to its security in the event of a siege. The inhabitants are chiefly the office-bearers and body-guards of the prince. His residence differs little from the other houses except in its extent, consisting of a great number of huts of smaller or larger dimensions, thatched with straw, and set down without any regard to order or beauty. In these huts the prince finds accommodation for himself and his many wives. Pop. about 5000.

KOMBALA-AN-BIHÉ, a tn. S.W. Africa, cap. territory of Bihé, in the fork formed by the Kokema and Maschishi-Kuitu, about lat. 11° 50' S.; lon. 17° E. It is surrounded by a strong palisade and a ditch, inclosing a large area, and entered by several gates. Immediately within the principal entrance is a grass plot, about 170 yards wide, and shaded with fine trees; beyond are narrow, crooked, dirty streets, lined with houses of very indifferent appearance, thatched with straw, and huddled together without any order. Farther within the town a small stream with swampy banks intersects it from E. to W. As there is no bridge over it there is no means of crossing but by wading. Beyond the stream is a spacious place of a polygonal shape planted with trees, and lined with trenches, indicating that it is the *jango* or chief

place of resort and business. Here the streets become broader, and an ascent leads to the royal palace, which occupies a commanding eminence. The approach to it is through a small square lined with wooden benches, and strangely ornamented with human heads, some of them converted into mere skulls by long exposure to the air, but others showing by their comparatively fresh state that they must have been recently stuck up. Passing through a spacious gate, the foreground of which is thus hideously ornamented, a narrow lane, lined partly with houses and partly with wooden palings, but so tortuous as to form a kind of labyrinth, a square inclosed by a high wall is reached. In one corner of it stands a handsome square building called the royal chapel, and in its centre, under a leafy guajara-tree, an arm-chair covered with a lion's skin serves for the royal throne. There is nothing particularly noticeable in the palace but its extent, of which some idea may be formed from the fact that the prince's wives and concubines, exceeding 200 in number, are accommodated within it. Pop. about 4000.

KOMBALA-AN-DUMBA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, near the centre of Galangue, of which it is the capital; lat. 14° S.; lon. 17° 20' E. It stands on an elevated plain, strongly fortified by palisades and ditches, and has about 3000 inhabitants, chiefly officials and soldiers of the prince. They live mostly by plunder, and on occasional festivals eat human flesh.

KOMBALA-AN-KAMESSE, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Mazzongo, on a small stream of same name, an affluent of the Coanza; lat. 9° 40' S.; lon. 17° 40' E. It is the seat of an independent chief, is defended by a strong palisade, possesses a school of some celebrity, in which a kind of code, remarkable for the rigour and cruelty of its laws, and known by the name of Kesila or Quixelles, is taught; and contains about 4000 inhabitants, notorious for robbery and superstition.

KOMBALA-AN-KIBABA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, cap. territory Kikangi; lat. 13° S.; lon. 18° E. It stands surrounded by beautiful incensera-trees on the r. bank of the Kutye, an affluent of the Coanza; is so well fortified by palisades and ditches that it has successfully resisted several assaults. The residence of the prince is built somewhat in the European style, and the other houses, though not handsome, look clean and comfortable. Pop. about 4000.

KOMBALA-AN-KIBANDA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Bailundo, about lat. 12° 15' S.; lon. 15° 45' E. It is the chief place in the district of Kibanda, and the residence of a powerful chief, who is all but nominally independent. Its naturally strong position, at the foot of a steep rocky eminence, has been improved by inclosing it with a stone wall, built, as usual in Bailundo, without cement. The inhabitants, about 4000, are notorious plunderers.

KOMBALA-AN-KIKALA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Angolo; lat. 10° 40' S.; lon. 17° E. It lies on the Balé, inclosed with a palisade and a ditch, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, who employ themselves partly in collecting natron from pools in the vicinity.

KOMMADAGU, or **KOMMADAGU WAUHE**, a water-course, W. Africa, which, commencing in the S.W. of Bornou, intersects it in a N.E. direction, and finally reaches the E. shore of Lake Chad, 40 m. N. Kukawa. In the dry season the water in it is limited to detached pools of stagnant water, but it begins to form a continuous stream towards the end of July, and thereafter runs eastward with a rapid current till February, pouring a considerable volume of water into the lake. In this state it overflows its banks, and lays an extensive tract on either side of them under water. As the dry season returns nothing can exceed the luxuriance and beauty of the vegetation. A good deal of the tract is cultivated, but the possession is disputed, particularly in those quarters where extensive swamps and thickets have formed a regular jungle, and elephants, antelopes, wild hogs, partridges, and guinea-fowl abound. The tract from which the inhabitants of Bornou have allowed themselves to be ousted by the lower animals is the most fertile in the country, and was once covered with towns and villages. One of these towns was Ghambaru, which was the favourite resort of the kings of Bornou during the most flourishing period of their empire, and of which all that now remains is a few ruins rendered almost inaccessible by the thickets of the forest.

KONAIE, a river, India, a large offset of the Brahmapootra, which thrown off at Mehindergunje, dist. Mymensing, in lat. $25^{\circ} 10' N.$; lon. $89^{\circ} 43' E.$, flows first S. for 100 m., and then, after communicating by a considerable branch with the Ganges, turns S.E., and retains this direction till it again joins the main stream in lat. $23^{\circ} 13'$; lon. $90^{\circ} 33'$. In the lower part of its course it takes the name of the Dulasseree.

KONCHA, a tn. W. Africa, Adamawa, 90 m. S.S.W. Yola. It is a large place, divided into three quarters, occupied respectively by the Fellatah, the Kanuri, and Pagan natives. All the dwellings, except the governor's, which is built of clay, are round conical huts. To the east of the town a lofty mountain is seen. The wild sugar-cane is said to grow here in great abundance. The wealth of the dominant races is in slaves, of whom the governor possesses about 10,000.

KONG, a tn. W. Africa, 250 m. N. of the Gold Coast. It is a large place, with houses entirely of clay. The inhabitants, Mandingoes or Wangara, are mostly employed in weaving, and manufacture an excellent cotton cloth, of which a kind in red and black stripes is particularly celebrated.

KONGONE, one of the mouths or branches of the Zambesi, S.E. Africa, about lat. $18^{\circ} 50' S.$; lon. $36^{\circ} 15' E.$ It is 5 m. E. of the Milambe or western branch, and 7 m. W. from East Luabo, which again is 5 m. from the Timbwe. The first 20 m. are straight and deep, and inclosed with mangrove jungle; then a small and rather tortuous natural canal leads off to the right, and after about 5 m. ends in the broad Zambesi. The rest of the Kongone branch comes out of the main stream considerably higher up as the outgoing branch called Doto. The channel is probably of recent formation, and very variable. Dr. Livingstone states that during his acquaintance with it 'about 80 yards were washed away on one side, and deposited on the other; a navigable channel by Nyangalule was quite filled up, and Pearl Island nearly all washed away. As nothing is done to preserve the channel it will soon be as shallow as the Milambe, and entirely useless for navigation.'

KÖNIGSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Lafnitz; with a trade in excellent flax and hemp, and 1100 inhabitants.

KÖNIGSFELD, or **NEUDORF** [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 2 m. N. Brünn. It possesses a handsome church, a castle, barracks which were once a Carthusian convent, an archducal villa, and manufactures of beet-root. It is a great resort of the inhabitants of Brünn, and contains numerous villas and country seats. Pop. 2491.

KÖNIGSWARTH, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 16 m. E.N.E. Eger, cap. dist. of same name. It has a parish church, a townhouse, mineral springs with a bathing establishment, a brewery, and manufactures of chicory and rosoglio. The castle of Königswarth is situated in a park, and iron and tin are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 7494.

KONITZA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Herzegovina, in the valley of the Neretwa, which here forms the boundary between Herzegovina and Bosnia, 62 m. N. Ragusa. It is a poor Turkish town, separated by a bridge from another still more insignificant, which takes its name from the river. The only thing remarkable about them is the great change of vegetation which is observable on passing from the one to the other. In the valley on the side of Herzegovina a southern climate and vegetation prevail, and the vine, fig, and pomegranate are common fruits, whereas on the Bosnian side the principal fruits are those of the north—apples, pears, and plums.

KONYITZA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Herzegovina, on the Narenta, on the road between Mostar and Bosna-Serai, and nearly equidistant from them. The river, which crosses the town, is spanned near its centre by a fine bridge of six arches. The inhabitants, about 6000, were formerly notorious for their pillaging propensities.

KOOREE, or **KOHARI**, a river, India, which rises in Scindia's Dominions, about 60 m. S.W. Gwalior, flows successively N.W., N.E., E., and S.E., pursuing nearly a semi-circular course, and joins the Sinde on its l. bank in lat. $26^{\circ} 28' N.$; lon. $79^{\circ} 14' E.$ Its total length is about 186 m.

KOONA, or **KOYANE**, a river, India, which rises in Oude, about lat. $27^{\circ} 22' N.$; lon. $82^{\circ} 11' E.$, flows S.E. to the fron-

tier, where it forms part of the boundary between Oude and dist. Goruckpore, thereafter continues its S.E. direction somewhat circuitously, and joins the Gogra on its l. bank, after a course of 155 m. It might be navigated by canoes at all times, and by large boats during the rainy season, but no commercial use appears to be made of it.

KOPAL, a fort, Russian empire, in the country belonging to the Great Horde of the Khirghis, nearly equidistant from Lake Tenghis on the N.W., and the Chinese town of Kulja on the S.E.; lat. $45^{\circ} N.$; lon. $82^{\circ} E.$ It is the most southerly fort which Russia has erected in this region, and is evidently intended first to overawe, and finally to furnish means for the subjection of the native tribes. It is one of the most desolate spots imaginable, without a tree, and with a soil composed of rough gravel and sand, on which there is scarcely any vegetation. The error committed in selecting it was greatly aggravated by the arrival of 500 Cossacks with their families to form a permanent settlement, and of 200 more, who were to remain for three years to aid in carrying on the works. Much suffering and great mortality ensued. By dint of perseverance, however, the necessary works have been completed, and a town has grown up which already contains 11,000 inhabitants, and has become the centre of a large and rapidly increasing trade.

KOPIS, a tn. Russia, gov. and 35 m. N. Mohilev, on the Dnieper; with a church, two charitable endowments, and a pop. of 2686.

KOPRILI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Macedonia, eyalet and 26 m. S. by E. Uskub, on the Vardar, which divides it into two parts, and is here crossed by a long bridge. It is poorly built, and consists of streets which are ill formed and very filthy. Koprili is the ancient capital of Bylazozza in Paonia. Pop. 22,000.

KOPYCZYŃCE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 8 m. N.E. Czortkow, cap. dist. of same name, with an establishment for the poor. A bloody battle was fought here in 1650 between the Cossacks and the Poles. Pop. 4953.

KORA, or **KORANO**, a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, on the S.W. of the island Amorgo, near the mountain and cape of its own name; with a parish school and a pop. of 2000.

KORALAY, a mountain, E. Africa, in the Somanli country, rising up from the rugged plateau which bounds the Marar Prairie on the E., 65 m. E.N.E. Harar. Its name, equivalent to our saddle back, exactly describes its shape, two huge granite boulders forming the pommel and crupper, and a depression between them the seat. The summit commands a good view of the surrounding country. 'On all sides,' says Burton, 'except the north-west and south-east, was a sombre mass of granite hill; the course of the valleys between the several ranges was denoted by a lively green, and the plains scattered in patches over the landscape shone with dull yellow, the effect of clay and stubble, whilst a light mist encased the prospect in a circle of blue and silver.' The mountain is said to be much frequented by lions, and Burton, though he saw but one, had full proof of the fact when he 'came upon dens strewn with cows' bones, and proving by a fresh taint that the tenants had lately quitted them.'

KORAT, a frontier tn. on the boundaries of Siam and Cambodia, in lat. $15^{\circ} 30' N.$; lon. $103^{\circ} 40' E.$; is the centre of a neutral territory of the same name, governed by an independent prince. The town, encircled with walls, is situated on an elevated plateau, which on all sides overlooks the surrounding country; but to reach it the traveller must ascend a thickly wooded steep, named the *Dorg-Phaja-Fai*, or Forest of the King of Fire, a gloomy region not unworthy of its mysterious name, and rendered terrible in many places by the deadly foulness of its atmosphere. The inhabitants of Korat are chiefly engaged in the neighbouring copper mines and manufactories of sugar. Pop. of the kingdom, about 60,000; of the town, 7000.

KORCZYNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 16 m. E. Jaslo; with 3760 inhabitants, almost all linen weavers.

KORITSA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the S.W. of Macedonia, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, 22 m. S.W. Monastir. The advantageous position of the place, at the point where several important roads meet, and communicate with Yanina on the S., Berat on the W., Ochrida on the N., and Monastir on the N.E., give it a considerable trade.

It contains 10,000 inhabitants, of whom not more than 1000 are Turks, all the rest belonging to the Greek church.

KORITSHAN, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 18 m. W. Hradisch, in a beautiful valley; with a parish church, a synagogue, a castle with fine gardens and a picture-gallery, a poorhouse, and manufactures of glass, liqueurs, and rosoglio. There is a mineral spring in the vicinity. P. 2820.

KORNEGALLE, or **KURUNAGALLE** [add.], one of the ancient capitals of Ceylon, 55 m. E.N.E. Colombo. It is beautifully situated within the shade of an enormous rock of gneiss 600 ft. high, and worn by time into the form of a couchant elephant. Nothing of the ancient town now remains except fragments of columns and carved stones belonging to the palace, on the site of which the principal civil officer of the district has his residence. The modern town consists of the bungalows of the European officials, each surrounded with its garden; two or three streets inhabited by Dutch descendants and Moors, and a native bazaar, in which the principal articles exposed for sale are rice and curry stuffs, and cooking chatees of brass or burnt clay. The district suffers occasionally from severe drought, during which there is sometimes such a total destitution of surface water that alligators, bears, and other wild animals, make their way into the town to drink at the wells. Under ordinary circumstances, however, the soil is prolific in the extreme. Rice, cotton, and dry grain are largely cultivated; every cottage has its garden of cocoa-nuts, arecas, jak-fruit, and coffee; the slopes are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and dense forests, in which deer and elephants abound, are seen on every side as far as the eye can reach. Kornegalle is much visited by Buddhists, who come from the remotest parts of Ceylon to visit an ancient temple on the summit of the great rock, where the chief object of veneration is Buddha's footprint hollowed in the rock in a manner similar to that on Adam's Peak, the summit of which, though 44 m. S.S.E., is here visible.

KOROND, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 27 m. E. by S. Maros-Vasarhely, on a small stream of same name; with several salt springs, a bathing establishment, and 2230 inhabitants.

KOROPIEC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 20 m. E. Stanislav, in a beautiful district on the Dniester; with an elegant baronial castle. A bloody battle was fought here with the Turks in 1443. Pop. 2890.

KOROSKO, a tn. Nubia, on the Nile, lat. 22° 35' N. To the S. of this place lies the great desert of Korosko, which, for the

(though dislocations caused by earthquakes may be traced in the valleys of erosion), but are formed by horizontal irregular strata of different density, some only slightly knit, but others united by argillaceous-ferruginous cement, and more capable of resisting the destructive effects of the atmosphere. The upper layers are those that seem less hard, but none of them are very homogeneous. From this geological formation there result the most picturesque effects: the sands are driven along the bottom of the valleys, which they fill up horizontally to a certain height, leaving exposed only the tops of the hills. These hills disappear abruptly about twenty hours' march to the south of Korosko, where their boundary is sharply defined in a direction from E.N.E. to W.S.W. —(Tremaux, *Voyage au Soudan Oriental*, &c.)

KORTION, or **ANO-KASTRON**, a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, island and 6 m. S. town of Andro, on a bay of same name. It has a justice of peace court, a custom-house, a quarantine establishment, a Hellenist and two parish schools. Pop. 1500.

KORYNAUR, a tn. India, Gujerat, dist. Soruth, on the Singora, about 2 m. above its mouth in the ocean, on the S. of the peninsula of Kattywar, 200 m. S.W. Baroda. It is defended by a fort, and possesses a temple of Krishna, which, at certain times, attracts large multitudes of pilgrims. Its harbour is indifferent, and has little trade.

KOSARATZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N.W. of Bosnia, 22 m. N.W. Banyaluka, on the Sanna, an affluent of the Unna; has a castle built in the form of a square, and enclosed by a fosse.

KOSHI, a territory, Central Africa, lying on the W. of the Nile, at the N. end of the Albert Nyanza. The Nile is navigable from its exit from the lake for a considerable distance, having the Koshi country on its W. side, and Madi on the E.

KOSILLA, or **Kost**, a river, India, which rises in Kumaon, among the mountains of the Central Himalaya, in lat. 29° 52' N.; lon. 79° 34' E.; flows first S., then W., descending from the mountains through a gorge remarkable for picturesque beauty and grandeur; resumes its original S. direction, and retains it to its junction with the W. Ramagunga, about 11 m. below Rampoor. It has a total length of nearly 150 m., and in the lower part of its course a channel 450 yards wide, but carries little water except in the rainy season, when alone it ceases to be fordable.

KOSMANOS, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 3 m. N.E. Bunzlau; with a parish church, a beautiful castle, a calico printfield, and 2521 inhabitants.

KOSMODEMJANSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 100 m. N.W. Kasan, cap. circle of same name, on the Volga. It has five churches, a circle school, and a charitable institute, and contains 4407 inhabitants.

KOSSEIR, or **Cosseir** [add.], a seaport, Upper Egypt, E. coast of the Red Sea, 95 m. E.N.E. Thebes, lat. 26° 7' N.; lon. 34° 21' 59" E. It stands on a sandy beach at the E. extremity of the caravan route across the desert from Egypt towards Mecca. The whole neighbourhood is exceedingly bleak and arid, the only green plants seen being contained in two or three gardens, with a few date-trees of sickly appearance.

The principal buildings are, a square citadel at the back of the town, mounting eight long brass guns; the government house, agreeably seated on a small quay near the water's edge; and the bazaar, which is well provided with the ordinary produce of the valley of the Nile. The climate, tempered by the sea breezes, is not so scorchingly hot as in the interior, but the advantage is overbalanced by the want of water, which is brought chiefly by Bedouins from mountain reservoirs at the distance of several days' journey, and sold



GREAT DESERT OF KOROSKO.—Tremaux, *Voyage au Soudan Oriental*.

space of two days' journey before reaching the plains called rivers without water and sea of sand, is covered with remarkable conical hills, among which winds the path of the traveller. On the slopes of these hills lie moving sands, liable to be displaced by every storm; the winds disperse them generally on the slopes opposed to their course. These hills are formed of a quartzose sandstone, which gradually becomes less solid in its composition as we advance towards the south. They are not due to upheavals or convulsions of the earth's crust

at a high price. The harbour consists only of a long wooden pier, running out about 100 yards into the sea. The protection of the town, and a small hillock, make it safe during northerly and westerly winds, but in gales from other quarters there is no security, and shipwrecks are frequent. The chief exports are grain, and white and printed calicoes; the imports—rice, coffee, spices, and tobacc. Kosseir, however, is far less indebted for its prosperity to this general traffic than to the crowds of Mecca pilgrims who arrive at it, and for the conveyance of whom across the sea, in vessels so crowded that they resemble slavers rather than ordinary passenger ships, £2 per head is charged.—Besides the Kosseir above described, there was another situated about 4 m. N., and now distinguished from it by the name of Old Kosseir. The only interest it possesses is in its ruins, which prove its former importance. Off the coast great numbers of lobsters and other excellent fish are caught. Pop. about 2000.—(*Petherick*.)

KOSSETZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 12 m. N.N.E. Trencsin, on the Waag, here crossed by a stone bridge; with a castle, manufactures of cloth, a brewery, a trade in corn, and 1000 R. Catholic inhabitants.

KOSSOGOL, or **BAIGAL DALAI**, a lake, Chinese empire, Mongolia, near the Russian frontier, to the S. of the Sianisch Mountains, between lat. 49° 5' and 51° 34' N.; lon. 100° 32' and 101° 30' E.; length, N. to S., 168 miles; mean breadth, about 32 m. It is in the shape of a long and comparatively narrow oblong, tapering gradually towards the S. till it terminates nearly in a point; is fed by numerous streams from the mountains surrounding it on the N.E. and W., and discharges itself at its S. extremity by the Ega, an affluent of the Selenga. Its depth is reported to be great, but has not been ascertained. A little to the S. of its centre is an island of a somewhat circular shape, called Dalai-Kuissa, which is densely wooded with larches, Siberian cedars, and white firs, and said to abound with foxes, hares, goats, and deer. The lake teems with fish, which are caught in great numbers in spring and harvest, at the mouths of the streams. With the exception of a few marshy spots, the banks are high and precipitous. The prevailing rocks are limestone, clay-slate, gneiss, quartz, red and gray granite, syenite, greenstone, and lava. Near its N. extremity is a large and thickly-wooded island, frequented by the Kalkas, who come to it in winter to hunt; and near its centre is another island of conical shape, and apparently volcanic origin. The shores are inhabited chiefly by Urjanks, who possess large herds of cattle. Near the N. shore is a Buddhist dazan, or monastery, containing three principal temples and numerous chapels. The largest of the temples is very spacious, and has numerous images of large dimensions, many of them glittering with gold and precious stones, and others clad in rich Chinese silks. The number of priests, or lamas, is about 130. The Russian traveller Permekin, who visited the lake in 1857, and lived for some days in the monastery, saw fifty of its inmates actually employed on one occasion in conducting the service.

KOSTENDIL, or **GUSTENDIL** [add.], a tn. Turkey in Europe, eyalet and 90 m. S.S.E. Nissa, on the Strymon. It lies on the N. slope of a bleak mountain chain, and is the seat of the kaimakan. The manufactures consist of arms and articles in iron and steel. In the vicinity are hot mineral springs. It contains 8000 inhabitants, whose chief employment is in the gold and silver mines.

KOSTOLAN (**GREAT**), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Upper Neutra, on the Dudvagh, 12 m. N.E. Tyrnau; with a synagogue and 1360 inhabitants.

KOTAH, a native state and tn. India, Rajpootana, between lat. 24° 30' and 25° 50' N.; lon. 75° 35' and 76° 56' E.; bounded N.E. and E. by Jhallowa, Gwalior, and Chupra; N.W. the Chumbul, separating it from Boondee; N. a detached part of Gwalior; and S. a detached part of Holkar's Dominions and Jhallowa; length, N. to S., about 90 m.; breadth, 80 m.; area, 4339 sq. m. It forms part of the high table-land of Malwa, and slopes gently northward towards the Chumbul, which drains it directly, and by its affluents the Kala Sinda, Newaj, and Parbati. It is generally fertile and highly cultivated, but has a very indifferent climate, being subject to scorching heat and hot winds in summer, and becoming exceedingly unhealthy during the periodical rains. Pop. 433,900.—The town, cap. of the above state, r. bank

Chumbul, here crossed by a ferry, 195 m. S.W. Agra, is inclosed by a dry ditch and a rampart with bastions, and is defended by a fort situated at its S. extremity. It is a place of considerable size, and contains many temples, several mosques, and two palaces belonging to the rajah: the one situated within the fort, and surmounted by numerous cupolas and slender minarets; and the other, on an islet of the Chumbul, of very florid architecture, and used by the rajah as a summer residence. The trade, both domestic and transit, is important.

KOTAUR, or **KOTAR**, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Travancore, 9 m. N.W. Cape Comorin. It is a large and somewhat straggling place, stretching about 1½ m. from N. to S. in streets which are generally narrow and irregular. The best part of the town is that occupied by the Brahmins, whose houses are of a better description, and arranged with some degree of neatness. The principal buildings are granaries, a large tobacco warehouse, a pagoda, and a free school, founded by the late rajah for the instruction of the native youth in English and Tamil. Kotaur is much resorted to by merchants, as it is the principal mart in the S. of India for exchange in articles of trade and money. About a mile to the N. is Nagercoil, which was once the seat of the Travancore government, and is now the station of the S. Zillah court, as well as the residence of two missionaries of the London Missionary Society.

KOTHKHADE, a small territory and tn. India.—The territory, intersected centrally by the parallel of 31° N., and the meridian of 77° 30' E., is bounded N. by Bussahir and Sundooh, E. Bussahir and Turroch, S. Poondur, and W. Bulsun and Kamharsin; length, N. to S., about 12 m.; breadth, 6 m. It lies between the Sutlej and the Tons, and forms part of a valley which penetrates the great mountain range extending from Wurtu on the N. to the Chur on the S. It is mostly composed of strata of gneiss and red and white quartz, is well wooded, particularly on its S. side, and has much grand scenery.—The town, cap. of the above territory, picturesquely situated on the Girce, in lat. 31° 7' N., lon. 77° 36' E., contains two remarkable masses of building, both perched on lofty rocky promontories. The one belongs to one of the principal zemindars; the other, the residence of the rana, or rather ex-rana, as the territory is now British, is of three stories, and very imposing appearance, each story projecting beyond the one beneath, while the whole is crowned by two handsome Chinese turrets, adorned with beautiful wood carving.

KOT-KUMALIA, a tn. India, Punjab, r. bank Ravee, 105 m. S.W. Lahore. It is an ancient place, built of burnt bricks; possesses a fort and a bazaar, and has been conjectured to be the place where Alexander the Great, in attempting a rash assault, was wounded.

KOTAKO, a prov. Western Africa, forming the E. frontier of Bornou, and bounded N. by Lake Chad, W. Gamerghu, S. Logon, and E. the Shari, which separates it from Baghirmi. It has a surface so flat that a large portion of it is inundated during the rainy season. Immediately afterwards these flats, which have a black argillaceous soil, are converted into one vast field of cultivation, on which great quantities of sorghum or holcus are grown. Among the vegetable productions the most remarkable are arborescent Euphorbiaceæ, some of them attaining the extraordinary height of 30 to 35 ft., and presenting, in their succulent, luxuriant, and cactus-like leaves, a striking contrast to the monotonous and dry vegetation of the mimosas around. The inhabitants, at least of the villages, consist chiefly of the Kanuri and the Shuwa. Some Arabs, mostly of the Salamat tribe, are settled in the province.

KOVROV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Vladimir, cap. circle of same name, on the Khasma. It has two churches and a charitable endowment. In the N. of the circle there is a lake with a floating island. Many of the inhabitants are employed in making shoes and sieves out of bast. Pop. 1844.

KOWLOON. See *Cowloon in Supp.*

KOYAM, a dist. Western Africa, Bornou, bounding on the E. with that of the capital Kukawa, and on the N. with the celebrated Bornou Kommadagu Waube. It is well peopled and well cultivated, and has extensive forests of middle-sized mimosas, affording food to the numerous herds of camels

which constitute the wealth of the inhabitants, a tribe originally from Kanem, where they led a nomadic life.

KRAKOWIEC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and N.E. Przemysl, cap. dist. of same name; with a baronial castle with fine gardens, an infirmary, and 1700 inhabitants.

KRALJEVA, a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontiers, dist. Gradisca, on an island of the Pakra, about 12 m. W. by N. New Gradisca. It is of great antiquity, and was once a large and important place, but now contains only 930 inhabitants, and some beautiful ruins indicative of former splendour.

KRAPINA, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and 25 m. S.W. Warasdin, cap. circle and on a small stream of same name; with a Franciscan monastery, an hospital, thermal baths, and potteries. The summit of a steep rock in the vicinity is crowned by the ruins of an old castle, once the residence of Louis the Great and Matthew Corvinus. Pop. 1050.

KRASNOI-YAR, a tn. Russia, gov. and 30 m. E.N.E. Astracan, cap. circle of same name, on the Aktuba, an arm of the Volga. It was founded by Alexis Michailovitch as a check on the Khirgis and Kalmucks, contains two churches, a circle and a parish school, a charitable endowment, and a trade in fruit and onions. Immediately in front of the town is a hill from which saltpeter is obtained. Pop. 3785.

KRASNO-UFIMSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 110 m. S.S.E. Perm, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Ufa. It contains a church, a circle school, and a charitable endowment. Large numbers of beehives are kept in the circle, and there are two sulphur springs. Pop. 2607.

KRAW, isthmus and vil. Siam, connecting Malay peninsula with the continent; lat. 10° 20' N.; lon. 99° E. The peninsula, lying between the Pak-chan River, which separates the Tenasserim provinces from Siam, on the W., and the Gulf of Siam on the E., is about 45 m. wide, level, and intersected with water-courses. The proposal to construct a railway across it, for the traffic from Europe and India to China and Japan, gives it much geographical and commercial importance, as it would lessen greatly the time, expense, and difficulty of the passage through the Straits of Malacca. The village stands upon the Kamau, a small branch of the Pak-chan, and contains about fifty houses, occupied by Chinese, &c.

KRAYOVA [add.], a tn. Turkey in Asia, cap. Little Walachia, advantageously situated near the Shyl, at the junction of three roads which lead S. from the Carpathians, 114 m. W. by S. Bucharest. It is the seat of an appeal court, as well as a court of primary jurisdiction, contains a gymnasium, a normal and a central school, and has a considerable transit trade. Though once a fine town, its chief attraction at present is a handsome park. Pop. 25,000.

KRECHOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 7 m. W. Zolkiew; with a Basilian monastery, founded and richly endowed by Peter the Great in 1630, and containing a valuable library and cabinet of antiquities. The only manufacture is paper. Pop. 980.

KREIBITZ, three nearly contiguous places, Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 26 m. N.E. Leitmeritz, on a stream of same name. *Kreibitz* proper has a parish church, a town-house, an hospital, a brewery, and a glass refinery. Pop. 1500.—*Lower Kreibitz* has several bleacheries and mills, contains 1700 inhabitants, who are mostly linen weavers or sieve makers.—*Upper Kreibitz* has one of the oldest glass-works in Bohemia, manufactures of linen and cotton, a mill, and 900 inhabitants.

KREMSIER [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 16 m. N.N.E. Hradisch, in the fertile valley of the Hanna, on the March, which is here crossed by a long chain bridge. It consists of the town proper and four suburbs, and has a large market-place, surrounded with trees and adorned with a statue; a collegiate church, built in 1262, mostly in the old German style; two other churches, a beautiful summer palace of the Archbishop of Olmütz, a Piarist college, an institute of the Sisters of Mercy, an ecclesiastical seminary, an upper gymnasium, a high and a common school, and an infirmary. The manufactures consist chiefly of linens, and there are several important yearly markets, mostly for flax, horses, cattle, and corn. Pop. 9110.

KREUTH, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Carinthia, about 40 m. W. Klagenfurth; with mines of lead and zinc, and 2000 inhabitants.

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KREUTZ, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and 22 m. S.S.E. Warasdin, cap. dist. of same name, in a plain on the Glogovnica. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and of an episcopal consistory, is governed by its own magistrates as a royal free town, and has two churches, a high-school, and silk spinning mills. Pop. 2100.

KREUZ (DEUTSCH), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 6 m. S.E. Oedenburg; with a fine castle, a mineral spring, and 2965 inhabitants.

KRIZBA, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 12 m. W. Kronstadt; with the ruined castle of Heidenburg on a lofty height, and 1820 inhabitants.

KROLOVETZ, a tn. Russia, gov. and 100 m. E. Tchernigov, cap. circle of same name. It has six churches, a circle school, a benevolent endowment, and a famous yearly market, which lasts from the 14th to the 26th of November, and does a large amount of business. Pop. 6317.

KROMPACH, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zips, on the Hernad, in a romantic valley, 16 m. S.E. Leutschau; with a beautiful castle and garden, manufactures of linen, a trade in honey, iron-works, and iron, silver, and copper mines. Pop. 2017.

KRONAU, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Carniola, on the Save, and a slope of the Schneeberg, not far from the frontiers of Carinthia; with 1000 inhabitants.

KRONAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Brunn; with a beautiful parish church, and a pop. of 1000.

KROSCIENITO, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 19 m. S.W. New Sandec; with mineral springs and an old mountain castle, in which St. Kunigunda and her nuns found an asylum during an incursion of the Tartars. Pop. 1150.

KROYU, or **AK-HISSAR**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Albania, eyalet Rum-ili, 40 m. S.S.E. Scutari. It consists of the town proper and a citadel, the latter, which dates from 1338, surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, and the former containing 3000 inhabitants, chiefly Mussulmans.

KRUMBACH, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, 47 m. S. Vienna; has an old parish church and chapel, an hospital, mills, and various industrial establishments. Pop. 2120.

KRUSHEVATZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, cap. circle of same name, near the Rasina, a little above its confluence with the Morava, 90 m. S.S.E. Belgrade. It is the seat of a court of justice and several public offices, and has a church, a school, and a much-frequented yearly market. Pop. 2000.

KRYNICA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 20 m. S.E. New Sandec, in a pleasing valley, with chalybeate springs, and a much-frequented bathing establishment. Pop. 1250.

KRYSTYNOPEL, or **KRYSTAMPOL**, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Zolkiew, on an affluent of the Bug, 42 m. N.N.E. Lemberg; with a large baronial castle, a Bernardine and a Basilian monastery, and important manufactures of linen. Pop. 2384.

KRZESZOWICE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 6 m. N.W. Cracow, cap. dist. of same name, on the Cracow railway, with a modern parish church in the Gothic style, an imposing castle, manufactures of paper, and mineral springs. Pop. 1200.

KUBANGO, or **CUBANGO**, a river, S.W. Africa, which rises in the Kimbunda country, in the marshes of the Sambos plateau, where the Cunene also has its source, flows southwards, forming several cataracts, then S.E., separating Galangue, Nyemba, Handa, Kafira, Ovampo, Kogari, and Mukursu on the right, from Kakingi, Dalanhushi, Kiombo, Massaka, Bundsha, Sambo, Indiriko, and Lulu on the left; near Indiriko receives the Kuitu, and is understood finally to join the Chobe or Zabesa, an affluent of the Liambe or Zambesi, which carries its waters to the Indian Ocean.

KUBO, a tn. Western Africa, prov. Dalla, 210 m. S.E. Timbuctoo, is a place of some importance, surrounded by a stockade and several ponds. The houses, made of clay, are well built, and have usually a tolerably large courtyard. At the W. end of the place is a suburb inhabited by Fellatah cattle-dealers. Turtles are very common.

KUDJWA, or **KUDJOOA**, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 20 m. N.W. Futtehpoor. It was founded by Aurung-

zebe, to commemorate a victory which he gained here over his brother Shuja, and was once a place of some importance, with a fine serai. At present it has a well-supplied bazar.

KUDSIR, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and E. Broos; with important iron-works, and 2002 inhabitants.

KUHLOOR, a petty hill-state, India, among the ranges of the sub-Himalaya, lies between lat. $31^{\circ} 10'$ and $31^{\circ} 25' N.$; lon. $76^{\circ} 27'$ and $76^{\circ} 55' E.$; and is bounded N. by the Sutlej, separating it from the Punjab; E. the petty states Mungul and Bhagul; S. Hindoor; and W. Sirhind; area about 150 sq. m.; revenue, £11,000. The surface is elevated, but in general not so elevated as to be unfit for cultivation, while along the banks of the Sutlej there are several alluvial tracts of some extent. The inhabitants are industrious cultivators, and by means of terraces, which rise like the steps of a magnificent amphitheatre, and are carried up to the very mountain-tops, have secured a series of fertile fields, on which are grown rice, maize, millet, wheat, pulse, oil-seeds, ginger, opium, and tobacco. The fruits are numerous, and include peaches, apricots, walnuts, apples, pears, pomegranates, raspberries, gooseberries, and strawberries. Pop. 32,250.—The small tn. of Kuhloor, though it gives its name to the state, is not the capital, the rajah having fixed his residence at the larger town of Belaspoor.

KUKAWA, a tn. Western Africa, cap. Bornou, about lat. $12^{\circ} 30' N.$; lon. $13^{\circ} 12' E.$; about 20 m. W. from the S.W. shores of Lake Chad. It consists of two distinct towns, each surrounded by a white clay wall, and separated from the other by a space about half a mile broad. The E. town, called Kuka Gedibe, occupied chiefly by the wealthy, contains very large establishments; while the W. town, called Kuta Futese, consists of crowded dwellings huddled together in narrow winding lanes. In regard to the W. town, however, an exception must be made of the principal thoroughfare, which traverses it from W. to E., forms the great promenade, and is constantly crowded by persons on foot or on horseback. The space between the towns consists partly of a wide open road connecting them. The rest of it is built upon, and so irregularly, as to present to the eye a mere medley of large clay buildings and small thatched huts, massive clay walls inclosing immense yards, and light fences of reeds. Around both towns are small villages, or clusters of huts, and large detached farms. The buildings of most note are the sheikh's palace, and an adjoining mosque with a minaret, in the *dendal* or principal street of the W. town; the sheikh's palace in the E. town, and the palaces of his son, his brother, and the vizier. In the great market, situated immediately W. of the W. town, a large fair is held every Monday, and presents an interesting spectacle. 'It calls together,' says Dr. Barth, 'the inhabitants of all the eastern parts of Bornou; the Shuwa and the Koyam, with their corn and butter, the former (the Shuwa), though of Arab origin, and still preserving in purity his ancient character, always carrying his merchandise on the back of oxen, the women mounted upon the top of it; while the African Koyam employs the camel, if not exclusively, at least with a decided preference; the Kanembu, with their butter and dried fish; the inhabitants of Makari with their tobos (the *kové berné*); even Budduma, or rather Yedina, are very often seen in the market, selling whips made from the skin of the hippopotamus, or sometimes even hippopotamus meat, or dried fish, and attract the notice of the spectator by their slender figures, their small handsome features, unimpaired by any incisions, the men generally wearing a short black shirt, and a small straw hat, 'suni gawa,' their neck adorned with several strings of *kungona* or shells, while the women are profusely ornamented with strings of glass beads, and wear their hair in a very remarkable way.' The principal articles for sale are mats, and other materials for the light buildings common throughout the country; corn exposed in long rows of leathern bags; camels, often a hundred or more; numbers of horses; textile fabrics, including the 'amagdi,' or tobe from Ujé, and the koré or rebshi, the farash or 'felkema,' and the 'sellama;' cloths, shirts, turkedis, beads of all sizes and colours, leather-work, coloured boxes of every shape and size, very neatly made of ox-hide, and little boxes made of the kernel of the fruit of the doum-tree. Last of all must be mentioned slaves, for the sale of whom a special place in the market is assigned. The number of persons attending the market often amounts to 12,000 or 15,000.

KUKLAENA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Roumelia, S.W. Philippopolis, at the foot of Mount Rhodope. It contains 2000 inhabitants, partly Christians, partly Turks. The former possess a Greek school, erected at the expense of a Greek native of the place.

KULAT-ESH-SHUKIF, a magnificent but deserted fortress, Palestine, 17 m. S.S.E. Sidon, on a high cliff, r. bank Litany, which pursues its course 1500 ft. below. It figured much in the wars of the Crusaders, to whom it was known by the name of *Belfort*, and indebted for extensive repairs. The ancient portion, probably not of earlier date than the Roman dominion in Syria, is built with bevelled stones, and contains several square towers. The chief work of the Crusaders, still existing, is a fine Latin chapel. The castle, overshadowed by the Jebel Riban only on the N. and N.E., is visible at a great distance from all other directions, and forms a conspicuous object.

KULFELA, a tn. Western Africa, cap. prov. Mosi, 400 m. N. of the Gold Coast. It is said to be more important than all the other towns in the province, and has a well-frequented market. The inhabitants are celebrated for their skill in archery.

KULINJERA, or **KANRA**, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state Banswara, 139 m. N.E. Baroda. It was formerly inhabited chiefly by Jains, and was a place of considerable wealth and trade till it was ruined by Mahratta extortion, and became almost deserted. The chief evidence of its former prosperity is furnished by a Jain temple, a large and complicated structure crowded with images, embellished with elaborate carving, and surmounted by numerous domes and pyramids.

KULLUNG, a river, India, which rises on the S. frontier of the Tooloo Ram Senaputtee country, in lat. $25^{\circ} 4' N.$; lon. $93^{\circ} 5' E.$; flows successively N. and N.W., and joins the Brahmapootra in lat. $26^{\circ} 15' N.$; lon. $91^{\circ} 55' E.$, after a course of about 155 m.

KULOFCHA, a tn. European Turkey, 16 m. E.S.E. Shumla. Here, in 1829, the Turks, under the Grand Vizier, having, with more courage than prudence, quitted their defensive position and given battle to the Russians under Marshal Diebitsch, sustained a signal defeat. The town was in consequence destroyed, but has since been rebuilt.

KUMADAU, a lake, S. Africa, on the N. frontiers of the Kalahari Desert. It is about 12 m. long by 4 m. broad, receives the water of the Zouga, the principal outlet of Lake Ngami, and, though the lowest level of the great depression which occurs in that part of the country, has an absolute height of 2700 ft. The extent of the depression may be inferred from the fact that the lake is 1800 ft. lower than Kolobeng, situated 230 m. to the south.

KUMBIRA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Bailundo, on a rugged mountain belonging to the Lingi-Lingi range, near the N. frontiers of Kiakka, to which it once belonged; lat. $12^{\circ} 20' S.$; lon. $15^{\circ} 50' E.$ Its inhabitants are notorious for their predatory habits. In the vicinity another place of the same name was recently formed by settlers chiefly from Benguela. This settlement, founded under the auspices of a rich widow, has hitherto given no umbrage to the original inhabitants, and promises to be prosperous, having already some extent of cultivated land, and numerous cattle. Pop. 3000.

KUMPLY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 27 m. N.W. Bellary, r. bank Toombudra. It consists of nearly 2000 houses, occupied chiefly by Hindoo shopkeepers and cultivators, with a considerable mixture of Mussulmans, contains many pagodas and mosques, and was once defended by a strong fort now in ruins. There is here an important ferry across the river between the ceded districts and the Nizam's Dominions.

KUNHER, a river, India, presid. Bengal, which rises on the frontier of dist. Sirgooja, about lat. $23^{\circ} 15' N.$; lon. $83^{\circ} 38' E.$, flows N. with a slight inclination westward, and joins the Sone on its right bank, after a course of about 130 m.

KUNOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Iradish, on the Olsawa; with a very ancient parish church, and 3274 inhabitants.

KUPAROL, **KUBANGULULA**, or **RIO SAN FRANCISCO**, a river, S.W. Africa, Benguela, which, rising in the mountains

of Kitata, flows W. through the parched and stony tract of Ilanya, receives on its left bank the Kalunga, and several other affluents, waters the fertile plains of Dombe, and after forcing its way through a narrow mountain pass, falls into the Atlantic near Cape Luasoo.

KURAYE, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa States, prov. Katsena, 70 m. N.W. Kano. It is a walled town of considerable size. The wall, provided with loopholes for archers, and pierced with three gates, is in good repair. The houses are all thatched huts without any clay buildings. The market is indifferently supplied, and the cultivation of the surrounding district is almost entirely confined to millet. The wells are 3 fathoms deep. Pop. 6000 to 7000.

KURGODE, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 15 m. N. by W. Bellary. It was formerly a large place, and now contains about 590 houses, and several temples, one of which is a large pagoda with a colossal figure of the bull Nandi 12 ft. high, cut from a single block of granite.

KURNALLI, a river, Asia, which rises in Tibet, in lat. 30° 43' N.; lon. 80° 47' E., flows S.E. for 75 m. to Angarah, on the frontiers of Nepal, enters this state, and proceeding across it, first in a S.E., and then in a S.W. direction, enters Oude, when it again turns S.E. and joins the Gogra. Its total length is about 225 m.

KURNOOL [add.], a tn. India, presid. and 250 m. N.N.W. Madras, cap. dist. of same name, in the fork formed by the junction of the Hindry with the Toombudra. It consists of a pettah, or native town, and a fort. The town, occupying the E. extremity of the fork, where the rivers actually meet, is about 2½ m. in circuit, and inclosed by a ditch and a wall 10 ft. high. The streets are narrow and badly drained, and the houses, about 2000, are meanly built. The bazar, however, is good, and the rivers supply excellent drinking water. The fort, which joins the pettah on the N.W., is about 850 yards long from N. to S., and 690 broad from E. to W. It is surrounded by a wall of limestone and sandstone 17 ft. high and 9 feet thick, and flanked with circular bastions. On the N. and E., where it is washed by the Toombudra, no other defence has been deemed necessary, but on the W. and S.W. there is a deep and broad ditch. It is entered by three gateways. The interior of the fort is inhabited chiefly by the relatives of the late nabob, the government officials, and the officers of the native regiments stationed here. The principal buildings are the palace, barracks, arsenal, and hospital. The cutchery is situated to the S. on the opposite side of the Hindry. The regimental lines, with a contiguous parade ground, are on a plain about 300 yards from the W. gate of the fort, and cover an area 371 yards long by 170 broad. The streets are wide, and the houses good, but the drainage is defective. Between the lines and the Toombudra a new village, called the Novapettah, has sprung up, and has a pop. of about 2000, exclusive of the persons connected with the military bazar, and amounting to about 2000 more. The climate of Kurnool has a bad name. Small-pox and fever prevail, and cholera is seldom long absent. Pop. 23,000.

KURRAH, or **KARHA**, a tn. India, cap. pergunnah of same name, r. bank Ganges, 40 m. N.W. Allahabad. It is about a mile along the river, and was a place of great importance till the emperor Akbar commenced its ruin by removing its civil establishment to Allahabad, and Asof-ud-Dowlah, Nabob of Oude, completed it by pulling down many of its finest buildings, and carrying off the materials to employ them in building and embellishing Lucknow.

KURREFI, or **KULEFI**, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa States, prov. and 25 m. S.S.W. Katsena, bespeaks the troubled state of the country. As a means of defence the inhabitants have thrown up a number of outworks in front of the town, in addition to a double moat and triple wall which previously existed. Pop. 8000.

KURUMAN, or **LATTAKOO**, a vil. S. Africa, near the S. borders of the Kalahari Desert, 550 m. N.E. Cape Town. It is the farthest inland station of the London Missionary Society N. of the Cape, and has thus acquired a degree of interest and importance which mere population could not give it. The mission-houses and church are built of stone. The gardens, irrigated by the Kuruman rivulet, are well stocked with fruit-trees and vines, and yield European vegetables and grain readily. The pleasantness of the place is en-

hanced by the contrast it presents to the surrounding scenery, and the fact that it owes all its beauty to the manual labour of the missionaries. Externally, it presents a picture of civilized comfort to the adjacent tribes; and by its printing-press, worked by the original founders of the mission, and also by several younger men who have entered into their labours, the light of Christianity is gradually diffused in the surrounding region. Knowing the importance of commerce as a means of civilization, the missionaries got permission from the government for a trader to reside at Kuruman, and a considerable trade has been the result. The permanence of the station depends on its perennial fountain, which issues from beneath trap rock, and, having a temperature of 72°, probably comes from the old silurian schists forming the bottom of the great primeval valley of the continent. It is less copious than when the missionaries first settled here, and there is some reason to suspect that this diminished supply is connected with a general desiccation which is taking place over a wide extent of country.

KUSABAT, a vil. N. Africa, regency and a few m. S.E. Tripoli. At its N. extremity is the old castle of Mesellata, built with square stones from old ruins, but scarcely capable of defence, though provided with a Turkish garrison. The vil., containing from 300 to 400 houses, built of stone along a gentle slope, has a mosque situated on a lofty eminence.

KUSADA, a tn. W. Africa, Hausa States, 40 m. N.W. Kano. It is an important place, with a wall which is in tolerable repair, and incloses an area which is rich in trees, and gives the town a cheerful and comfortable appearance. Most of the huts have clay walls and a thatched roof, a mode of construction well adapted to the climate and the nature of the country. The country around has a delightful park-like appearance. Indigo and tobacco are extensively cultivated. Honey is an important article of produce. The rich aromatic bushes, growing everywhere, furnish the bees with abundance of food, and the natives obtain their honey by providing them with hives formed of thick hollow logs, which they fasten to the branches of the colossal kaka-trees.

KUSHYN, a tn. and fort, India, Bussahir, near a considerable feeder of the Pabur, in lat. 31° 11' N.; lon. 77° 42' E. The site, from being completely hemmed in by mountains, is not attractive, but the houses are neatly built and well covered with slate. Close to the town are mines of specular iron ore embedded in mica slate. The ore is both smelted here and converted into malleable iron.

KUSSOOR, a tn. India, Punjab, 40 m. S. by E. Lahore. It is a very ancient place, inclosed not only by one common wall, but consisting of several divisions, each of which has its own separate wall and entrance. Among the public buildings are several mosques and palaces. The environs are covered with gardens.

KUSSOWLEE, a sanitary station, India, Baghut, 15 m. S.S.W. Simla. It consists of a hill about 5 m. in circuit, and considerably detached from the mountain range to which it belongs. Its height above the sea is about 7000 ft. The ascent from the plains is sudden, and the face of the hill, cleft by ravines, in which strata of clay slate at a high angle are exposed, has rather a forbidding aspect. The N. side is less abrupt, and becomes linked with the ranges that slope to the river Gumber. The summit is an undulating flat. The soil overlying the rock is light and porous, quickly parting with any superabundant moisture that may fall upon it; the air is dry and bracing, and the general salubrity of the station may be considered as well established, notwithstanding a visitation of cholera has shown that it is not beyond the reach of that frightful scourge. The principal disadvantage is the want of water, which, during the spring and early part of summer, must be brought on mules and bullocks from springs 1½ m. distant, and 848 ft. below the level of the parade ground.

KUSTENDJI [anc. *Constantia*], a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, eyalet and 69 m. E.N.E. Silistria, on a promontory which projects half a mile S.E. into the Black Sea. It has a harbour, which is much visited in summer by vessels loading with corn. The roadstead, though sheltered by the promontory from N. winds, lies open from N.E. to S., but small vessels, by approaching the shore nearer than large vessels could venture, obtain anchorage in a spot where the town itself protects them from the E. Trajan's wall extended

from Kustendji to Chernavoda, and as this is nearly the shortest distance between the coast and the Danube, it was proposed to construct a navigable canal between the two places. By this means about 180 m. of intricate navigation would have been avoided. An actual survey, however, has proved that the summit level to be passed over at 2 m. from the Black Sea, is 164 ft. above it, and that the limestone hills, through which the canal would pass, cannot furnish the water necessary to feed it. The idea of a canal has, therefore, been abandoned, but a railway has been constructed. Pop. 3000.

KUTATU, a river, S.W. Africa, which has its source in the plateau of Sambos, near the S.E. extremity of the Djamba range, flows nearly due N., separating Bailundo from Bihé, and the land of Mungoya or Malemba, and after passing over nearly four degrees of lat., joins the Coanzo on its l. bank, nearly opposite to Pungo Andongo. To distinguish it from several other rivers of the same name, it is usually called Kutatu-an-Mungoya.

KUTNO, a tn. Russian Poland, gov. and 70 m. W. Warsaw; with a church, a circle and an elementary school, some manufactures, and 1038 inhabitants, mostly Jews.

KUTTUNGEE, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, territory Saugor and Nerbudda, 89 m. S.E. Saugor. It possesses a large and well-supplied bazar, and has long been famous for the manufacture of gun-barrels, which are largely exported.

KYAU-CHU, a tn. China, prov. Shantung, about lat. 36° 17' N.; lon. 120° 12' E. It stands at the N.W. part of the head of a deep bay, is bounded by a peninsula on the E., has a spacious harbour, and is the principal emporium of the province.

KYR-SCHEHR, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Sivas, 310 m. S.E. Constantinople. It stands in a rich and fertile valley, and consists of about 1200 houses, partly grouped together and partly scattered, the one forming the body of the town,

and the other a kind of suburb, almost buried among plantations. The most conspicuous public edifice is the medresseh, or rather a large pile of building, part of which forms a medresseh. It has a richly adorned portal, with a row of twisted pillars, and a tall and slender minaret, which would be of great beauty if it had not unfortunately lost its top. Part of the building is now used as a military magazine. The market is large and much frequented.

KYTHUL, a tn. India, Sirhind, in a flat and fertile district, lat. 29° 49' N.; lon. 76° 28' E. It is irregularly but substantially built of brick, and possesses a lofty palace which overtops a fine grove of trees overhanging a large sheet of water. Great quantities of sal-ammoniac are manufactured here.

KWEI, or KOOE, a tn. China, prov. Houpeh, l. bank Yang-tze-kiang, 200 m. W. by N. Wu-chang-foo. It is a small place, consisting of about 100 houses within its walls, and 30 houses outside. About 2 m. above it coal of indifferent quality is obtained by digging into the side of a hill. It is not used in its natural state, but mixed with water and shaped into bricks, of which large quantities are sent by water to Ichang.

KWEI-LING, or QUEI-LING, a tn. China, cap. prov. Quangsee, in a mountainous dist., near the source of a river of same name. Though the capital of the province, it is said to be poorly built, and to have little or no trade, the river on which it stands flowing through narrow valleys in a channel so encumbered by rocks and shelves as to be un-navigable.

KWESHAN, a group of isls. China, off the N.E. coast of prov. Chekiang. They are 11 in number; the largest, only 3 m. long and 1½ m. broad, is so deeply indented that at two places it is not more than 250 yards across, and its coast line presents a range of steep and lofty cliffs. The whole group is occupied by a dense population, living chiefly on fish.

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LABO, a tn. Philippine Isles, prov. Camarines Norte, in the isl. of Luzon, stands in a fertile and well-watered valley at the foot of a lofty mountain, whose summit is in lat. 13° 59' N.; lon. 123° 42' 30" E., and consists of 400 houses. The valley produces rice, maize, sugar-cane, indigo, and abaca, and has the advantage of being protected both from the S.W. and from the N.E. monsoon—from the former by the central cordillera of Caraballos, and from the latter by the sierra of Bagacay. Pop. 2400.

LABRADOR [add.] The vast peninsula which commonly bears the name of Labrador, a term more strictly applied to the N.E. portion of it, occupies an area between the Atlantic and Hudson's Bay, lying between lat. 49° and 63° N., and lon. 55° and 79° W. The Gulf of St. Lawrence, the North Atlantic, Hudson's Straits and Bay, are its boundaries on three sides; Rupert's River, the Mistassinni, and the Bersamits form its approximate limits on the S.W. From the mouth of Rupert's River on Hudson's Bay, to the mouth of the Bersamits on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the distance is about 470 m.; and from Cape Wolstenholme, the northernmost point of the country, to the Straits of Belle Isle, it is 1100 m. Northwards from the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Bersamits, in a direct line to Ungava Bay, the distance is about 650 m., and to Cape Wolstenholme in the W. not less than 1000 m. The area is about 420,000 sq. m. The whole of this immense country is uninhabited by civilized man, except a few settlements on the St. Lawrence and N. Atlantic coasts, and some scattered posts of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is also thinly peopled by nomadic bands of Montagnais, Nasquapee, Mistassinni, and Swampy Creek Indians, and by wandering Esquimaux on the N. coasts. As a whole, it is unfit for human habitation, and is now in many parts almost a desert. The fisheries on its

coasts give it its principal importance. In the absence of definite boundaries, the entire peninsula is divided into three parts, supposed to be separate watersheds. The area draining into the gulf and river of St. Lawrence belongs to Canada; that supposed to be drained by rivers flowing into the Atlantic is called Labrador, and is under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland; the remaining part, drained by rivers flowing into Hudson's Bay, is named East Main. The longest river tributary to the Gulf of St. Lawrence is the Moisie, which has its source in some of the lakes and swamps of the high table-land of E. Canada, and after a course of more than 250 m., with a fall of more than 2200 ft., debouches in lon. 66° 10' W., about 18 m. E. of the Bay of Seven Islands. The St. John, Mingan, Ouanemé or Roman, Natashquan, and other rivers, all as large perhaps but not so long as the Moisie, also fall into the gulf. The character of the country drained by them is very mountainous, even 100 m. from the coast, forming ridges running and winding in all directions; and lakes, some of very considerable size, are innumerable. Passing this rugged part towards the interior, the country becomes more level; the lakes are of far greater magnitude, well stocked with fish of every description, from the trout of 60 lbs. to the smallest species. Hamilton or Esquimaux Bay is the most important outlet on the E. coast. The Ashwanipi or Hamilton River, rising in the table-land near the head-waters of the Moisie, is the great river of Labrador, and falls into the head of the bay. The Kenamon, cutting through the Mealy Mountains from the S., and the Esquimaux River, N. of the Hamilton, are likewise important tributaries of Hamilton Inlet. The country near the inlet is extremely rugged and hilly, though the S. is more level and better wooded than the N. side. The rivers falling into Ungava Bay are the

Koksoak or South River, George's River, Whale River, and a few other minor streams. The lakes of this northern watershed are not many or large. Lake Caniapuscaw, the headwater of South River, occupies a central part of the peninsula, equidistant about 350 m. from the St. Lawrence and Ungava and Hamilton Bays, and is about 70 m. long and 15 to 20 m. broad. The country drained by the rivers tributary to Ungava Bay is, W. of South River, entirely bare, while bleak and barren rocks distinguish the sea-coast. The western division of the country is drained by the Little and Great Whale rivers, discharging themselves into Hudson's Bay; and the East Main and Rupert's rivers, flowing into James' Bay. The latter river brings down the water of the vast Mistassinni Lake, which lies between lon. 71° and 74° W. In the neighbourhood of Hudson's Bay and Lake Mistassinni the country is occupied by thousands of lakes and enormous rocks piled one on the top of another, and is treeless and sterile.

Since the extinction of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, many fishing posts and villages have been established on the Labrador coast and N. shore of the gulf. The houses of the settlers are mostly of wood, generally, because most easily and cheaply, procured from Quebec. On the coast, between the Straits of Belle Isle and Cape Whittle, the climate is very severe, with prevailing fogs; in the interior it is much better, and the seasons are in advance of those on the coast. The scenery is wild, barren, and gloomy, the mainland being generally about 500 ft. above the sea. From Cape Whittle to Natashquan Point the gneissoid hills seldom rise above 200 ft.; the banks of this coast between this point and the Mingan Islands are very important as fisheries. The Atlantic coast is all of it mountainous, and the faces of the hills which front the sea are generally bare rocks. Inland there is less desolation, and in some parts firs and spruces occupy the valleys and sheltered localities. The lakes of the interior are frozen, and the surface of the country covered with snow, for the greatest part of the year. There is little animal life, and chiefly of the fur-bearing species, the hunting of which forms the main occupation and support of the few tribes of Indians that maintain an existence upon the peninsula. Three Roman Catholic missions upon the shores, and several of the English Church have been recently established in the new fishing settlements, the first English church having been consecrated at St. Francis harbour, by the Bishop of Newfoundland, on July 10, 1853. The Moravians also have missionary stations on the coast. With a coast line of 1000 m., Labrador is said to have a population during the fishing season of above 30,000, who import all the provisions they consume, and export fish to the amount of £800,000 to £1,000,000 annually. The permanent population of the Canadian shore was, in 1863, 4413.

LACHENAIE, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. L'Assomption, on the Jesus, a small affluent of the St. Lawrence, 15 m. from Montreal; with a R. Catholic chapel, some general trade, and a pop. of about 1200.

LACIINE, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Jacques Cartier, on the S.E. shore of the isl., and 9 m. from the city of Montreal. It possesses a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and several schools, and carries on a considerable trade in lumber. Pop. about 2500.

LACISE, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 12 m. W.N.W. Verona, close upon Lake Garda. It is surrounded by turreted walls, and has a parish church, a spacious haven, manufactures of sail-cloth, and a considerable trade in fish. Pop. 2637.

LADENOIE-POLIE, a tn. Russia, gov. Olonetz, cap. circle of same name, on an elevated flat above the Svir, 86 m. S.S.W. Petrozavodsk. It has two churches, but derives any interest which it possesses from its docks, which were constructed by Peter the Great. On the site of the palace which he occupied a monument was erected in 1832. Pop. 1408.

LAFAYETTE, a tn. U. States, Indiana, cap. co. Tippecanoe, at the head of navigation of the Wabash, on the Wabash and Erie canal, and at the junction of three railways, 40 m. N.W. Indianapolis. It contains fifteen churches, several public and private schools, a number of good hotels, paper, planing, and flour mills, agricultural implement, woollen, and soap and candle factories, foundries, tanneries, breweries, and

distilleries. Its ample means of transport by water and rail enable it to command the trade of the surrounding country. Pop. (1860), 9387.

LAFEET, or **LAFITE**, a mountain, E. Africa, in the Latooka country; lat. 4° 33' N.; lon. 32° 49' E. It is the highest peak of the range that forms the northern side of the broad valley of Latooka, and rises abruptly to an elevation of about 3000 ft.

LAGES, a tn. Brazil, prov. Santa Catharina, on the sierra of this name, near the sources of the Uruguay, 105 m. W.N.W. Desterro. It lies in a deep hollow among the mountains, and has two or three handsome streets, with several others of a very indifferent appearance. Most of the houses are merely of compressed earth, and have no glass in the windows. Within the town the number of the inhabitants does not exceed 500, but the municipal district, which is of considerable extent, and well adapted both for agriculture and the raising of cattle, has a pop. of about 9000.

LAGHOUAT, or **EL-AGHWAT**, a vil. N. Africa, Algerian Sahara, on the Jeddi, 200 m. S. by W. Algiers. It forms at present the most advanced spot of the French towards the S., and is the principal market for the inhabitants of the Jeddi valley. It has some manufactures of woollen stuffs and articles made of camel's hair. After a memorable siege it was definitively occupied by the French army in 1852. Pop. 2367.

LAGONOY, a tn. Philippine Isles, on a spacious bay of same name on the E. coast of Luzon, in lat. 13° 14' 30" N.; lon. 123° 29' E. The bay, formed by a large indentation in the mainland, and another in the island of Catanduanes, is too much exposed to give safe shelter to shipping. The district in the vicinity produces rice, sugar-cane, sesame, and abaca. Pop. 7922.

LAGOS, two places, Mexico, state Jalisco:—1, *San Juan de los Lagos*, 80 m. N.E. Guadalajara, at the height of 6000 ft. above the sea; is a large place of very indifferent appearance, consisting almost entirely of mud huts, and possessing no public building worth notice except a handsome church. It is famous, however, for its fair, which is held from 6th to 13th December, and attracts numerous dealers and pleasure-seekers, particularly from Vera Cruz and Tampico. Pop. about 6000.—2, *Lagos*, about 26 m. E. of the former; with a splendid cathedral, and a very large flour mill, which is said to have been erected, fitted up, and supplied with water-power brought from a distance of 10 m. It contains 9000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods.

LAGUNA, a tn. Brazil, prov. Santa Catharina, on a lagoon which gives it its name, near the mouth of the Tubarao in the Atlantic, 60 m. S.S.W. Desterro. It is a small place, but has a large square, on which an elegant church stands, and at least one handsome street, stretching along the beach. The harbour, having only a depth of 8 ft. of water on the bar, cannot admit large vessels. It is, however, much frequented, and forms the port for a considerable district. Trade and fishing are the chief employments. On the banks of the Tubarao coal has been found. No fewer than twenty-two seams are counted, some of them, it is said, from 12 to 14 ft. thick. The working of them, which has already been commenced, promises to be easy. Pop. 1000.—(*L'Allemand.*)

LAGUNA [add.], a lake and prov. Philippine Isles, in the S.W. of the island of Luzon:—*Laguna de Bay*, so called from a town of same name at its S. extremity, is the largest collection of fresh water in the Philippines. Its greatest length is 36 m., but its breadth, owing to the interjection of two peninsulas, is very irregular. Its height above the sea is 58 ft.; its depth, in some places shallow, in others so deep that no bottom can be found, may average from 15 to 16 fathoms. It has no fewer than fifteen feeders, but only one outlet, the Pasig, by which it sends its waters to the Bay of Manila. Of the islands which it embosoms, the largest is Talim, which is about 9 m. long by 3 m. broad. Another, near its S. end, contains a lake which has all the appearance of an ancient crater, and teems with alligators. On the fertile shores of the Laguna twenty-six townships are counted.

—The PROVINCE (*Provincia de Laguna*) is bounded, N. by provs. Tondo and Ecija, W. Cavité, S. Tayabas and Batangas, and E. the ocean; area, including the above lake, 980, or excluding it, 630 geo. sq. m. Its principal products are

geological formation, bordering on the W. sides of Lake Superior, Canada, and Hudson's Bay, and receiving its peculiar appellation from the river St. Lawrence, on whose banks it commences. The Laurentides range is about 200 m. in breadth. It forms the N. shore of the St. Lawrence, from the gulf as far as Cape Tourmente, near Quebec, from which point it leaves the river, and while following its general direction, retires further and further, until near Montreal it is 30 m. from its bank. Proceeding westward, the range follows the line of the Ottawa, and crosses this river near the Lac des Chats, 150 m. from Montreal. Thence, taking a southward direction, it reaches the St. Lawrence near the outlet of Lake Ontario, and from this point strikes across to Lake Huron, which it touches at Matchedash Bay, and forms the eastern shore of the lake as far as 47° N. lat., where, quitting this lake, it gains Lake Superior, and extends in a N.W. direction to the Arctic Sea. The average height of the hills is from 2000 to 3000 ft.; and the rocks of this formation are the most ancient known on the American continent. Two-thirds of its area are covered with ponds, lakes, and marshes, which the cold of winter solidifies into a network of ice. The Laurentides cannot, therefore, be made available for agricultural purposes or for settlement. They abound, however, in the baser minerals, and the northern shores of the great lakes are now the scene of very considerable mining operations.

LAUTERACH, a tn. Austrian empire, Vorarlberg, circle and not far from Bregenz; with a paper mill, a bathing establishment, and 1100 inhabitants.

LAWRENCE, two places, U. States:—1, A tn. Massachusetts, on both sides of the Merrimack, here crossed by two bridges, and at the junction of the Concord, Manchester, and Lawrence, with the Boston and Maine, the Lowell and Lawrence, and the Essen railways, 22 m. N. Boston. The principal public buildings and institutions are the city-hall, 14 churches, a high-school, and other schools—grammar, primary, middle, and mixed, a savings-bank, a provident, a literary, and a young men's Christian association. The cotton manufacture is the staple industry, and is carried on in several large mills, for which water power has been obtained by means of a dam across the Merrimack, constructed at the expense of £50,000. The other industrial establishments are a machine shop and foundry, and paper, flour, and saw mills. Pop. (1860), 17,639.—2, A tn. Kansas, cap. co. Douglas, r. bank Kansas, 23 m. of direct distance above its mouth. It stands on a slope, and consists of above 400 houses, of which only a portion are of brick or stone. The principal buildings are four churches, the state university, an academy, and several schools. The industrial establishments are saw and grist mills, a machine shop, a tannery, a brewery and distillery, and coach and waggon and soap and candle factories. Lawrence was founded in 1854 by the Massachusetts Aid Society, and settled by the opponents of slavery. During several ensuing years it was the scene of violent contests between this party and the 'Border Ruffians.' Pop. (1860), 1645.

LAWRENCEBURG, a tn. U. States, Indiana, cap. co. Dearborn, on the Ohio, 22 m. below Cincinnati, the White-water canal, and the Ohio and Mississippi, and the Indianapolis and Cincinnati railways. It has 6 churches, 10 schools, 2 grist mills, 3 distilleries, and 2 breweries. Pop. (1860), 3599.

LAWRENCE CANALS (Str.), a series of canals in Canada, between the cities of Kingston and Montreal, constructed in close proximity to the banks of the river St. Lawrence, for the purpose of rendering the navigation between Montreal and Lake Ontario, which is impeded by numerous rapids in the river, available for vessels of from four to five hundred tons burden. The length of the cuttings, including lockage, is as follows: viz. at the Gallops Rapids, 2 m., with 2 locks, and a descent of 8 ft.; at Point Iroquois, 3 m., with 1 lock, and a descent of 6 ft.; at Rapid Plat, 4 m., with 2 locks, and a descent of 11½ ft.; at Farren's Point, ½ m., with 1 lock, and a descent of 4 ft.; the Cornwall canal, at the Long Sault Rapids, 11½ m., with 7 locks, and a descent of 48 ft.; the Beauharnois canal, 11½ m., with 9 locks, and a descent of 82½ ft.; the Lachine canal, 8½ m., with 5 locks, and a descent of 44½ ft. Total length of cuttings, 41 m., with 27 locks, and a descent of 204½ ft. Each lock is 200 ft. long by 45 ft. wide, with a depth of water on the mitre-sills

of 9 feet. Fully 8000 vessels, of 700,000 tons, run through this long chain of canals in the course of the year.

LAZAREF, or **VIRGINIE**, a port, China, on the E. coast of Corea, situated in the N. part of Yung-hing Bay, and sheltered on the E. by Nakhimof or Bosquet Peninsula. It is 2 miles wide at its entrance, and trends N. with a breadth varying from 1½ m. to 3½ m. Its depth of water is from 7 to 10 fathoms over a mud bottom. The river Dungan, which falls into the N.W. part of the port, divides near its mouth into several channels. The bar has 10 ft. at low water, and the depth within increases gradually for 6 m. to 5 fathoms. The land around the port is populous and well cultivated, particularly at the river's mouth.

LEAVENWORTH, a tn. U. States, Kansas, cap. co. Leavenworth, beautifully situated on r. bank Missouri, 2 m. below Fort Leavenworth; lat. 39° 16' N.; lon. 95° W. It is the largest city and the commercial emporium of the state, and is surrounded by one of the richest agricultural regions of the valley of the Missouri. The river flows here with a swift deep current, and is bordered on the Kansas side by a natural levée of rock, extending along the entire river front of the city. The city is laid out in regular streets, which cross at right angles; and contains 17 churches and several schools, soap and candle, sash and blind, coach and waggon factories, and numerous saw mills and lumber yards. A firm, engaged as government contractors in the carrier line, have here an immense establishment, which employs 6000 teamsters and 45,000 oxen. Leavenworth was founded in 1854. Pop. (1860), 7429; (1865), 18,000.

LEBANON [add.], five places, U. States:—1, A vil. Pennsylvania, cap. co. of same name, on Quitapahilla Creek, the Union canal, and the Lebanon Valley railway, 24 m. N.E. Harrisburg. It is regularly and substantially built, the houses consisting mostly of brick or stone, and possesses several schools, a library, and manufactures chiefly of iron, malt liquors, leather, and earthenware. The surrounding district is rich in iron ore, which is smelted by several large furnaces in the vicinity of Lebanon. Pop. (1860), 4449.—2, A tn. Kentucky, cap. co. Marion, on Harden's Creek, and at the terminus of the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville railway, 55 m. S.S.W. Frankfort. It possesses 6 churches, a R. Catholic college with 115 students, an academy, and a female seminary. Pop. (1860), 953.—3, A tn. Tennessee, cap. co. Wilson, on a branch of Cumberland River, 23 m. E. Nashville; with several churches, a Presbyterian university, with 11 professors, 165 students, and a library of 4000 vols.; and several other educational institutions. The manufactures are chiefly cotton and woollen goods. Pop. about 2000.—4, A vil. Ohio, cap. co. Warren, on Turtle Creek, a branch of the Little Miami, and on the Little Miami railway and Warren County canal, 37 m. N.N.E. Cincinnati. It possesses 7 churches, a normal school, a public library, and flour and saw mills. Pop. (1860), 2489.—5, A vil. Illinois, on the Ohio and Mississippi railway, 20 m. E. St. Louis. It is pleasantly situated, and is the seat of a Methodist college, with 6 professors, 82 students, and a library of 5500 vols. Pop. (1860), 1661.

LECOMPTON, a tn. U. States, Kansas, on the Kansas River, about midway between Topeka and Lawrence, and 30 m. above its mouth. Congress, before the civil war, appropriated £10,000 for the erection of government buildings in it, with the purpose of making it the state capital. Pop. (1860), 917.

LEDENICZE, a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontiers, Croatia, dist. Ogulin, about 45 m. S.W. Karlstadt, on the Strait of Morlacea, in the Adriatic; with a small haven, and the ruins of a castle on a steep height. Pop. 1280.

LEDZAYSK, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 22 m. N.E. Rzeszow, cap. dist. of same name; with a Benedictine abbey, whose church, adorned with fine altar-pieces and frescoes, is regarded as the finest in Galicia. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in dyeing wool, weaving woollen and linen cloth, and trading in fruit. Pop. 4026.

LEEDS, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Megantic, on the Grand Trunk railway, 40 m. S. Quebec; with a Church of England, a Free, a Baptist, and a R. Catholic church, several schools, and a considerable trade in flour and lumber. Iron and copper abound in the dist., and a copper mine has recently been opened with prospects of success.

LEG, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 6 m. N.N.W. Tarnow; with a beautiful baronial castle, and 1350 inhabitants.

LEGRAD [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and 25 m. E.N.E. Warasdin, opposite to the confluence of the Mur with the Drave. It has a ferry over to Hungary, a trade in wine and wood, and yearly markets. During the insurrection in 1849, the heights around Legrad were fortified as important strategical points. Pop. 2382.

LEGYA, cap. of a Shan state tributary to Burmah, and at present one of the most prosperous of the Shan states, is situated 54 m. E.S.E. of Ava. Its inhabitants, occupying about 1600 houses, amount, according to the usual calculation, to about 8000.

LEIDEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Wieselburg, not far from the railway to Raab, 22 m. S.S.E. Presburg; with a Gothic church, and a trade in corn and in peats, of which about 100,000 are annually cast in the vicinity. Pop. 2756.

LEMBACH, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, dist. and 23 m. N.W. Linz; with a handsome parish church, a town hospital, and several manufactures. On a rocky height in the vicinity are the ruins of the ancient castle of Tannberg. Pop. 1050.

LEMPA [add.], a river, Central America, which rises near Esquipulas in Guatemala, enters the state of Salvador, where it forms part of the boundary between it and Honduras, and after pursuing a very circuitous course for above 180 m., first S.E. and then S., falls into the Pacific a little to the W. of Port Giguilisco, about lat. 13° 22' N.; lon. 88° 12' W. A little above its mouth it is 200 yards wide, and has a depth in its main channel of above 8 ft., but its bar is so shallow that only boats can pass over it, and even were this obstruction removed, it would not become navigable, because throughout its whole course it is interrupted by rapids of a more or less formidable character. So great, however, is the volume of water carried by it, that, according to a calculation which has been made, it discharges 1,285,081 cubic ft. per minute. This great discharge is owing to the numerous affluents which join it as it proceeds through a very mountainous country, and are fed by perennial springs and lakes.

LENDVA (Lower), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zala, on a stream of same name, 29 m. S.W. Zala Egerszeg. It occupies the site of the Roman *Lindavia*, is the seat of a district court, and has a castle situated on a height, and a trade in wine.

LENOX, a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, cap. co. Berkshire, on the Housatonic, 110 m. W. Boston. Occupying the summit of a range of hills in the midst of the finest natural scenery of the state, it has become a favourite residence for persons of retired and literary habits, and contains a number of elegant villas, 3 churches, an academy, a court-house, and county buildings. In its vicinity are extensive iron-works and a manufactory of window glass. Pop. (1860), 1711.

LEON, a tn. S. America, La Plata, prov. Salta, near the source of the Rocky Mountain stream Las Piedras, an affluent of the Jujuy. It is a beautiful little place, forming with its detached houses a complete Arcadian garden. The vegetation is tropical, and so luxuriant that the smell of the flowers and growing plants is oppressive, and probably in some degree injurious to health. The sheltered porch and gallery of a rustic church in the vicinity is surrounded by a little forest of peach trees, and overhung with clusters of grapes.

LEOPOLDO (São), a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio Grande-do-Sul, on the banks of the Sinos, 30 m. N. Porto-Alegre. It commences close to the river, with a large square, in which several streets terminate. The main street contains a number of large and well-built houses, some of them of two stories, and so wide as to have six windows in front, but the greater proportion are of humbler pretensions, and have only mud walls roofed with tile. Almost all the streets are unpaved, but most of them are provided with side paths for foot passengers. São Leopoldo was founded in 1824 by a German colony, under the auspices of Leopoldina, the empress of Don Pedro I. After various vicissitudes, occasioned chiefly by the unsettled state of the country, it has attained a considerable degree of prosperity. The inhabitants, while

devoting themselves to ordinary handicrafts, the cultivation of the soil, and the rearing of cattle, have not forgotten to make ample provision for their religious wants, the R. Catholics having erected 9 churches, which are placed under the superintendence of a provisionary vicar; and the Protestants 12 churches, the ministrations of which are conducted by four regular pastors. The temporal prosperity of the colony may be estimated from the fact that its annual exports now average 30,000 sacks of maize, 27,000 of black beans, 18,000 of manioc flour, and 15,000 of potatoes. To these must be added large quantities of poultry and eggs, butter and cheese, fruit and oil, mats, baskets, covers, &c., which find a ready sale in Porto-Alegre.—The colony includes, in addition to the town, which contains only 1200 inhabitants, an extensive tract situated between lat. 29° 16' and 29° 48' S.; lon. 51° 1' 30" and 51° 35' 53" W., and containing a pop. of 11,346 souls. Of these 4778 are R. Catholics, and 6568 evangelical or reformed Protestants.

LERE, a tn. Western Africa, Adamawa, country of the Mbana, near the Kebbi, an E. branch of the Benue. It is a large place, inhabited by pagan natives, under the government of a chief who has long maintained a manful struggle with the Fellatah and Kanuri. He was obliged, indeed, in consequence of a powerful expedition sent against him in the beginning of 1851, to acknowledge the Fellatah supremacy, but took an early opportunity of throwing off the yoke, and is again independent. He is greatly feared by the dominant tribes, who lie exposed to his sudden excursions, while he is able to set them at defiance by retiring to his fastness of Lere, which, lying in the heart of a large swampy forest, is almost inaccessible.

LERMA, the name of two places, N. America:—1, A small seaport on the W. coast of Yucatan, dep. and 10 m. S.W. Campeachy, on the l. bank, and at the mouth of the San Francisco. The inhabitants, about 1173, are almost all fishermen.—2, A tn. Mexico, 20 m. S.W. from the capital. It is famous for the manufacture of spurs and horse-bits, which are in great demand, and constitute the chief employment of the inhabitants.

LESKOVATZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, eyalet and 20 m. S. by W. Nissa, l. bank Morava, which is here crossed by a bridge. It is built along both sides of the river, the r. bank being occupied exclusively by Turks. Pop. 12,000.

LESZNIOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Zloczow, 11 m. N.W. Brody; with a Bernardine monastery. Its trade, which was once important, has decayed. There is a chalybeate spring in the vicinity. Pop. 1400.

LETENYE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zala, not far from l. bank Mur, 28 m. S. by W. Zala Egerszeg; with a number of fine houses, a baronial castle, and a trade in wine, tobacco, and cattle. Pop. 1028.

LEVENCZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Bars, cap. dist. of same name, on the Perez, about 20 m. S.W. Schemnitz. It was once fortified, is the seat of a district court and other public offices, and has a Piarist college, an under gymnasium, a castle, a trade in wine, and important yearly markets. Pop. 5112.

LEWISBURG, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, on a branch of the Susquehanna, 50 m. N. by W. Harrisburg; with 4 churches, and a Baptist university, with 4 professors, 54 students, and a library of 4000 vols. Pop. (1860), 2666.

LEWISTON, a tn. and port of entry, U. States, New York, on the Niagara, opposite to Queenstown in Canada, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge 7 m. above the falls. It contains 4 churches and 13 schools. Pop. (1860), 3379.

LEXINGTON [add.], four places, U. States:—1, A vil. and township, Massachusetts, at the terminus of the Lexington and West Cambridge railway, 10 m. N.W. Boston. It contains 4 churches and a high-school, sends large supplies of milk to Boston, and is memorable as the scene of the first armed encounter between the British and the Americans in the revolutionary war. Pop. 2329.—2, A tn. Virginia, on the North, an affluent of the James, 110 m. W.N.W. Richmond. It stands in a valley surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, and contains 5 churches, a college endowed by Washington, 2 seminaries, and a military institute. Pop. 2135.—3, A tn. Kentucky, cap. co. Fayette, on a peak of the Elkhorn River, and on the Louisville, the Covington, and

the Danville railways; lat. 38° 2' N.; lon. 84° 26' W. It stands in a dist. of surpassing beauty, is laid out with great regularity in well-formed streets, one of which is upwards of a mile long; and possesses 12 churches, a university, which in 1859 had 8 professors and only 25 students; a court-house, a city hospital, a state lunatic asylum, an orphan asylum, and 2 libraries, one a city library of 6000 vols., and the other belonging to the university, of 15,000 vols. The whole place is well paved and lighted with gas, and at the west end of its main street there is a beautiful cemetery. About 100 stores and shops supply the demands of a very extensive retail and general trade, and 80 establishments are employed in manufactures, among which that of hemp holds the first place. Lexington figured in the unhappy war between the Northern and Southern States. Pop. (1860), 9521.—4. A tn. Missouri, cap. co. Lafayette, finely situated 1. bank Missouri, 92 m. N.W. Jefferson City. It has 7 churches and a number of flour-mills. Pop. (1860), 4122.

LEYDEN, an isl. in Palk's Strait, off the N.W. coast of Ceylon, 6 m. S.W. of Jaffna. It is of an irregular but somewhat triangular shape, about 10 m. in length from N.W. to S.E., and with a maximum breadth of about 5 m., and has, near its N. extremity, a small port, which bears the name of Kayts or Cays, a corruption of the Portuguese word *cais* or *caes*, meaning a wharf; this being the utmost limit of navigation of a sea-going vessel with a cargo for Jaffna. It thus formed, and to some extent continues to form, the port of Jaffna, though this honour is now possessed, at least in an equal degree, by Point Pedro.

LIBA, or LOBA, a river, S. Africa, which, issuing from an unknown source about lat. 11° S., flows S.S.E. through a valley, which on the east or l. bank seems to be confined by lofty and well-wooded mountains, and on the r. bank to spread out into a prairie which is grassy, but almost treeless, and joins r. bank Liambye at the point where it changes its name to Kabompo. At the junction the Liba is 250 yards wide.

LIBANFALVA, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 38 m. S.E. Bistritz; with a Latin, a Greek Catholic, and a Greek non-united church. Pop. 1450.

LIBOCHOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 8 m. S.W. Leitmeritz, on the Eger; with a parish church, a synagogue, a fine castle, a town-house, an hospital, a brewery, and mineral springs. Pop. 2000.

LIBOLLO, a territory, S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, between lat. 9° 15' and 10° 30' S., and lon. 14° 35' and 15° 20' E.; bounded N. by the Coanza, which separates it from the Portuguese settlements; W. Kissama, S. Ambuim, and E. Hako and Kibala; area about 2000 sq. m. It is covered by steep and rugged mountains, with several intervening valleys, which are well watered by affluents of the Coanza and the Lunga. The climate is healthy; and the inhabitants, owing to their proximity to the Portuguese settlements, have made considerable progress in civilization. They are peacefully disposed, hospitable to strangers, and industrious. One of their chief employments is in weaving cotton goods called *tanga* and *mabala*, which are well known, and in considerable demand in the interior. Pop. about 40,000.

LIBONTA, a tn. S. Africa, Makololo country, r. bank Liambye or Zambesi; lat. 14° 59' S. It is the last town which the Makololo possess on their N. frontiers, and, like all other places in the Barotse Valley, stands on an artificial mound, imperfectly protected against inundation. The town belongs, or belonged, to two of the chief wives of a former chief.

LIBTAKO, a prov. Western Africa, nominally belonging to Gando, is bounded by Yagga and Mosi on the S., Arribinda on the W., and some independent tribes on the E., which interpose between it and the Niger. The surface has a rocky appearance, granite, which occurs in large boulders, as well as *in situ*, alternating with gneiss and mica slate. The vegetation is varied, and the forest loses much of the monotonous character which the prevalence of any one species of tree is apt to give. Further west, however, the trees become scanty, and the soil hard and barren. Libtako is celebrated for a fine breed of horses. The prevalence of internal discord—rival chiefs contending with each other, and producing a kind of anarchy—is the greatest obstacle to its prosperity.

LIBUSCA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 12 m. S.W. Jaslo, r. bank Ropa. It is an ancient place, of which mention is made as early as 1407, and contains 1100 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom are skilled weavers.

LICHTENSTADT, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 27 m. N.E. Eger, on the Wistritz; with a parish church, a synagogue, an hospital, a brewery, three mills, and 1000 inhabitants, half of them Jews.

LICHVIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 35 m. S. Kaluga, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Oka. It has five churches, a circle and a parish school, a charitable institute, and several industrial establishments. Pop. 2699.

LICHWE (UPPER and LOWER), two adjacent places, Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Chrudim, on the Adler; with a parish church, a castle, two mills, and 2000 inhabitants.

LIDA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 54 m. S. Vilna, cap. circle of same name, on the Libeia. It has three churches, a circle and a parish school, and two charitable institutes; and contains 4094 inhabitants.

LIEBENSTEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 7 m. W.N.W. Eger, in a valley inclosed by wooded mountains; with a parish church, an old castle seated on a rocky height, a brewery, two mills, and 1700 inhabitants.

LIEBSTÄDEL, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Gitschin, on both sides of the Wolesschka, and on the Pardubitz-Reichenberg railway; with a R. Catholic parish church, a reformed Protestant church, corn and saw mills, and 1000 inhabitants.

LIEVELY, a port, Greenland, on an island of same name, immediately off the S.W. coast of Disco Island, and at the N.W. entrance of Disco Bay. It is a most perfect land-locked and safe anchorage, with depths varying from 6 to 24 fathoms. In the adjoining town of Lievely a Danish governor resides, and in the vicinity a slaty wood-coal, which burns well, and retains its heat when mixed with other coal, is found.

LİKAVKA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Lip-tau, about 28 m. N. by E. Neusohl. In the vicinity are the ruins of a castle, built on Mount Chocs by Matthew Corvinus. It has 1300 R. Catholic inhabitants.

LILIENTFELD, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, on the Traisen, in a beautiful valley; with saw and other mills, a quarry of gray and red marble, and seams of lignite, which are worked to some extent. The old Cistercian abbey situated here, and founded by Leopold VII. in 1202, has a handsome church and chapel with the tomb of the founder, a library, a cabinet of natural history, and a botanical garden. Pop. 1700.

LILLOETT, a river, lake, and tn. British Columbia:—The RIVER runs S.E. through fine pasture land, occupied to some extent by settlers, into the upper end of the lake of its name, which is surrounded by high mountains, generally very steep to the water's edge.—The LAKE is one of the chain of lakes along which lies the route from the lower to the upper Fraser and the gold-fields.—The town stands at the N. end of this route, at its junction with the Fraser, on a plateau upon the r. bank of the river. It has grown into some importance owing to its position on the great route to the interior gold-fields.

LIMAN, a vil. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, about 30 m. S.S.E. Tabreez, and at some distance to the E. of Lake Urumiah. It is one of the highest inhabited places in the Saharet mountain chain, which rises 4000 ft. above the level of the lake, and 8400 ft. above that of the Black Sea. It has hot springs, to which the natives attribute miraculous virtues, and a large and apparently thriving population, engaged in cultivating the gardens, meadows, and fertile fields of the environs.

LINARES, a tn. Chili, prov. Maule, on a plain between the rivers Maule and Longavi, 160 m. S.S.E. Valparaiso. It was laid out on a plan far more extensive than it has been found possible to execute; and hence, though the population does not exceed 2500, it has, besides numerous other squares, a vast plaza, an alameda planted with four rows of trees for nearly a third of a mile, and 12 spacious but unpaved streets. The chief buildings are a handsome church and a large market-house.

LINDER, a tn. Western Africa, cap. prov. of same name, which comprises the N.W. extremity of Bornou,

125 m. N.N.E. Kano. It stands in a dist. much broken by rocks of sandstone, and intersected by numerous small water-courses, and is inclosed by a ditch and a low earthen rampart nearly of a circular form. Its commercial importance, for which it is mainly indebted to its position, is so great, that it has been called 'the gate of Soudan.' Still, with all the bustle of its streets and the traffic which centres in it, it has no manufactures of the least importance, its only industrial establishments being indigo dye-works. Estimated pop. 1700.

LINDSAY, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Peterborough, 57 m. N.E. Toronto. It possesses five churches—two Wesleyan, a Church of England, a United, Presbyterian, and a R. Catholic, and communicating with Port Hope, on Lake Ontario, by the Port Hope and Lindsay railway. It carries on some trade in lumber. Pop. about 1100.

LINGAH, LINGAR, or LINJA, a tn. and port, near the mouth of a small stream, N.E. side of Persian Gulf, upon a strip of territory belonging to prov. Oman of Arabia; lat. 26° 37' N.; lon. 54° 59' E. The town lies along the water's edge, with a narrow intervening beach of white dry sand. The old town is small and compact, having room for 4000 or 5000 inhabitants; nearly half of it consists of market-places, coffee-houses, and similar establishments, besides a large mosque by the sea-side. The houses in it are solidly built—partly of stone and partly of brick—and whitewashed. Carved wood-work about the doors, windows, and balconies bespeaks some degree of Persian taste. Low walls, much decayed, surround this quarter of Lingah. The new parts running E. and W. along the bay, or reaching inland, occupy a considerable extent. Near the middle of the quay is a small dock, partly dry, but capable of containing sixty to eighty Arab vessels, and protected in front by a high sea wall with a breakwater on either side. The harbour is sheltered to the W. by Cape Bostanah; E. by a corresponding promontory and the island of Kishm; on the N. stretch the mainland and mountains of Persia; and only the S. side is at all exposed. Opposite the dock rises a rock, the only one hereabouts, crowned by an old castle and tower. Eastward is the palace of the Omanee governor, forming a large square, and four stories high. Farther on are shipbuilding yards in active operation. On either side and behind the town are gardens; but the soil is poor, and water scarce. So scarce is water that the main supply is from huge cisterns of stone, 30 to 60 ft. in diameter, and dome-roofed, which collect the overflow of the winter torrents, and store it to last the remainder of the year. Lingah is a very busy place by sea and land, and frequented by many races in commercial pursuits. The bulk of the trade is with the maritime Arab ports, to which goods from Bombay and Kurrachee are conveyed in small coasting craft; specie, pearls, and a little salt fish forming the return cargoes. And it is a pretty place, with its white houses along the shore, overhung by palm-trees, and the large glittering cupolas of its reservoirs, and crowded markets, and clear air, and bright sun. Pop. 8000 to 10,000.—(*Palgrave, &c.*)

LINGESI, a 'sand river,' S. Africa, near r. bank Zambesi; lat. 15° 38' 34" S.; lon. 31° 1' E. When Dr. Livingstone reached it, it was in flood, 60 or 70 yards wide, and waist deep; but the kind of stream to which the name has been given is so singular that the Doctor must be allowed to explain it in his own words. 'Like all those sand rivers, it is for the most part dry; but by digging down a few feet water is to be found, which is percolating along the bed on a stratum of clay. This is the phenomenon which is dignified by the name of 'a river flowing underground.' In trying to ford this, I felt thousands of particles of coarse sand striking my legs, and the slight disturbance of our foot-steps caused deep holes to be made in the bed. The water, which is almost always very rapid, dug out the sand beneath our feet in a second or two, and we were all sinking by that means so deep that we were glad to relinquish the attempt to ford it before we were half way over. The oxen were carried away down into the Zambesi. These sand rivers remove vast masses of disintegrated rock before it is fine enough to form soil. The man who preceded me was only thigh deep, but the disturbance caused by his feet made it breast-deep for me. The shower of particles and gravel which struck against my legs, gave me the idea that the

amount of matter removed by every freshet must be very great. In most rivers where much wearing is going on, a person diving to the bottom may hear literally thousands of stones knocking against each other. This attrition being carried on for hundreds of miles in different rivers, must have an effect greater than if all the pestles and mortars and mills of the world were grinding and wearing away the rocks. The pounding to which I refer may be heard most distinctly in the Vaal River when that is slightly in flood. It was there I first heard it.'

LINSHOTEN, a group of islands, N. Pacific, to the S.W. of the isles of Japan, extending between lat. 28° 49' and 30° 42' N., and lon. 129° and 130° 17' E. They are numerous and elevated, but for the most part of small dimensions. Three of them—Suwa-sima, Yerabu-sima, and Ujoga-sima—have active volcanoes, which respectively attain the heights of 2805, 2067, and 2345 ft.

LINYANTI, a tn. S. Africa, cap. of the Makololo; lat. 18° 17' 20" S.; lon. 23° 50' 9" E. It stands on the Chobe, at a height of 3500 ft. above sea-level, and carries on a considerable trade in ivory. The forests around both the town and the district are infested by the poisonous tsetse. Pop. 6000 to 7000.

LIPKA, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 44 m. E. by S. Königgrätz, on the frontiers of Moravia. It is a long straggling place, with two chapels, two mills, limekilns, limestone quarries, and 1600 inhabitants.

LIPPETHAL, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Neutitschen, 32 m. S.E. Olmutz; with a castle, a reformed and a R. Catholic parish church, and 1200 inhabitants, who are mostly Protestants.

LIRA, a tribe and dist. of the Madi country, E. Africa, lying E. of the N. end Albert Nyanza; lat. 2° 30' N.; lon. 33° E. The district is described as extremely fertile, and rich in ivory. The inhabitants are of the same type as the Madi, but wear their hair woven into a thick felt, and covering the shoulders like a full-bottom wig. The Lira tribe are governed by a chief with little real authority.

LISBURNE CAPE, a headland on the coast of Russian America, Arctic Ocean, lat. 68° 52' N.; lon. 166° 6' W., 150 geo. m. N. by E. Cape Prince of Wales, the most western point of North America. It is of limestone formation, and from 800 to 900 ft. in height, of a conical shape, and presents its boldest aspect and greatest elevation at its southern extremity. To the eastward of the cape extends a range of hills surmounted by a mass of loose gray scoria, and separated from each other by ravines, the sides of which are clothed with a certain amount of verdure. It was visited in 1850 by H.M.S. *Investigator*, on the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.—(*Armstrong's Narrative of Discovery of N.W. Passage.*)

LISIAGORA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 8 m. N.E. Tarnow. It is a straggling place, with 1900 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom are employed in making wooden and earthen ware.

LISLET, a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. co. of same name, r. bank St. Lawrence, 46 m. N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic chapel, a small-debt court, tanneries, and several large general stores. Pop. about 3700.

LISSA [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Dalmatia, circle Spalatro, on the N.E. side of the island of same name in the Adriatic, at the foot of a mountain ridge which incloses an extensive bay, and forms one of the best and most spacious harbours in Dalmatia. It has a Minorite monastery, and an important sardine fishery, and contains 3300 inhabitants.

LITCHFIELD, a vil. U. States, Connecticut, cap. co. of same name, on the Housatonic, 28 m. N.N.W. Newhaven. It is pleasantly situated on a height, with a beautiful view, and contains four churches, two academies, a court-house and jail, and a private lunatic asylum. It has lately become a favourite summer resort. Pop. 3200.

LITIN, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolia, on the Sgara or Zara, an affluent of the S. Bug. It has five churches, a circle school, and contains 5332 inhabitants.

LITSCHAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Manhartsberg, cap. dist. of same name, near the Bohemian frontier, 76 m. N.W. Vienna. It has an old mountain fort, a castle with an extensive park, and numerous looms employed in weaving linen and cotton goods. Pop. 1420.

LITTAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 9 m. N.W. Olmütz, on the river March, and on the Olmütz and Prague railway; is the seat of several public offices, and has three churches, a town-house surmounted by a tower, an hospital for the poor, extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, a paper mill, and flax, yarn, cattle, and other markets. In the vicinity is the hunting seat of Prince Lichtenstein, one of the finest in the empire. Pop. 3127.

LITTLE SOURIS, or MOUSE RIVER, N. America, an affluent of the Assiniboine, rises within the British territory, in a prolongation of the plateau of the Coteau de Missouri, about lat. 49° 20' N.; lon. 104° 30' W.; flows first S.E., and crossing the British frontiers about lon. 102° proceeds S. as far as lat. 48°, where it makes a large circular bend, and changes its direction to N.N.W. On again entering the British territory, about lon. 101°, it flows circuitously N.E., and joins the Assiniboine on its r. bank about lat. 49° 45' N.; lon. 99° 30' W. At its mouth it is 121 ft. broad, has a mean depth of 2 ft. 4 in., and flows at the rate of half a mile an hour. It contains sturgeon and various other kinds of fish. The country to the W. of the Souris is an open, treeless, and undulating prairie, but to the E. rises into picturesque hills, clothed on their sides and summits with aspen. One of the greatest obstacles to settlements on the banks of the Souris, and the adjoining districts, is a species of grasshopper which infests it. 'At the mouth of the Souris,' says Mr. Hind, 'the grasshoppers were in countless numbers, and so voracious as to attack and destroy every article of clothing left for a few minutes on the grass. Saddles, girths, leather bags, and clothing of every description were devoured without distinction. The only way to protect our property from the depredators was to pile it on the waggons and carts out of reach.'

LITUBARUBA, or LEPELOLE, a tn. S. Africa, cap. of the Bakwains, on the slope of a mountain range, 200 m. N.E. Kuruman. Its former name of Lepelole was given it from a cave in its vicinity which no one ventured to enter, because it was believed to be the habitation of the deity, and it was said that every one who went in remained there for ever. When Dr. Livingstone, accompanied by the chief Sechele, who with many of his people were converted to Christianity, undertook what seemed to many of the natives, if not the impious, at least the most hazardous task of examining it, he found it to be only an open cave, with an entrance about 10 ft. square, which, after contracting into two water-worn branches, entered the cave in round orifices, through which the water once flowed. The only inhabitants it seems ever to have had were baboons. The sandstone, which is the prevailing rock at Litubaruba, seems to extend over a vast area. It is found in Angola, and forms the underlying rock all the way from Zumbo to Lupata.

LIUBINYE, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bosnia, 26 m. N. Ragusa. Like all the towns of the Herzegovina, it has a beautiful site, standing at the foot of a mountain, in the middle of a long and narrow valley, but is one of the most wretched places imaginable, consisting of 120 Mahometan houses, many of them in a ruinous state, occupied by 987 inhabitants, and 12 Christian houses, of a better description, with 92 inhabitants. The Turks, forming at once the dominant class and the great majority, make a tyrannical use of their power, and keep the Christians in a kind of bondage.

LUTZIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 130 m. N.W. Vitepsk, on the Great and Little Lnsha; with two churches, a charitable institute, and a pop. of 4082.

LIVERPOOL [add.], a parl. and municipal borough and seaport of England, co. of Lancaster, r. bank of the Mersey, about 4 m. from its confluence with the Irish Sea; 185 m. N.W. from London. Lat. of the observatory on the Waterloo dock pierhead, 53° 24' 47.5" N.; lon. 0h. 12m. 0.11s. W. A new observatory is in process of erection at Bidston, on the l. bank of the Mersey; lat. 53° 24' 0.6" N.; lon. 0h. 12m. 17s. W. Liverpool stands partly on flat ground along the margin of the river, but chiefly on the slopes of a series of moderate eminences, whose summits are within the limits of the borough, and the highest of which is about 230 ft. above the level of the quay-wall of the river. Its greatest length from N. to S. is about 5 m., and its greatest breadth from W. to E. is about 2½ m.; its area, exclusive of the docks, is 5002½ ac. It is irregularly laid out; in the older parts of the town the streets are narrow and crowded, with courts, but in the more modern por-

tions the streets are wider and more regular. It is singularly deficient in open places and squares. Of the latter there are only two of any pretensions, Abercromby Square and Falkner Square. The town is well lighted with gas, and supplied with water, partly from wells sunk in the new red sandstone, on which the town is built, but chiefly from the hilly district near Rivington, 24 m. distant. The water from the wells is raised by pumping, and that from Rivington is delivered by gravitation into reservoirs, situated nearly on the summits of the eminences before mentioned, and from these reservoirs a portion is raised into elevated cisterns, so as to supply the highest houses in the town. At Rivington the collecting reservoirs form vast lakes of the aggregate length of 6 m., and from these the water, after being filtered, is conveyed to the distributing reservoirs in town by iron pipes 44 in. diameter. On the pipe line there are two relieving reservoirs, and from the second of these, situated about 9 m. from Liverpool, there is a double line of pipes. From the reservoirs in the town the water is distributed under high pressure, and there being an abundance of hydrants on the mains through the streets, especially in the warehouse districts, fires are readily extinguished by hose and jet. The result is that serious destruction of property by fire, once so common, is now much less frequent. The quantity of water distributed daily is 12,000,000 gallons, a quantity much too small for the present wants of the town, and the corporation are (1867) seeking for some more extensive source of supply.

The most important public buildings are the town-hall, St. George's Hall, exchange buildings, revenue buildings, and the free public library and museum. The town-hall is an elegant structure. A handsome dome, surrounded by an open gallery, rises from the centre of the building. Within are a grand staircase, saloon, drawing-rooms, ball-rooms, banqueting rooms, and refectory, forming a superb suite of entertaining rooms, and also the council-hall and various public offices connected with the municipal business and estate of the corporation. The first town-hall was erected on the same site in 1673, rebuilt in 1749, destroyed by fire in 1795, and restored and finally brought to its present condition in 1802 and 1811. There is at present (1867) in course of erection an immense pile of buildings, to serve as public offices, in which will be concentrated the municipal offices, as well as those connected with the lighting, paving, sewerage, water supply, nuisances, gas and meter testing, smoke inspection, and the department of the medical officer of health. The revenue buildings, which comprise accommodation for the offices of inland revenue, of the Mersey dock and harbour board, and of the post-office, cover an area of 6700 sq. yds., and have an extreme length of 467 ft., and a total height of 67 ft.; lofty porticoes, each of eight Ionic columns, adorn the centre, and east and west fronts; the centre is surmounted by a dome lighted with sixteen windows, and ornamented with the same number of pilasters. St. George's Hall, which contains a large hall for public meetings, concerts, &c., a smaller concert-room, capable of accommodating 1200 auditors, and the assize courts, is a sumptuous building in the Corinthian style, externally and internally. The E. front is 420 ft. long, with a colonnade of sixteen columns 200 ft. long; but from the S. portico to the N. apsis, which contains the small concert-room, the building is 500 ft. long. The free public library and museum is a handsome building of the Corinthian order, occupying an area of 4785 sq. yds. The right, or E. wing, is occupied by the library; the W. wing by the valuable museum of natural history presented to the corporation by the Earl of Derby. A central hall between the two, devoted to statuary and works of art, is 93 ft. long by 53 ft. wide, and 66 feet high; the public reading-room is 109 ft. long, 50 ft. wide, and 48 ft. high; the library has an upper and lower room, each 73 ft. long and 27 ft. wide, with galleries round. There are also a commodious students' room, a room for Biblical illustrations, a room for patents and parliamentary papers, a board-room, several class-rooms, and a lecture-room capable of containing an audience of about 400. This building was opened on the 18th October, 1860, and the corporation are now about to extend it by adding a picture gallery. In connection with this central library there are two lending libraries, one at the N. and the other at the S. end of the town. The expense of maintaining the library, museum, and lending libraries is defrayed by a rate on the inhabitants. The ex-

change buildings form three sides of a square, of which the town-hall forms the fourth side. These buildings are now (1867) in course of reconstruction. The other structures, exclusive of the churches, deserving of notice, are the borough jail at Walton, the work-houses and offices, the industrial schools, the infirmary, the sailors' home, the gymnasium, the Royal bank buildings, the Commercial bank, the bank of England, and the other banks; the Royal Insurance buildings, and the buildings of the London and Liverpool insurance, the Palatine club, the athenæum, the lyceum, the corn-exchange, the Albany, and indeed all the palatial edifices which have been erected as offices within the last few years, and which line the streets in the neighbourhood of the exchange.

Few towns are so well supplied with markets and market-places as Liverpool. The markets are spacious, airy, covered buildings, and are four in number: St. John's, St. James', St. Martin's, and the fish market. St. John's is the largest and most important. It is 660 ft. long and 135 ft. wide. They are all well supplied with provisions. The Haymarket is an area of about 15,000 superficial yds., nearly half of which has been roofed over to form a drill-shed for the volun-

teer corps. This market is also used as a wholesale market for perishable produce.

There are altogether 183 places of worship in Liverpool: of these sixty-five belong to the Church of England, twenty to the R. Catholics, twenty-two to the Wesleyans, twelve to the Independents, five to the Primitive Methodists, eight to the Calvinistic Methodists, ten to the Baptists, fourteen to the synod of the Presbyterian church in England, four to the United Presbyterians, two to the Church of Scotland, four to the Unitarians, two to the Society of Friends, two to the Jews, and the remaining thirteen to other denominations; and to the greater number of these places of worship schools are attached. Many of the churches and chapels are very handsome buildings. Among these are St. George's, St. Catherine's, St. Michael's, St. Nicolas', St. Luke's, the church for the blind, Great George Street chapel, Hope Street Unitarian chapel, St. Francis Xavier's and St. Mary's R. Catholic chapels, and St. Andrew's Scotch church.

Liverpool is remarkable for the number of its charitable and benevolent institutions, and for the suitability of the buildings devoted to these purposes. There are the royal



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, LIVERPOOL.

infirmary, lock-hospital, children's infirmary, northern and southern hospitals, lying-in institutions, dispensaries—in all twelve establishments for the cure or mitigation of disease. And in connection with these may be mentioned the northern and southern public disinfecting apparatus, for gratuitously disinfecting, by means of dry heat, the clothes, bedding, &c., of persons attacked by contagious or infectious diseases; and also, as directly connected with the health of the people, the public baths, of which there are: St. George's, on the pier-head, supplied with filtered salt water, and Cornwallis Street, Margaret Street, and Paul Street, supplied with pure fresh water. The last-named has a public wash-house attached to it, and there is another public wash-house in Upper Frederick Street. There are a blue-coat hospital, a male and female orphan hospital, a R. Catholic male and female orphanage, two penitentiaries, refuges for the destitute, Magdalen institutes, a central relief society, Church and religious societies, shipwrecked mariners' societies, town missions, four R. Catholic convents—altogether, irrespective of the infirmaries and hospitals, eighty charitable institutions and religious societies.

The educational establishments of Liverpool not connected with charities are the royal institution, the mechanics' institute, and queen's college, the collegiate institute, and the medical schools. The schools attached to the various churches and chapels have been already noticed. There are also the corporation schools, the national, infant, industrial, and ragged schools, and those attached to the blue-coat hospital, orphan, and other asylums. The principal places of amusement are the theatre-royal, the Prince of Wales' theatre, the royal amphitheatre, the Adelphi theatre, the Varieties, the Wellington rooms for assemblies and balls, the George

Street assembly rooms, the St. James' hall concert-room, the Alhambra, the philharmonic hall (a concert-room of colossal dimensions, and unsurpassed in this country in the requisites of hearing and seeing), and many minor concert-rooms. There is also a race-course at Aintree, where meetings are held in spring, summer, and autumn.

In addition to the Prince's park, and the botanic gardens and Wavertree parks, already in existence, the corporation are now forming three new parks: the largest, the Sefton park, at the south end of the town, but beyond its limits, will contain 370 acres. The Newsham park, at the east side of the town, will contain about 165 acres, and the Stanley park on the north will contain 99 acres. The corporation too are about to erect public abattoirs in connection with the cattle-market, and situated on a line of railway which will admit of all the cattle landed at the docks being carried, in place of being driven through the crowded streets to the markets and abattoir.

The public cemeteries are nine in number—Anfield, St. James', St. Mary's, parochial at Rue Lane, Smithdown Lane, neeropolis, the Catholic, the Friends', and the Jews' burying-place.

But the most remarkable feature of this great seaport is its docks and basins. These extend along the Mersey for 5 m. There are thirty wet-docks and half-tide docks, among the largest of which are the Brunswick, the Queen's, King's, George's, Prince's, Huskisson, Canada, and New North. The docks have an aggregate water area of 258 acres, 3543 yds., and quay space of nearly 19 m. in extent. There are, besides, twenty graving-docks, with a bottom length of 10,176 ft.; and seven gridirons, with an aggregate length of 1123 ft. 6 in.

points on the Liverpool side, to and from the ferries of East-ham, New Ferry, Rock Ferry, Tranmere, Monksferry, Wood-side, Seacombe, Egremont, and New Brighton. The boats are admirably managed, and besides accommodating the immense multitude whose daily avocations require them to cross the river, they afford facilities to thousands carrying on business in Liverpool to reside in Cheshire.

The town is divided into sixteen wards, which send each three councillors to the council. There are thus forty-eight councillors; there are also sixteen aldermen, elected by the council, and a mayor. The corporation revenues were formerly very large. In 1836 the income derived from the town dues alone amounted to £49,332, in 1849 to £102,596, 13s. 3d.; but in 1858 the corporation was deprived of the conservancy of the Mersey, and of the town dues, which were handed over to a new board, called the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board. Nevertheless, from real property and from the composition received for the taking away the town dues, the council have still a large income to meet their obligatory and ordinary expenditure, and to carry out great improvements in the town without imposing taxes for the purpose. The cost of lighting of the town, too, is defrayed out of the surplus municipal revenue.

Liverpool is the most densely crowded town in England, and as a vast number of its inhabitants are unskilled labourers, who resort thither for precarious and fluctuating labour connected with the docks, which subjects them to periods of poverty and distress, and renders them ready victims to disease, it is not to be wondered at that the town is liable to visitations of epidemic disorders. Sanitary measures, as sewerage, house-drainage, improved paving and cleansing, the regulation of common lodging-houses and slaughter-houses, and closing unhealthy cellars, &c., have done much to mitigate the severity of visitations, and to reduce the rate of mortality. In 1844 the death-rate was 36 in the 1000—in 1866, at the cessation of an attack of epidemic cholera, it was 29 in the 1000.

Great as Liverpool now is, it is of but comparatively recent growth, and has therefore little or no history. In 1644 it was a small fishing town, surrounded by a high mud wall. In that year it was besieged and taken by Prince Rupert, and shortly after retaken by the parliamentary forces under Sir John Meldrum. Seven years later a visitation of the plague carried off 200 inhabitants. In 1709 a wet-dock was constructed, not only the first in Liverpool, but also in the kingdom. From this event may be dated the rapid extension of its commerce and population; though, as evidenced by the following table, the great increase of population has taken place since the beginning of the present century.

Year.	Population.
1700	5,000
1760	26,000
1801	77,653
1821	118,972
1841	224,954
1851	375,955
1861	443,938

The nett rateable value of the borough in 1866 was £2,150,133. Liverpool has quarter and petty sessions, courts of record and requests, and is the seat of assizes for the hundred of W. Derby. Its port jurisdiction comprises the whole estuary of the Mersey. It is the birthplace of Mrs. Hemans, Roscoe the historian, Dr. Currie the biographer of Burns, and the Rev. Legh Richmond. It sends two members to the House of Commons.

LLANQUIHUE, a lake, Chili, in the S. of prov. Valdivia, at the W. foot of the volcanic mountains Osorno and Calbuco. It is of an irregularly triangular shape, about 30 m. long from N. to S., with an average breadth of about 20 m. It discharges its waters through the river Maullin into the Gulf of Reloncavi, in the Pacific, from which it is only 8 m. distant.

LLANQUIHUE [add.], a territory of the republic of Chili, lying between lat. 40° 50' and 41° 45' S.; and bounded E. by the line of the Andes, N. by the river Las Damas, W. by a line which sets out from its N. boundary, strikes across to the confluence of the rivers Rahere and Negro, following the course of the latter as far as the village of Maule, and stretches from thence S.S.E. to Teloncar Sound. The district

thus indicated comprises the N.E. portion of the ancient province of Chiloé, and the S. of that of Valdivia. It has recently been colonized by a body of German emigrants, under the patronage of the Chilean government, who have already founded a town of 15,000 inhabitants, named Puerto Monte, and developed the natural resources of this fertile and interesting country. The whole of the district may be described as a regular and extensive plain, sheltered on the W. by the slopes of the Andes, and nowhere rising more than 90 ft. above the sea-level. It is covered with vast forests; but in the open spaces the soil has been rendered so rich by successive deposits of vegetable matter that it needs no manure, and yields the most abundant crops. To the N. of Puerto Monte a large coal-field has been discovered, adding vastly to the resources of the colony. Roads are being opened in the interior, which will enable the settler to carry his products to the sea-coast. Timber of course abounds here, and several varieties of the potato, which are considered to surpass those grown in England. Oxen, cows, and swine inhabit the forests. Numerous lakes and tributary streams provide the farmer with means of irrigation. The whole area is parcelled out into square lots, so designed that one side of each lot shall touch upon a public road, and the utmost sagacity appears to have superintended all the arrangements of this new and prosperous colony.—(*Chili, par Perez-Rosales; Proceedings of Royal Geog. Soc.*)

LOANDA, or ST. PAUL DE LOANDA [add.], a tn. S.W. Africa, Portuguese settlements, cap. prov. Angola; lat. 8° 48' S.; lon. 13° 8' E. It was at one time a considerable city, but is now greatly decayed. Standing partly on a height above the Atlantic, embosomed among trees, it presents an imposing appearance from the sea; is defended by three forts in good repair, and has many large stone houses, together with a greater number formed of wattle and daub. As the see of a bishop, it has a cathedral, which has few claims to notice, and is but a poor substitute for two magnificent churches, which once adorned Loanda, but are now miserable ruins; the remnant of the one, which belonged to the Jesuits, being used as a workshop, and that of the other as a byre. The other principal buildings are the governor's palace and government offices—commodious structures—and the custom house, the business of which is said to be extremely well managed. The harbour lies between the town on the mainland and a low sandy island called also Loanda; and though once deep enough to float the largest ships close to the custom house, is in course of being gradually curtailed in its dimensions, and silted up, partly by the large quantities of soil washed down into it during the rainy season, and partly by the sand which is driven into it during a high S.W. wind by the dashing of the waves. The island—a narrow sandy flat, about 18 m. long by 2 broad—has about 1300 inhabitants, the half of whom are native fishermen, by whom the town is abundantly supplied with fish. It is not so well situated in respect of water, almost the whole of which is brought from the Bengo by means of launches, as the wells within the city are slightly brackish. The exports, which include those of the whole province of Angola, have an annual value of about £104,000, and consist chiefly of ivory to nearly a half of the whole value, orchella, palm-oil, bees'-wax, gum, coffee, and hides; the customs produce annually about £32,000. Loanda is somewhat of the nature of a penal settlement. Those Europeans who go to it voluntarily, do so in the hope of returning rich in the course of a few years. Nearly all the European soldiers sent out are convicts. These may be said to have the place at their mercy, as they are the only persons who have arms in their hands; but, contrary to what might have been expected, they behave remarkably well. Pop. not more than 12,000, most of them people of colour.

LOCHOWITZ [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 23 m. S.W. Prague, on the Litanka, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. It has a deanery church, a castle, a brewery, a bathing establishment, a cotton and several saw and flour mills. Pop. 2450.

LOCKPORT, a vil. U. States, New York, cap. co. Niagara, on the Erie canal, which is here crossed by a viaduct of the Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls railway, 500 ft. long and 60 ft. above the water. It contains thirteen churches, a large educational institute attended by above 600

pupils, and two savings-banks. The manufacturing establishments include numerous flour and saw mills, tanneries, foundries, machine shops, glass-works, and factories for agricultural implements, sewing machines, and steam engines. Pop. (1860), 12,523.

LOGON, a prov. W. Africa, forming the S.E. extremity of Bornou, is bounded N. by Kotoko, E. by the Shari which separates it from Baghirmi, and S. by Adamawa. Its W. boundary is not well defined. It possesses many advantages. Water is abundantly supplied by the Logon or Ere, a considerable stream which traverses its E. portion, and joins the Shari before the latter quits its frontier. The soil is of a rich and fertile character, producing much grain and cotton, and the forests, by the variety and luxuriant foliage of the trees, give a charming appearance to the whole country. One of the greatest drawbacks is a superabundance of water during the rainy season, and the consequent conversion of considerable tracts into unproductive and unhealthy swamps. From its position on the frontiers of Bornou and Baghirmi, Logon is to some extent obliged to serve two masters, and suffers accordingly. The inhabitants, besides growing cotton to a considerable extent, also weave it into various articles, some of which are of excellent quality and in great demand.

LOJA, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, dist. Assuay, cap. prov. of same name, in a beautiful valley between the Malacatos and the Zamara, 100 m. S. by E. Guayaquil. It consists of straight streets and adobe houses, many of them of two stories and handsome, and contains a parish church, Dominican, Franciscan, and Augustine monasteries, a college in which Latin, Spanish, and philosophy are taught, various primary schools, and an hospital. Within the town itself quicksilver in a state of purity has been found, and in the neighbourhood gold, coal, and variegated marble. Some attention is also paid to the production of cochineal.

LOLLI BAZAR, a tn. India, territory Cooch Behar, 26 m. N. Rungpoor. It is an inconsiderable place, and deserves notice only on account of the ruined city of Komotapoor situated in its vicinity, on the r. bank of the Dhorla. Everything connected with this city appears to have been on the greatest scale. It was of an oblong form, 19 m. in circuit, and inclosed, except where the river was probably deemed a sufficient defence, by an outer ditch 250 ft. wide, and a rampart which is still 30 ft. high, with indications of its having once been much higher, and 130 ft. in breadth. In the centre stood the citadel or palace of the rajah, surrounded by a wall of brick, with a ditch outside of it, and beyond both an earthen rampart. The defensive works display little engineering skill, and the ruined buildings are more remarkable for magnitude than for architectural merit.

LONDON [add.] The period elapsed since the account in the text was written, has been attended by changes in the condition of London, and in the appearance of many of its districts, such as, perhaps, have not been exceeded in importance in any capital city excepting Paris. It is true that these have left many things to be attained that are essential to comfortable and healthful residence, and to the proper transaction of business; but the growth of the population, and the extension of the inhabited area, have been so great and rapid, that it has been impossible for the metropolitan local-management, however improved, to keep pace, or even to get rid of old arrears of neglect. Still, with the passing of the Metropolis Management Act of 1855, was inaugurated what appears to be a new era, of which we must now (February, 1867) speak in part prospectively; not so much because to treat of the future, however probably prolific of works, enters at all into the plan of this Gazetteer, as because there are works and measures of the last ten years in the metropolis, which, the most important for their present results of any that we could name, are on the other hand to be regarded as imperfect, because in some of their divisions incomplete. Yet it should be here mentioned that the proximate future may be of great importance to the sanitary state and the appearance of the metropolis, or whenever the chief omission of the act is remedied, and the governing body appointed under it, the 'Metropolitan Board of Works,' is adequately provided with funds. Meanwhile, a gigantic operation, the sewerage of London, has been very nearly completed; the embankment of the Thames is far advanced; and two or three important lines of streets,

long previously projected, have been opened. Contemporaneously with these measures, great progress has been made in the supply of communication between the heart of the metropolis and the suburbs, by railway, and progress to some extent, through the same sort of agency, as to those between different parts of the thickly-populated area itself. The railway-works, however, have not yet helped so much to provide the poor immediately with decent, comfortable, and economical dwellings, as to effect dislodgments entailing a large amount of misery. In the decorative aspect of London there is to be observed a greatly increased use of the members of styles of architecture, and abundant evidence of movement of some kind or other in taste. But good resultant effect is confined to individual structures at considerable distances apart, and many of which are of the public-building class, excepting as to one or two suburban quarters, and as to the City. In the City of London the increase in quantity of architectural decoration has been, during the last ten years, exceedingly great: the quality of the architecture also is there much improved; and stone has almost displaced stucco as the vehicle of effect. This decorative and ornamental expression of the streets about Lombard Street and the Bank, and to a certain extent in other parts of the City, was till very recently fostered by the growth of numerous banking and insurance companies. By these no spot of ground has been deemed too costly, and no amount of architectural enrichment has been thought excessive; and, for some time, a sort of rivalry has been apparent; in which the older banking-houses have participated. The architectural expression is, however, subject to two adverse influences—the one the narrowness of the streets, and the other the smoke-nuisance; which prevails, in London, but slightly diminished since the acts of 1853 and 1856, excepting in summer, when the atmosphere is often clear and beautiful. Some of the best of the London prospects, however—those from the bridges—have been greatly deteriorated by the erection of gigantic sheds of railway terminal-stations in the City and at Charing Cross.

Population and increase.—The limits of London are now very difficult of definition. The entire area under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works takes in Bow, Hackney, Clapton, Stamford Hill, part of Highgate, Hampstead, parts of Kilburn and Kensal Green, Acton, and Hammersmith, north of the Thames; and Putney, Roehampton, Tooting, Steatham, the site of the Crystal Palace, Eltham, Woolwich, and Plumstead, south. But beyond most of these districts, important suburban and sometimes thickly populated quarters have grown up. In some of them, as on the left bank of the Lea, the sites are such as should never have been built upon, with regard to health; whilst the buildings bear evidence of being out of the limits of the Building Act; of which the last measure bearing the name was passed in 1855,—though it has been since amended in some details. In several directions there are lines of houses, differing from those of the central quarters only in having gardens in front of them, and in being detached, or 'semi-detached,' all the way from the town itself, to what were little more than a dozen years ago suburban villages or distinct towns. Thus, a complete line of houses may be traversed from London to the town of Croydon, passing by such populous places as Forest Hill and Sydenham. This which is the modern characteristic of towns, but is markedly the feature of London, and is connected with the improved provision of railroad-communication, makes it exceedingly difficult to give any correct statement of the population. The day-population of the City and the night-population have become two extremes of the scale. The last statement of the registrar-general, however, makes the estimated population of London in the middle of 1866, amount to 3,067,536, or very nearly equal to that of the cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Manchester, and Bristol, and the boroughs of Salford, Birmingham, Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds, Hull, and Newcastle-on-Tyne all put together. The actual returns of the year 1861 made the population 2,803,989. Then, the increase was 776,461 during the ten years elapsed since 1851, when the numbers, as given in p. 211, vol. ii., were 2,027,528. The area, in the same table, was given as 31,353 acres; it is now stated by the registrar-general as being 77,997. Of the population in 1861, 2,030,814 belonged to the metropolitan part of Middlesex; whilst 579,748 belonged to Surrey, and 193,427 to

Kent. The acreage of the three divisions,—32,455 acres belonging to Middlesex, 22,951 to Surrey, and 22,591 to Kent,—when compared with the figures for population, may serve to indicate the varying density: though in parts of Lambeth, Southwark, Bermondsey, Deptford, Greenwich, and Woolwich, the density is far greater than would be supposed. It should be observed that none of these figures take any account of Essex,—which includes Canning Town, near the Victoria Docks (the district already referred to), and Stratford and West Ham: nor are there considered numerous suburbs and suburban towns that have become attached to London, as before stated, and which send some of their residents to increase the population of the City and of the West End in the day-time. Croydon alone, at the end of 1866, had a population of 55,000; and the number is increasing rapidly. Of the more central districts, that of the largest population in 1861 was St. Pancras, with 198,788 inhabitants. Kensington contained 185,950; Lambeth, 162,044; Marylebone, 161,680; and Islington, 155,341. Shoreditch contained 129,364 inhabitants on an area of 646 ac.; whilst Bethnal Green had 105,101 on 760 ac., and mostly huddled together in houses of the smallest size. The population of the City of London was set down as 45,555 for the area of 434 acres; but the figures, being obtained at night, are admitted to be quite fallacious for any sort of judgment of the City in business-hours.

Some of the facts that have been mentioned, or alluded to, make it easy to apprehend comparative statements of the mortality. The general health of London, in fact, cannot be regarded as having greatly improved, even after leaving out of consideration mortality due to the cholera in 1866, and to the diminished supply of food caused by the cattle-plague of that year and the year previous; and it can no longer be considered to present advantageous contrast with the mortality of Paris,—in which capital, consequently upon the aëration afforded by numerous new and greatly extended thoroughfares, the mortality has been much reduced. The mortality of London for 1866 was 26·47 per thousand of the inhabitants: that for 1865, 24·56, was improved from that for 1864, which was 26·53; but that for 1863 had been 24·47, when there had been a regular increase since 1860. The mean of five years, 1860–4, was 24·05; whilst that of the preceding five years was 23·08. The districts are divided into five groups; and of this number the districts to the north (22·93 deaths to the thousand persons living) are the most healthy; and the 'east' and 'central' districts (the last-named having 25·99 as the figure) are the least. The City proper, however, appears to be healthy.

London Routes: Streets, and the Thames Embankment.—Amongst the street-improvements of late years have been the line of Cannon Street,—which afforded a needed route for the traffic from St. Paul's to London Bridge, relieving Cheapside; the line northwards to Clerkenwell from Farringdon Street; and that of Victoria Street, Westminster. The two last-named lines are still bordered more or less by vacant ground. Under the management of the Metropolitan Board there has been opened the new Southwark Street. It is of great importance to the traffic from Westminster to the London Bridge railway-terminus; for which the shortest route is crossing the river. Prior to this the Board had opened a very short but important street, now Garrick Street, near Covent Garden, in which their first experiment was made of the construction of a subway to contain the water- and gas-pipes and telegraph-wires, as well as to afford access to the sewerage, and so render unnecessary repeated tearing-up of pavements and blocking-up of the streets. A subway was afterwards constructed in the formation of Southwark Street; and another is built in the Thames Embankment; but the gas-companies have thus far (March, 1867) been able to resist the efforts of the Metropolitan Board to compel use of the subway; and the pavement of Southwark Street, which had been exceedingly well laid with a view to permanence, was actually taken up by a company, in spite of the Board, soon after it had been finished. The gas-companies ground their opposition upon experience that there has been (as in Paris) of explosions consequent upon escape of gas in subways, or channels of an analogous description; which escape, and the formation of an explosive mixture in certain parts of the subway, they argue it is

impossible to prevent. At present there is considerable leakage, but into the earth. This waste of gas seems to be considered unavoidable; but, the saturation of the earth with gas, if not one of the minor causes of the pollution of the atmosphere of London, is unquestionably a frequent cause of pollution of the water. The present prosecution of the Thames Embankment, after years of planning and controversy, is due to the necessity that there was in 1861 for immediate decision as to the course that was to be taken by one particular line of the sewerage of London. This line, the Low-level line of the northern side of the Thames, had been designed for the position which it has at length obtained; but so many difficulties were offered to the action of the Metropolitan Board, that their engineer was obliged to contemplate taking the sewer along the Strand and Fleet Street. The prospect of interference with the traffic was too serious for even the British government and parliament; and at length, in 1862, after some opposition from lessees of the Crown, an act passed which allowed the Board, before the end of the year, to mature the main portion of their scheme. This was comprised in so much of the embankment of the Middlesex side of the Thames as extends between Westminster Bridge and Whitefriars. That portion now consists of ground reclaimed for a roadway of 100 ft. in width, with a granite retaining-wall surmounted by a moulded parapet broken by pedestals, for lamps, to which are to be attached heads of lions cast in metal,—these last holding mooring-rings for the craft. The coal-barges that formed previously the foreground of London viewed from 'the silent highway,' are mostly got rid of—partly through the circumstance that a large proportion of the coal burned in London now comes by railway. With this length of the Embankment will be connected several important lines of communication with Whitehall and Charing Cross, with the Strand near Waterloo Bridge, and with the heart of the City. Eastward, the embankment-roadway will be continued, though not altogether on the principle of a solid embankment, as far as Blackfriars Bridge; whence there will be a direct line of street opened to the Mansion House. Within the embankment there will be a railway, as part of the girdle-line, generally distinguished as the Inner Circle, and in great part underground; of which 'circle' the Metropolitan Railway from Farringdon Road to Paddington formed the original portion constructed. The division of the Embankment, spoken of as at present in hand, and which at this time of writing may be considered all but complete, passes from Westminster Bridge under the Charing-Cross Railway Bridge and Waterloo Bridge, and past the front of Somerset House, to opposite the east side of the Temple. The inbend opposite the Adelphi is cut off, and a large unsightly area of mud at low water is got rid of. The original intention as to 'reclaimed' spaces of this kind was to appropriate them as recreation-ground; but this account can scarcely describe the ultimate appearance of the Embankment in all respects; as much of what is decorative, rather than structural, is not even designed. In place of the latest arrangements of dumbies and flying-bridges at the stopping-places of the steamboats, there are well-contrived landing-stages in recesses—namely, one at Westminster Bridge, two at the Charing-Cross Railway Bridge (above and below the bridge), two at Waterloo Bridge (above and below), and one at the end of Essex Street for the Temple. This last will have combined with it landing-stairs; and there will be landing-stairs opposite the Adelphi, and in the middle of the distance between Westminster and Charing-Cross Bridges. Each of these several features of the Embankment is made highly ornamental by balustrades, pedestals for sculpture, and other features. At the landing-stairs between Westminster and Charing-Cross Bridges will be placed (re-erected) the well-known 'York Stairs,' once connected with the residence of that Duke of Buckingham whose names and titles are preserved in the designations of several streets near the Adelphi. In the adjustment of the line of this embankment, the aim has been to equalize the breadth of the river, and to increase the scour, and so prevent the continued formation of mud-banks, and assist the purification of the stream. The embankment of the same side of the Thames above the Westminster Palace, has been sometime complete at Milbank, and onwards past Chelsea Hospital; and a length that is just above the Palace may soon be undertaken.

Ultimately, and within very few years, there will be a line of way from Chelsea to the Bank of England. An embankment of the Surrey side is in hand, as yet, only as regards the length between Westminster Bridge and Gunhouse Alley, Vauxhall Bridge. Next Westminster Bridge is the site for a new building for St. Thomas's Hospital, the building near the London Bridge station having been displaced in the course of the recent extension of the lines of the South-Eastern Company. In connection with this embankment some important street-improvements are in hand. Besides the improvement of the street-communications on the banks of the Thames, there has been some improvement of those between the districts on the opposite banks. This, however, has been chiefly in the provision of bridges devoted to foot-traffic, or to foot-traffic and railways together, or to railways alone. Works under the head of bridges over the Thames, however, will be noticed further on.

One long-projected improvement, that of the substitution of a level-line for Holborn Hill and the corresponding incline on the other side, is in process of realization. It includes a bridge, and considerable alteration in the adjacent buildings. The latter is involved in formation of the inclines requisite for connection between the upper and lower levels.

Railways and Stations.—Of lines of railway devoted specially to the service of Londoners, and of the termini of country-lines in quarters that are central, the number is considerably increased. There are at least two routes between the north and south of England, by which the traveller may pass through the metropolis in a railway-carriage—and two others are in process of construction. This condition of things involves the acceptance of principles once stoutly contested. When the metropolis was first provided with railway-communication to the country, a central location for a railway-terminus was deemed somewhat objectionable; or, at least, it was not obtained excepting in the case of the Greenwich, Blackwall, and South-Western lines. Up to a period later than the date of the first publication of the *Gazetteer*, the only railways available for communication with the suburban districts were lines having their stations at London Bridge, Fenchurch Street, and Waterloo Bridge. Now, there are two terminal stations, side by side, in Pimlico, for many places in western, south-western, southern, and south-eastern London: there are several lines added from London Bridge: there are distinct routes to northern and north-western London, and to the south-east of England, in connection with numerous metropolitan stations,—of which the chief is at Ludgate Hill: there is a terminus near Broad Street, City, with a line to the north of London and the north-west of England; and there are added lines going eastward and north-eastward; with which again there is about being connected a terminus not far from the Bank, or near Finsbury Circus, for the Great Eastern line. But the most important of new terminal stations in the very heart of London, are those at Charing Cross and Cannon Street. These serve not only the communication with Bermondsey, Greenwich, and Woolwich, and that part of England which is of the South-Eastern railway system, but a new course of traffic between the City and the west of London, or crossing the river twice by new bridges. At each of these stations the several lines, with the arrival and departure platforms, are covered over with a single span of iron roof. One end of this is formed by the booking-offices, on the ground-story, and rooms of a large hotel over them. The front in each case is set back a considerable distance from the street, in a forecourt having gates and lodges; and, as the whole has a highly-decorative character, the change in the aspect of the quarter of London is great. The hotel at Charing Cross extends for some distance along one side of the terminus: the pavilions or masses of its angles are surmounted by high French-Italian roofs; and in the centre of the forecourt is an ideal restoration (by the architect of the hotel, Mr. E. M. Barry, A.R.A.) of the Cross of Charing, which stood some distance westward. The hotel and station occupy the site of Hungerford Market; which was reached by a narrow street from the Strand. Several houses in the Strand are removed. A similar clearance has been made for the other station, called the City Terminus. The platforms in this latter case are upwards of 700 ft. in length; and space is afforded for more than 200 railway-carriages, besides street-cabs. The

several stations named, and others which there are in the extreme west of London, are attached to lines that girdle the metropolis, or connect one part of it with another, so as to be of use every day to the same persons; that is to say, the railway-train is so far substituted for the omnibus. Thus there is communication between the City and the western part of London, by many routes; whilst the southern districts are especially well-served: though advantages of railways have been reduced by delays on journeys. A line that has been only alluded to above, but which is perhaps the most important of the 'omnibus-lines,' is the Metropolitan or 'Underground' railway. Its importance arises from the method of its construction, as well as from its effects upon the London railway-system. It is in great part what its popular designation implies, or *underground*; and so also are several of its stations. It is carried in part of its length, or from King's Cross to near the Edgware Road, along the line of 'the northern *boulevard* of London,' in what has the appearance of a tunnel: though, the crown of the vault being immediately beneath the street-pavement, the construction was different from that of other railroad-tunnels. The greatest care was required in passing the numerous mains and pipes of the gas and water services, and in getting light at the different stations, and ventilation everywhere. The engines are specially constructed so as to pass from end to end of each underground portion of the line, giving off as little steam and noxious effluvia as possible. The carriages are lighted by gas. This line has a station near to Finsbury Circus; one in Aldersgate Street; one in Farringdon Road,—where the line is joined by that from the south of England, and south of London, of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company; and one at King's Cross; where it serves the Great Northern railway to the north of England and north of London. Then come four stations; from one of which there is a similar underground-line to St. John's Wood; and, lastly, there is a junction with the Great Western line, at the Paddington Terminus, whence there is railway-communication with Hammersmith and other western districts. The Metropolitan Railway is to be regarded as the first instalment of the 'Inner Circle'—a girdle-line of which one portion will be in the Thames Embankment; and which passes by Kensington and Brompton in the west of London, and Tower Hill in the east. Chief stations of this Inner Circle are fixed as close as possible to the terminal stations of the grand trunk-lines: thus there is a station exactly opposite the Pimlico stations before mentioned; there is one close to Cannon Street Station, and so on. The trains will keep circling all day round London,—each always running in one direction, and so timed that passengers need not wait more than five minutes for a train, or be troubled by time-tables. By this system of the girdle-lines, expense of ground for sidings and turn-tables is in great measure avoided. One of the stations will be at Westminster Bridge; and for communication with it and the steam-boat landing-stage, an underground passage has been formed from the Westminster Palace. One of the lines crossing London will connect the South-Eastern line from Charing Cross, with the London and North-Western line. It will be, in part, constructed similarly to the Metropolitan Railway; which it will intersect, at a lower level. Another line crossing the metropolis, the East London, appropriates the Thames Tunnel. In some portions of the suburbs, as of the town, the appearance of the locality is greatly changed by railways. Between Battersea Park, and Wandsworth and Clapham, there is a network of lines, which it is hard to disentangle even on a map. There are four or five companies having stations in communication with one another at Clapham Junction, where the whole number of trains each day amounts to many hundreds. Some of the railways include work of great importance as engineering-construction; but most of them have added to the streets of London deformity instead of beauty. This is particularly remarkable along the line from Charing Cross to the London Bridge Station, or especially in the bridges close to this station. A considerable alteration in the appearance of Bridge Street (Blackfriars), Farringdon Street, and Ludgate Hill has been produced by the line of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company; which crosses Ludgate Hill by an iron bridge. Much opposition was raised to the erection of the bridge, on the score of apprehended destruction

of the view of St. Paul's Cathedral. The bridge is made somewhat ornamental; whilst it includes a very useful feature—namely, footways for infirm persons and others wishing to cross the street without danger. Accidents to pedestrians in the London streets had become numerous; and not the least important improvements in the streets, are the resting-places, guarded by posts, and each furnished with a large lamp, in the middle of the roadways, which have been established at many dangerous crossings. Some of the smaller stations of the London, Chatham, and Dover line are of superior architectural character; but the larger stations, and especially the Ludgate Hill Station (in Bridge Street), are much the reverse.

Sewerage.—The sewerage of London, the primary duty with which the Metropolitan Board was charged, is at this time of writing nearly complete: indeed its formal inauguration took place on the 4th April, 1865. The system consists of lines of sewer intersecting and intercepting the old lines which ran into the Thames, and, whilst retaining the old outlets for service on occasions of heavy rainfall, conveying the ordinary rainfall and sewage to outfalls, five to seven miles distant, where the sewage discharged into the Thames becomes largely diluted; and where, moreover, with the help of arrangements for storage, the discharge takes place at time of ebb-tide,—so that it is supposed impossible there can be any return to that part of the river which is within the thickly-populated quarters of London. The system for the northern side of the Thames comprises three principal lines, each with branches, and called respectively High-level, Middle-level, and Low-level Sewer. The Middle-level Sewer is upwards of twelve miles in length. Part of its length includes the whole line of Oxford Street and the Bayswater Road. At the northern end of Bedford Row it is joined by an important branch from Lincoln's Inn Fields and Piccadilly. The Middle-level and the High-level Sewers come together on the western bank of the Lea, where there is an elaborately contrived system of weirs and penstocks subservient to the outfall of storm-waters into the Lea. Under ordinary circumstances the sewage flows on, crossing over the Lea by iron ducts, to Abbey Mills, where the line of the Low-level Sewer arrives at a pumping-station. Here the sewage of the low-level districts (which extend as far up the river as Hammersmith) is pumped to the higher level; whence the whole sewage of London on the northern side of the Thames, flows in three parallel brick-culverts, built in an embankment which is upwards of five miles in length, on to the Northern Outfall and reservoir. The reservoir is divided into four compartments, each arched over. It occupies an area of about 10 acres. The sewerage works in the Thames Embankment alone comprise much elaborate construction, as for interception of the sewage, formerly flowing into the river by numerous outlets, and for the utilization of the larger of the old outlets under exceptional circumstances that have been alluded to. The system of the southern side of the Thames is divided into High-level and Low-level. The low-level sewage is pumped to the higher level at Deptford; whence the whole flows, under Greenwich and Woolwich, to near Crossness Point, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the Deptford Pumping Station. Here the whole of the sewage of that side of the Thames has to be pumped and reservoired during the hours that may be required by the state of the tide. The reservoir is similar in construction to that of the northern outfall; but the arrangements in connection with the reservoir are much more elaborate. The pumps are capable of lifting 56,000 gallons per minute from the sewer into the reservoir. The engine-house and a lofty chimney of ornamental brickwork are conspicuous features of that part of the river. Everywhere, throughout the system, the construction has been most skilfully devised by Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer to the Board; and the work, which is now nearly all concealed from the eye, has probably nothing to be compared with it, unless amongst works of the Romans. The total length of the sewers is 82 m.; and the area drained is about 117 sq. m. When complete, the whole system will have cost about £4,200,000. As may have been understood, the area does not include Croydon or Richmond, and many other portions of what is really part of London. It should be observed, that the making use of the river again as an outfall, however unavoidable in the absence of satisfactory proposals for the utilization or disposal other-

wise of the sewage of London, as also in the actual state of knowledge, is regarded as temporary only, at least for a considerable portion of the sewage. There is a scheme, which the Board believe will prove successful, for the appropriation of all, or part, of the northern sewage, to fertilization of the Maplin Sands, on the Essex coast, which are to be 'reclaimed.' About the year 1854 the ordinary daily sewage discharged into the Thames was estimated as 2,457,600 cubic ft. for the south side, and for the north side considerably more than double that amount; but in January, 1867, the average daily quantity pumped at the Southern Outfall Works, at Crossness, was found to be 57,865,359 gallons, or what would appear to be equivalent to not less than 9,285,262 cubic ft. A return some weeks later made the quantity 44,866,199 gallons.

Water-Supply.—The metropolitan water-supply is considerably amended from what was the condition of things as stated in the original issue of the *Gazetteer*. None of the companies drawing their supply from the Thames at present take the water from any place so low down the river as between Westminster and Waterloo bridges, or even so low as Kew; and the quantity supplied by the companies together has more than doubled. At the end of 1866 the quantity averaged about 94,000,000 gallons daily, to 438,298 houses; or over 220 gallons, in place of 164, for each house, and nearly 31 gallons to each person. A more recent statement makes the quantity as much as 108,000,000 gallons. A large number of tenements, however, are, practically speaking, not supplied: great portion of the water that is drawn from the sources is wasted; whilst much is spoiled by storage, and in cisterns or butts that are exposed to the access of every kind of impurity. The largest quantity, 21,621,000 gallons, was supplied by the New River Company; and, including this, rather more than half the total supply was drawn from other sources than the Thames. By an Act passed in 1852, after a lesson had been learned from the contrast, during the cholera-epidemic, between results in two districts—one supplied by the Lambeth Company, and the other by the Southwark and Vauxhall Company,—the supply of the former being drawn from the river at Thames-Ditton, and the deaths being at the rate of 37 per 1000; whilst that of the latter was drawn from the Thames at Battersea, and the deaths were 130 per 1000,—all the companies making use of the Thames were obliged to draw from above Teddington Lock, that is, above the limit of the tidal flow. The Act contained other stipulations: following these, the reservoirs of the New River Company, and others, from which, till then, the supply had been made without filtration, were disused or covered over. The Thames Companies now draw their supply from Thames-Ditton, Kingston, and Hampton. But, by the chief sanitary authorities, the Act was regarded as a compromise with the companies. Now, even above Teddington Lock, the source of supply is become greatly polluted by the sewage of numerous populous towns, and by the drainage of richly-manured land. Moreover, as to water from other sources: in 1866, on the prevalence of cholera, a quarter of London supplied by the East London Company with water that there was reason to suspect of impurity derived from its place of storage, and that had been drawn from the Lea, suffered severely. Water used for drinking being regarded as the main agent of diffusion of the cholera-poison, it is supposed that the smallest impregnation (as by the *dejecta* of cholera-patients in Windsor or Reading) of the sewage, and then of the water supplied, would endanger the health of London. Again, a quantity of water is taken from the Thames which seems to be so great as to interfere with the navigation in the upper part of the river. From these and other reasons, including hardness of the water, the question has reverted to much the same position, compared with the wants of London, as it was in 1852. Rival schemes have been put forward for the supply from different mountain-districts, as in Westmoreland and Wales; and a Royal Commission is engaged (March, 1867) on the consideration of the entire subject. The water has, however, this advantage over that supplied before 1852: it is all filtered through layers of gravel and sand before entering the mains. Besides the seven older companies, there is now the Kent Waterworks Company supplying the Greenwich and Woolwich district. One of the present projects would bring water a distance of 184 m.; and another would bring it 240 m.

It is universally admitted that the water of the London pumps is greatly polluted.

Cemeteries.—The paragraph under this head now requires correction. The cemeteries, as those at Brompton, Kensal Green, Highgate, Abney Park, the Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green, Nunhead, and Norwood, are the only 'intramural' places in which interments are permitted,—excepting, as in the case of interments in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey; and some of the cemeteries named would now be closed were they not provided with their special Acts. Several of the parishes now send their dead to cemeteries formed at places that are distant from the thickly-inhabited quarters of the metropolis, where each body is provided with a distinct grave for a period of ten years. These arrangements are in pursuance of the Act passed in the year 1850. A large cemetery has been formed near Woking, in Surrey, by a company. The bodies, with the mourners, are conveyed by railway-trains, separate from the ordinary traffic, on the South-Western line, from a distinct station in the Westminster-Bridge Road, and by a branch line into the cemetery itself. When the whole of the Woking ground, amounting to rather more than 2000 acres, is brought into use, the Company estimate that, allowing as a general rule a minimum-interval of ten years before reopening a grave, their cemetery would afford provision for the entire mortality of the metropolis for many years to come. At the Woking Cemetery the poor of several of the London parishes are buried; but some of the parishes, as Marylebone and St. Pancras, and Paddington, have their own cemeteries. The City of London Cemetery is at Ilford, in Essex. The Great Northern Cemetery, near Colney-Hatch, is similar in its arrangements to the Woking Cemetery. The bodies are taken by the Great Northern Railway.

Bridges.—Considerable change has taken place in the bridge-communication across the Thames. London Bridge and Waterloo and Vauxhall bridges, indeed, are as they were: but an important service is now rendered by Southwark Bridge; which is free of toll: a new bridge has been built on the site of old Westminster Bridge; and one is at present in progress on the site of Blackfriars' Bridge; whilst new bridges for pedestrian- and carriage-traffic have been erected at Lambeth and Chelsea; and there are six new railway-bridges,—counting as two the bridges at Pinlicko, that appear as one, and including the bridge of the West London Extension Railway—the line that connects Kensington and Chelsea with Clapham Junction. One of the railway-bridges, the Charing Cross, has displaced the Humberford Suspension-bridge—making use, however, of its two piers of brick, whilst adding other piers intermediate, that take the form of iron cylinders. This bridge has a footway on each side; so that the original communication is preserved. Another bridge, belonging to the same line of railway, the line between Charing Cross and Cannon Street, City, is similarly provided with footways. The two bridges at Pinlicko, appearing like one (but built at different times, and on different systems of construction as to the foundations), belong to the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. The latter company are owners of a bridge which is close to the works of the new Blackfriars' Bridge. Between the railway-bridge and the site of the new Blackfriars' Bridge is at present a temporary bridge of timber. This last has a curious appearance, from the arrangement of different levels for the foot-traffic and the carriage-traffic—the former being carried across at a considerable elevation above the latter, or the carriage-road level. Limited space between the two bridges rendered the arrangement necessary. Another bridge, to connect Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, with Battersea Park, is in progress; as also is a line crossing under the river, near the Charing Cross Bridge, the Waterloo and Whitehall Railway, which will be on the pneumatic principle. These new communications leave the carriage-traffic still inadequately provided for. In each of the nine or ten new bridges that have been named, iron in one or other of its adaptations has been used for the superstructure. Thus, as in the case of Westminster Bridge, the number of arches and obstructing piers has been lessened; and so also in Blackfriars' Bridge, of which the foundations are far advanced. But the material iron also is used in the foundations of nearly all these recently-constructed bridges, or even those where the piers above water are of granite or stone; and

to this material, and to the systems whereby coffer-dams are dispensed with, must be attributed the rapid execution as compared with what was formerly the duration of works in hand. Taking the bridges in the order of their erection: the Chelsea Bridge was completed in the year 1858. Its first cost was £85,319. It is a suspension or chain bridge, with a strengthening truss to the roadway somewhat after the principle of that of the Hammersmith Suspension-bridge, only all in iron. There are two piers in the water, and the centre span is 347 feet. The foundations, along with portions of the piers above water, are constructed of timber-piles and concrete in an outer casing of iron. Mr. Thomas Page was the architect. Following some time after this was the new Westminster Bridge, also by Mr. Page, and having the same system of construction in the foundations, though with stone or granite for the piers above low-water level. This bridge has seven elliptical arches of wrought- and cast-iron. The centre-arch has a span of 120 feet. The bridge, 915 ft. in length, has the ample width of 85 ft. The two footways are each 15 ft., and there are two tramways for heavy traffic. Westminster Bridge has been very generally admired for the form of the arches; though there is an effect of weakness in the crown of the arch. The flatness resulted from the requirements as to headway for the craft. The decorative details are of Gothic character. The railway-bridge of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, and the railway-bridge above Battersea, are somewhat similar structures, of iron arches and stone piers. In the construction of the first-mentioned of these two, the foundations were laid, on the old system, in coffer-dams; but in the bridge of the London, Chatham, and Dover line, finished in 1866, which touches the other (so that the two structures are generally regarded as one,—as indeed they are one as to the upper surface), the cylinder-system of foundations was used. The Charing-Cross Railway Bridge was the first of the Thames bridges in which such cylinders, filled with brickwork and concrete, were used for the foundations; as also they are there, above water, for the new 'piers.' Each span of the superstructure is constructed with transverse girders, which are suspended from trusses formed with diagonal cross-bracing; these latter are of great strength—as required by the breadth of the bridge, for the number of lines, and from the necessity for there being no obstacle to the passage of trains from one line to another. Indeed, this bridge may be regarded as a portion of the railway-terminus; and at the northern end it spreads out, in the shape of a fan, to the width of the station proper. Altogether the bridge is one of the most remarkable of modern efforts in railway-engineering; though it is not altogether sightly, despite of gilding. Mr. Hawkshaw was the architect. The chains from the suspension-bridge are now used in the bridge at Clifton, near Bristol. The Lambeth Bridge, at the Horseferry, is a combination of the suspension and trussed-girder principles, and was really the first attempt to apply the girder, or beam, in combination with suspending chains, for more than stiffening, that is for positive support of the roadway. Another peculiarity of the bridge is that the 'chains' are formed of twisted strands of iron wire. This bridge is 32 ft. in width. It was opened in 1862. It cost something less than £50,000. Mr. W. H. Barlow was the architect. The bridge of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway resembles the Charing Cross Railway Bridge in the principle of construction, both of the foundations and the superstructure; but the piers, formed of clustered iron-shafts with stone bases, and the abutments, are more decorative in character; whilst the trusses are much lighter, and there is a line of truss along the middle of the roadway, as well as on the outsides. The bridge attached to the Cannon Street station, or 'City terminus' of the South-Eastern Railway, is similar to the Charing Cross bridge in its connection with a great railway-terminus, and in its construction with cylinders as the piers, sunk deep into the river-bed without aid of coffer-dams, and in the beam- or girder-principle of the superstructure. But, decoratively, the bridges are very different. The several cylinders in place of a pier of the old system of construction, are Doric columns; whilst there is a facing to the external girders, composed of cantilevers, a cornice, and an ornamented parapet. The new Blackfriars' Bridge, of which the first stone was laid July 20, 1865, will have five segmental arches of iron, springing from granite piers, instead of nine stone arches, as in the old bridge.

The centre arch will be of 185 ft. span. The breadth between the parapets will be 75 ft., or 33 ft. more than the dimension of the old bridge. The details will be of Gothic character; and on the face of each pier, will be a column having a shaft of polished red granite. The foundations are being laid in iron caissons, from which the water is pumped out. The system resembles both that adopted in Westminster Bridge and that of those bridges in which cylinders are used. The only important differences are that the pier will be of the ordinary form, and that the caissons, when put together, are of the same form as the future pier: the pier is built within them, as in the case of use of the coffer-dam. Messrs. Joseph Cubitt and Henry Carr are the architects. Several proposals have been made for crossing the Thames below London Bridge, by high-level bridges; and one or more of these are likely to be carried into effect.

Docks.—Additions have been made to some of the older docks; but they are small works compared with the formation of the Victoria Docks. These are situate near Plaistow, below Blackwall, and occupy about 200 acres of the marshland. The basin is about 90 acres in area, and the wharfage is more than a mile in length. The Victoria Docks were opened in 1855. Mr. Bidder was the engineer. Besides

these, there are the Millwall Docks, in the Isle of Dogs, approaching completion, and an extension of the West India Docks. Docks also are being formed at Dagenham, below Barking Creek. The Commercial Docks, south of the river, towards Deptford, now extend over 150 acres; and the 'ponds' will float 50,000 loads of timber.

Public Buildings.—The Palace at Westminster has received some additions to the internal decoration, in the shape of paintings in fresco and the water-glass medium, and in that of statues, as of great statesmen; and a statue of the architect has been placed on the staircase leading up to the committee-rooms. The crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel has been restored and enriched with elaborate coloured decorations. All the houses on the south side of Bridge Street have been removed; and New Palace Yard has been inclosed,—though not by buildings, correspondingly with the east side of the yard, as Sir Charles Barry designed: thus the base of the Clock Tower has been modified decoratively to suit the new arrangement. The footway, before referred to, is being carried under the roadway, to the pier and the site of the intended railway-station, for the convenience of Members of Parliament. In Old Palace Yard is an equestrian statue of Richard Cœur de Lion by Baron Marochetti, after a model that was in Hyde Park in



THE NEW FOREIGN OFFICE AND INDIA OFFICE, from St. James's Park.
Drawn and engraved by J. L. Williams.

1851. An extensive pile of government-offices, for the India Board and the Foreign Office, has been erected in Downing Street. The style is Italian; and the building exhibits a large amount of decorative detail, part of it in red and other coloured marbles and granites. Mr. G. G. Scott is the architect of the whole exterior, and of the interior of the Foreign Office; Mr. M. D. Wyatt is the architect of the court, and the interior generally, of that part of the building appropriated to the India Board. The old India House in Leadenhall Street is removed, and the site occupied by city-offices. On the Lambeth side of the river, or between Charing Cross and Westminster Bridges, there is now a large building for stores connected with the India Board. Somerset House has now a front towards Wellington Street, which has been designed exactly in the manner of the rest of the building: Mr. Pennethorne was the architect. A long range of buildings has been erected as barracks for the Guards, at Chelsea, near the suspension-bridge.

In the City the most important public work is the restoration of Guildhall. The hall itself is now covered with an open timber-roof of the decorative character of roofs of the 'perpendicular' Gothic period; whilst the old front has been removed and replaced by a front, Gothic, but different to the Gothic of the old front; which last was erected when features of the mediæval styles were not well known to architects, and when

'restoration' was less in fashion than now. Mr. Horace Jones was the architect of the restoration. Some of the City Companies, however, have remodelled or rebuilt their Halls. Of these the Clothworkers' Company have produced the most elaborate street-façade: it cannot, however, be duly appreciated where it is, in Mincing Lane, one of the many narrow defiles in which much of the good architecture of the City lately produced is situate. Almost the only considerable fault of that architecture is that it is not designed for its situation. Features intended to contribute to effect, and costly carving, are placed where either they cannot be seen at all, or where they give pain to any one looking at them. The front of Clothworkers' Hall, of which the late Mr. S. Angell was the architect, is in the Cinque-cento Italian style. Several of the 'Great Companies,' and others, have found the value of ground an inducement to giving up much of it as sites for warehouses or offices. Of these are the Merchant Tailors, and the Haberdashers. The Saddlers' Company have thus produced a conspicuous front in Cheap-side, combining with it an entrance-way to their hall at the back. But the most important buildings architecturally, are the banks, and the insurance companies' premises, to be found in the streets surrounding the Exchange and the Bank of England, and in and about Lombard Street, as well as eastward in Leadenhall Street and about Fenchurch Street, and west-

ward in Chancery Lane. The demand for upper-storey offices has been so great, coincidently with the taste for having the place of residence out of town, that hitherto a company has gained through purchase of a freehold, and after having actually *lavished* decoration on the front of a building. The panic of 1866 may have brought to an end what has been of the nature of excess; but numerous good buildings will be left as evidence of what has decidedly been an important period in the architecture of London,—albeit the evidence is to be looked for in one quarter, rather than in the metropolis generally. Amongst the new banks, that of Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, & Co., in Lombard Street, of which Mr. P. C. Hardwick was the architect, may be reckoned as an exception to the mistaken system of extensive ornamentation of upper-storeys in narrow streets. In this building, moreover, regarded as a bank, the emphasis of the lower storey is an almost solitary instance of treatment altogether correct. Another building, in the same street, at the corner of Clement's Lane, which is occupied by the Royal Insurance Company's offices, whilst not possessing the meritorious quality of the other, is remarkable for details of ornamentation, and for a very elaborate and effective doorway. In this, as elsewhere on the building, good use is made of incised ornament. Here also, may be observed the application of polished red granite, a material that has come largely into use, chiefly for the shafts of columns. Mr. Belcher was the architect of the building here mentioned. Amongst the other important new buildings in the same street are the banks of Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, & Co., and Messrs. Alexander Cunliffe & Co. The former is by Mr. P. C. Hardwick; the latter, Gothic, is by Mr. Waterhouse. Also noteworthy is the London and County Bank. In Cornhill are several elaborate, if not effective, architectural compositions; and here we may mention that there is a porch, Italian-Gothic in style, added to the church of St. Michael, by Mr. G. G. Scott. At each end of King William Street are good buildings, as those by Mr. P'Anson to the west, and one by Mr. Robert Kerr, the National Provident Institution, in Gracechurch Street, at the east. But it is impossible here to give even the names of all the good new buildings that there are within a short distance of the Exchange and the Bank. There are three or four spots where several of them come into the field of view very effectively. Such points are the western end of King William Street; one of the resting-places in the middle of the street, opposite the Mansion House; either end of Bartholomew Lane, by the Bank; the north-eastern angle of the Exchange, looking in any direction; and the eastern end of Cornhill. From the last-mentioned point is seen the National Provincial Bank of England, a building by Mr. John Gibson. The banking-room is the largest, and at the same time the most effectively treated, room of the kind in the metropolis. In Leadenhall Street, in a building of very superior architecture, by Mr. Henry Currey, are the offices of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. In the same street is a building erected for the St. Katherine Docks Company's offices. On the north side of the Bank, in Tokenhouse Yard, there is a new building for the Auction Mart: Mr. G. Somers Clarke is the architect. At the entrance of the Yard, and in Lothbury, is a building that is remarkable, not only as a reproduction of the Venetian Gothic, but as an illustration of what is a constant difficulty in the city of London, namely, from the interference with light to adjoining properties. This building, completed with the front wall of the height intended, was arrested in progress, by injunction from the Court of Chancery: the side-walls could not be continued to the height of the front; and the roof had to be put on at the height which had been intended to be that of one of the floors. An alteration, involving a slight addition of height, has been made in the centre of the front of the Bank of England. The architectural effects from the different points referred to would be much superior to what they are, were not many of the older buildings, as the Sun Fire Office, and even later works, lamentably discoloured by the London smoke.

In the western part of London, one of the most important buildings of late years is the Freemasons' Hall, in Great Queen Street, which is by Mr. F. P. Cockerell. Whilst height of the front is somewhat diminished in effect by the position of the chief horizontal lines, the details are most

of them remarkable for their freshness of study, along with classicality. In northern London, at Islington, there is the Agricultural Hall, built chiefly for the accommodation of the Christmas cattle-shows of the Smithfield Club, and used for other exhibitions, and for public meetings. The area of the hall is by far the largest covered space in London, or not counting the Crystal Palace. It is divided by iron columns, which carry the roof and galleries.

Theatres and places of public amusement.—During the last ten years some important additions have been made to the number of buildings for purposes of public amusement. The Covent Garden Theatre, erected in 1809, and remodelled internally about forty years afterwards, was burnt down in March, 1856, on the occasion of a masquerade. The present building was completed and opened on the 15th May, 1858, having occupied but six months in the erection. It is capable of accommodating about 3000 auditors. On one side of the building is an iron and glass structure, called the Floral Hall, which was originally intended as a flower-market, and as an adjunct of the theatre on opera-nights. Mr. E. M. Barry was the architect of both buildings. Also, belonging to the last ten years, are the New Adelphi Theatre, of the year 1858; the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel; and the Britannia Theatre, Hoxton; the Surrey Theatre, opened Dec. 26, 1865, on its completion (the old theatre was destroyed by fire on January 30, 1865); and the Holborn Theatre. The Britannia Theatre is remarkable for its plan, which is oval or elliptical, with the longer axis of the oval parallel with the proscenium, and for the great dimensions of its gallery, which will accommodate about 1000 persons. The Strand Theatre, and some others, have been much altered internally. Some of the most important buildings used for purposes of public entertainment are connected with a class of amusements not altogether theatrical. These are the music-halls, of which the chief is the Alhambra Palace (at present so called) in Leicester Square. The building was originally erected as 'the Panopticon Gallery of Science and Art,' and was one of many results of the Exhibition of 1851. It was designed as a reproduction of Saracenic architecture. Its most remarkable feature is a dome of 97 ft. diameter, covering a rotunda. There are two tiers of galleries to the rotunda, excepting where there is a recess, where now is the stage for performance. When first opened, the building was remarkable for the beauty of its internal coloured decorations; these have been exchanged for very inferior work; but the building must always be regarded as an important one structurally. Mr. T. H. Lewis was the architect. Since the change of purpose, needed improvements have been made in the staircases and exitways, such as are still wanted in most of the London places of public amusement. A building in the Strand and Catherine Street, erected as the Strand Music Hall, is the most conspicuous of the new structures provided for the class of amusements which are to a certain extent antagonistic to those of the theatres. It is Gothic, and very peculiar, not to say whimsical, in some of the details: though, internally, many of the details have merit. The interior was originally intended to be lighted on the 'exclusive' principle, or by gas-jets placed above a ceiling of glass. St. James's Hall, remarkable almost entirely for its interior, is chiefly devoted to musical entertainments of a high class. It was completed and opened in March, 1858. The great hall is 136 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and of proportionate height. It is arched over with semicircular ribs of iron; and this construction is covered internally, and concealed, by rich decoration in colour and gold, arranged in a peculiar frame-work of lines, which intersect the ceiling diagonally, springing from slender shafts at the sides where the windows are. The building is lighted at night from star-shaped gaseliers; and the whole interior has a peculiar, but a highly satisfactory, effect. Mr. Owen Jones was the architect. Following this building were other works by Mr. Jones, bazaars, remarkable for the ceiling-decoration. This decoration in the London Crystal Palace Bazaar includes reproduction of one feature of the Moorish baths, namely, admission of the light through star-shaped apertures in the ceiling. Of the public gardens mentioned in the previous pages, both Vauxhall and the Surrey Zoological have ceased to exist. In the Surrey Gardens was erected, recently, a building of considerable importance, as a music-hall. After it had been injured by fire, it was

taken, and put in order for temporary occupation, by the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital—dispossessed of their building near the London Bridge Station.

Museums and Galleries.—The original text under this head now requires to be supplemented and corrected. To the British Museum has been added a noble reading-room. It is a circle of 140 ft. diameter, or 2 ft. less than the Pantheon at Rome. The space is covered by a domical vault, 160 ft. in internal height; this is constructed of great ribs and cross-girders of iron, and filling-in of brick- and tile-work, all concealed. The dome is carried on piers of iron: thus the largest amount of space is left for books. The whole forms one of the most remarkable works of the class. The original suggestion of a building for the Reading-room within the central court of the Museum, was made by the late Mr. Hosking, architect; but his proposal was not for a circular room. Mr. Sydney Smirke, R.A., was the architect of the actual room. Of late years the collections, the antiquities especially, have received most important additions. These will entail a considerable extension of the Museum. Amongst them are sculptures from the celebrated Mausoleum, of Halicarnassus. In many respects equal in importance with the British Museum, is the South Kensington Museum at Brompton; in connection with which are the schools and head-quarters of the Department of Science and Art. This department was formed soon after 1851, and established at Marlborough House; whence it was removed in 1854 to Brompton; where at present are located the modern pictures of the national collections. Neither for its modern pictures, or others, does the National Gallery now deserve to be regarded as unimportant for number of the works contained in it, or for the excellence of them. Some large bequests, and many purchases, have been made. The former include an immense collection of paintings and drawings by Turner. Thus, the building in Trafalgar Square is to be remodelled or rebuilt; ground, partly occupied by the St. Martin's Workhouse, at the back of the present building, has been purchased; designs have been obtained from several architects, and before these lines are in the reader's hands, a decision will probably have been arrived at. Burlington House, with an added storey and building at the back, will be the future home of the Royal Academy; whilst the ground attached will provide sites for buildings for the University of London, and for various scientific societies. The South Kensington Museum houses collections of several different kinds. There is a collection of educational appliances, a museum of inventions (this under control of the Commissioners of Patents), a collection of animal-products, collections of casts of ornament, and one of the most valuable museums of furniture, and of other objects of decorative art, that there is in the world, besides an art-library. These were some time housed in an iron structure,—ugly, and discreditable to the Department; but considerable progress has been made with the erection of a more important group of buildings. Externally, in the new building, much use is made of terra-cotta.

Near these buildings is a large area of ground that was purchased with proceeds of the Exhibition of 1851. Part of it is occupied by the gardens of the Horticultural Society. These gardens are inclosed by arcades executed in ornamental brick-work and terra-cotta; and, at the northern end of the ground, are terraces, a very cleverly designed conservatory, by the late Captain Fowke, and a monument to commemorate the Exhibition of 1851, of which the chief feature is a statue of the Prince Consort. Part of the ground belonging to the Commissioners was in 1862 the scene of one of the most important events of the period we are considering. This was the International Exhibition of 1862. The building, now cleared away (or with the exception of rooms looking out on the gardens, which were the refreshment rooms, and have been used for exhibitions of portraits, for a naval museum, and other purposes), covered about 25 acres, including the 'annexes' which ran parallel with the side-arcades of the gardens. The main building, or buildings, occupied 16½ acres. Skirting the Cromwell Road was the principal front, 1150 ft. in length, of a brick building, containing in the upper floor picture-galleries 50 ft. in width. This portion, at least, of the building was intended to be permanent. Behind the outer inclosure were glass-roofed courts, and a 'nave' 800 ft. in length, 75 ft. in width, and 100 ft. in

height, with transepts at the ends, where there were glass domes of 160 ft. diameter, and 250 ft. height from the ground to the top of the finials. The nave was lighted by clerestorey-windows: it was spanned by arched ribs carrying the ceiling; and it was richly decorated with colour under Mr. Crace's direction. The annexes were little more than sheds. The late Captain Fowke has generally been stated to be the designer; but he is known to have been largely assisted, as by Mr. Meeson in the iron-work. The picture-galleries have been quoted as models for those of the intended National Gallery,—though they were dark even on fine days. The chief defect in the building was absence of all planning subservient to the circulation of crowds; whereby there was so much confusion, that the advantages accruing from the Exhibition were greatly abridged.

This may be the fitting place to mention the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, which grew out of the Exhibition of 1851, and the decision as to the non-retention of the 1851-building. The materials of the building in Hyde Park, removed, served for a considerable portion of the Sydenham structure. It was commenced in August, 1852, and was completed and opened on the 10th June, 1854. The main difference between the later building and the earlier, is in the adoption of the arched form of roof for the nave, combined with the projection of columns at regular distances for the support of the 'principals' of the roof. There are three transepts, however, in place of one; whilst the centre-transept is made of great width (120 ft.); moreover, there are the new features of the terraces and fountains, the wings, and the water-towers, besides the extensive grounds containing numerous objects of interest. The building is 1608 ft. in length, or rather shorter than its predecessor. The height of the centre-transept is 194 ft. The Sydenham Crystal Palace was originally designed as a great educational museum of art, and natural history and ethnology; and its gardens and fountains were to rival or surpass those of Versailles. This intention, in the matter of art, was carried into effect by the provision of the finest collection of casts of architectural ornament and sculpture that there was in the world. These were brought together chiefly by Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. M. Digby Wyatt, who designed the principal 'courts'—Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Alhambra, Byzantine, Mediæval, Renaissance, and Italian—and arranged the specimens in them. The Pompeian house was produced under the general direction of Mr. Wyatt, and the Assyrian court under that of Mr. Layard and Mr. Fergusson. The paintings in the Pompeian house were produced under Signor Abbate's direction. Mr. Bonomi assisted in the Egyptian court. Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins produced the restored figures of extinct animals in the grounds. No expense was spared to insure accuracy. The courts appropriated to manufactures were designed by various architects. The principal objects of interest in the Palace are described in a valuable series of handbooks, by Messrs. Owen Jones, Wyatt and Waring, Scharf, and others. Of late years, music has taken an important place in the arrangements of the Palace; and an orchestra, extending over the entire breadth of the centre-transept, was constructed previous to 1862, for the great Handel Festival of that year. Of late, however, entertainments of merely amusing character have been largely introduced. But at the same time, lectures and classes have been instituted: there has been an excellent library and reading-room; and the exhibition of objects of interest has been sedulously attended to; and thus the Palace has been so much appreciated as to have been a chief cause of the growth of the suburban district connecting London and Croydon, and which is comprised of Sydenham, Norwood, Anerley, Forest Hill, Dulwich, and other once separate villages. On Sunday, the 30th December, 1866, fire was discovered in the north end of the building, called 'the tropical department,' and in a few hours the whole of that portion northward of, and including, the north transept became a heap of ruins; the Alhambra and Byzantine courts were seriously injured, and the library, the Indian museum, and other collections, and the more valuable zoological specimens, were destroyed, and this notwithstanding the vicinity of the water-works of the Palace.

Whatever the satisfaction of shareholders, with their property, the example of the Crystal Palace has been sufficient to induce the erection of a somewhat similar building on the

northern side of London, with its railway leading to it. This latter building is the Alexandra Palace, at Muswell Hill. The materials of the Exhibition building of 1862 have been turned to account in it, under the hands of the architects, Messrs. Alfred Meeson and John Johnson. Like the Sydenham building, the Alexandra Palace consists of a nave and three transepts; but in other respects it is very different, and its entire length is not more than 900 ft. At the intersection of the nave and centre-transept is one of the domes of the 1862-building. The different parts have more architectural character than have the iron and glass fronts of the Sydenham Palace. It is said to be far advanced (March, 1867), but may not be opened before 1868.

Markets.—With these requisites of a town, London remains ill-supplied; and each description of food is subject to great addition to its price in the passage through the hands of the retailer to those of the consumer. For some reason not apparent, the few markets that there are apart from the localities of Newgate, Billingsgate, Leadenhall, and Covent Garden, have been but partially successful; and one, Hungerford Market, has been extinguished altogether. Newgate and Leadenhall Markets are so much out of sight, and are so inconvenient, that by the bulk of the people non-resident in the City they are never resorted to directly. Some steps to improvement, however, have been taken in the City: Newgate Meat Market is about to be removed to Smithfield; where it will occupy a portion of the ground that was occupied by the Cattle Market, before the latter was removed to the Caledonian Road. The site of the new Meat Market extends over the line of the Metropolitan Railway. Meat is now brought to London in large quantities by railway. Trucks from the Great Western, Great Northern, and other lines will pass under openings in the floor of the market, and their contents will be raised. Mr. Horace Jones is the architect of the new building. The market in the Caledonian Road was designed by the late Mr. J. B. Bunning, City Architect, and predecessor of Mr. Jones. It was opened in 1855, cost nearly £600,000, and occupies 74 acres.

Prisons.—Considerable improvements have been made in the interior of Newgate; and Giltspur Street Compter has been removed. Changes in the law have led to the disuse of some of the debtors' prisons, including the Queen's Bench; whilst the Fleet Prison has been pulled down. A new City Prison, a structure of castellated character, was erected at Holloway in 1853-5, Mr. Bunning being the architect. It provides for 436 criminals. Brixton Prison, at Brixton Hill, provides for female criminals.

Hospitals.—Important additions have been made to some of these, as Middlesex, St. George's, and the Royal Free Hospitals; and several new buildings have been erected. The latter include a new King's College Hospital; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; the Great Northern Hospital, in the Caledonian Road; the Cancer Hospital, in the Fulham Road; the German Hospital, Dalston; and the Small-pox Hospital, Highgate Hill: but each of these will be of far less importance than the new St. Thomas's Hospital, before referred to as commenced on ground reclaimed from the river, on the Lambeth side, opposite the Houses of Parliament. It will consist of several buildings, or 'pavilions,' 125 ft. apart, buildings connected merely by a corridor of communication, and is likely to be the most important example in England of the pavilion-principle of hospital-arrangement, and one the more remarkable from the circumstance of the outlay advisedly made in obtaining ground of the extensive area required. The old site of the hospital, and the buildings, were purchased by the Charing-Cross Railway Company for £296,000.

Courts of Law.—Although no improvement in these has been carried into effect, the measures commenced are of great importance. It has been determined to remove the courts from Westminster Hall, and to concentrate the whole of the courts on ground, near Temple Bar, bounded on the south by that part of the line of the Strand which is called Picket Place, and on the north by Carey Street. The group of buildings will exceed in dimensions that of the Palace at Westminster, and is likely to occupy many years in the erection. The principal floor of the courts is to be reached from the Temple by a bridge, substituted for Temple Bar, and from Lincoln's Inn by a bridge across Carey Street. Designs have been received from several architects, and publicly ex-

hibited; and an amount of pains altogether unprecedented has been taken towards insuring that the building may be complete in every respect.

Places of Worship.—Additions to the churches of London have been so many in the last ten years, especially in the suburbs, that they cannot here be enumerated. Nearly all, if not all, these buildings are Gothic in the character of their architecture; but many of them exemplify change that has taken place in the models studied by architects. Especially there is an infusion of the continental Gothic in their general forms and details. They also exemplify what is progress made in the treatment of different materials of building and decoration with regard to their physical properties. Were it allowable to single out one of the new buildings, the church of All Saints, Margaret Street, should be named as one of the most costly, whilst in great part built of red brick. It was commenced, however, in 1850; though it was consecrated only in 1859. The cost was upwards of £60,000. Mr. Butterfield was the architect. The church built for Miss Burdett Coutts (Mr. Ferrey, architect), in Rochester Row, Westminster, is more English in character, but is also remarkable for its internal decorations. Of later churches, and built of brick in a decorative and costly manner, may be mentioned the church of St. James the Less, in Garden Street, Westminster, by Mr. Street, and the church in Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Lane, by Mr. Butterfield. A commencement has been made with coloured decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral; and the area beneath the dome is now periodically appropriated for services for large congregations. Of the places of worship not belonging to the Established Church, the most important is the Apostolic (or Irvingite) church in Gordon Square, which can only be compared with an 'Early English' Gothic cathedral, for its plan, its dimensions, its character, and its amount of decoration. It was designed by Mr. Raphael Brandon. Each of the denominations has been active. Gothic is usually the style of architecture; but to this the chapels erected by the Baptists are exceptions. One of the earliest of their buildings, which it may be here necessary to notice, was the Bloomsbury Chapel, by Mr. Gibson. It has two towers and spires, and is in the Rhenish or Lombardic-Romanesque style. Regent's Park Chapel, constructed in the building which was occupied by the Diorama in Regent's Park, is Byzantine; whilst the Tabernacle, Newington Butts, erected for the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, at a cost of about £30,000, and said to be capable of accommodating 5000 persons or more, has a classical portico.

Schools.—These would require as extended description as the churches. The most noteworthy building of the class is that of the St. Giles's Parochial Schools, in Endell Street, by Mr. E. M. Barry. The St. Martin's Schools, in Castle Street, by Mr. Wyld, are Moorish in style, and of brick.

Hotels.—Amongst the conspicuous buildings lately erected in London are some of these. Two of the hotels in connection with railway-stations have been already mentioned. Also connected in some manner with railways, are the Great Western Hotel, at Paddington; the Great Northern Hotel, at King's Cross; the Grosvenor Hotel, at Pimlico; and the International Hotel, at the London Bridge Station. Besides these, there are the Langham Hotel, at the south end of Portland Place; the Westminster Palace Hotel, in Victoria Street; and the Salisbury Hotel, in Salisbury Square, Fleet Street. The Grosvenor, the Westminster Palace, and the Langham, are the most important architecturally. The Grosvenor Hotel, of which Mr. J. T. Knowles was architect, is remarkable for internal as well as external decorative effect,—a fine staircase and entrance-hall being a feature. There is a similar feature in the Westminster Palace Hotel. Each one of the new structures has a considerable number of storeys; and to avoid fatigue of ascent to upper rooms, a luggage-hoist and an ascending-room, worked by water-power, are provided, in addition to the staircase. There are also numerous lifts for the service, and other contrivances not before introduced in hotels in this country.

Private Houses.—Perhaps the most important private residence erected in London of late years, is the house of Mr. Holford, in Park Lane, of which Mr. Vulliamy was architect. In Piccadilly several houses conspicuous for their architecture have been built, commencing with the residence of the late Mr. H. T. Hope, which was designed by a French

architect. The number of later works includes the house of Baron Rothschild, by Messrs. Nelson and Innes, and an adjoining house by Mr. J. J. Cole. Each of these is of one or other version of Italian architecture, and stone-fronted; and the last-mentioned of the number is remarkable for the careful study of its details. In Whitehall a large mansion has been built on the site of Montague House, by the Duke of Buccleuch. Mr. Burn is the architect. The architecture is French-Italian. The Gothic decorative character, for residences, is chiefly to be seen in small houses in the suburbs of London; but it has been adopted in the immediate neighbourhood of Westminster Abbey, as by Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A. During the year 1866, and that in which we write, there has been going on the reconstruction of the entire quarter extending, with hardly a break, from St. George's Hospital to the Victoria Station. The ground forms part of the property of the Marquis of Westminster. The houses are on a greatly increased scale, as compared with those displaced: stucco is no longer the vehicle of attempted decoration; and in general style and character, wherein the influence of French models is obvious, the buildings form the largest and the best contribution to London domestic-architecture that has been made in any similar space of time.

The working-classes of London, and the very poor, remain most inadequately provided with places of residence; though several groups of combined dwellings have been erected by private individuals, trustees, and companies. The most extensive of these are due to Miss Burdett Coutts, and to the action of the trustees of the munificence of Mr. Peabody, an American citizen. But the most important recent steps towards actual solution of the difficulty under which, more than any other, London labours, may be attributed to Mr. Alderman Waterlow, in his formation of the Industrial Dwellings Company. By this company several blocks of buildings have been erected on the same plan. The front doors of the tenements of each storey open from an external gallery, the upper galleries being reached by a common staircase. All that has been yet done, however, goes but a short distance in provision proportionate with the need.

Squares and Monuments.—Some additions have been made to the public statues of the metropolis, besides the statue of Richard I. already noticed. A statue of Sir Charles J. Napier, and one of Sir Henry Havelock have been placed in Trafalgar Square; but it cannot be said that either work is creditable to the country. A seated figure of Dr. Jenner, which was for some time in the Square, is now removed to Kensington Gardens. The Nelson Monument has been completed by the addition of the four couchant lions, cast in bronze, from models by Sir Edwin Landseer. In Waterloo Place a memorial has been erected to the Guards who fell in the Crimea. It takes the form of Victory crowning the heroes—three finely-modelled figures at the base. In Waterloo Place also is a statue of Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer. Some progress has been made with the erection in Hyde Park of a national testimonial to the late Prince Consort. It will be Italian-Gothic in character, and will be profusely enriched with sculpture and ornamentation, the best that the state of the arts in this country can accomplish. A monument to Sir Hugh Middleton, who brought the New River water to London, has been erected on Islington Green; and there may be other commemorative erections, belonging to the last ten years, in the metropolis. Amongst them is the Westminster Crimean Memorial, in the open space at the western end of the Abbey. During the same time a great number of drinking-fountains have been erected. All of them attempt decorative character: but usually the opportunity is lost.

Of the London events of late years, the International Exhibition of 1862 has been already alluded to. In June, 1861, occurred, at Tooley Street, the largest fire that there had been in London since the Great Fire of 1666. The property destroyed was valued at a million and a half sterling; and the ruins were still smoking seven weeks after the fire commenced. In 1864, on October 1, there was a great explosion of gunpowder in the Erith Marshes, which blew into the river about 130 ft. of the embankment by which the Thames is kept from flowing over the land; and portions of the low-lying districts of south-eastern London were for a time placed in some jeopardy. Fortunately the tide was low; every

appliance of labour was at hand,—including the men of the sewerage-works, and the military at Woolwich; and the danger was averted, but in a manner that was very remarkable.

LONDON [add.], a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. co. Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by several bridges, and on the Great Western railway, 102 m. W.S.W. Toronto. It is regularly laid out in wide streets intersecting each other at right angles, and is remarkably well built. Among its public edifices, several of which are handsome, may be noticed the English church, a Gothic structure with a chime of bells. There are ten other churches, one of them a R. Catholic cathedral, and several superior schools. The manufactures include agricultural implements, carriages, pumps, soap, leather, &c.; and the trade is extensive, particularly in wheat and other agricultural produce. Pop. about 16,000.

LONG ISLAND, West Indies, Bahamas, intersected by the tropic of Cancer, forms a long and narrow belt stretching 57 m. between S.E. by S. and N.W. by N.; but where broadest is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., and in several places scarcely 1 m. in width. Its inhabitants amounted in 1857 to 1600. Of these about 140 reside at Clarence Settlement, which is situated on its E. shore, and has a harbour which admits vessels drawing 13 ft., but is imperfectly sheltered.

LONG ISLAND [add.], U. States, forming a part or dependency of New York, derives its name from its shape, which stretches from E. to W. for about 120 m., and has an average breadth of not more than 14 m. On the E. and S. it lies open to the surges of the Atlantic; on the N. it is washed by Long Island Sound, which separates it from the S. shore of Connecticut, and on the N.W. and W. it is washed by East River, New York Bay, and the Narrow, contributing with them and the opposite coasts to form the splendid harbour of New York. Its coast is deeply indented by numerous bays and inlets, abounding with shell and other fish, and has been provided with an excellent system of lighthouses on the track of the vast commerce which passes along its shores. Its surface, though nowhere elevated, is much diversified. A ridge, which has its highest point in Harbour Hill at the head of Hempstead Harbour, stretches obliquely across the island from N. to E., and sends out a number of spurs on either side. To the N. the descent is generally rugged and abrupt, but to the S. is so gentle and gradual as to have all the appearance of a plain. Much of this level tract is of a sterile character, and so ill rewards those who attempt to cultivate it, that 16,000 acres of it, having only a covering of coarse grass, are used as common. A still larger tract, forming nearly a half of the whole area, is still occupied by the primeval forest. The only stream of any consequence is the Peconic, which has a course of about 15 m., and furnishes water-power to numerous mills. In those localities where the soil is fertile, it is generally under high cultivation, and yields profitable returns as market gardens for the supply of New York. For administrative purposes Long Island is divided into three counties, one of which, King's co., has for its cap. Brooklyn, with a pop. of 266,661, while the other two, Queen's co. and Suffolk co., have towns with populations varying from 6000 to 10,000 each. The inhabitants not only possess ample means of communication with the opposite mainland, from their proximity to the sea, but have been provided with a railway which passes through nearly the entire length of the island, and a series of branch lines, giving easy access to every locality within it of any importance or interest.

LONG POINT, a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. co. Hochelaga, l. bank St. Lawrence, 6 m. N.W. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church and some lumber trade. Pop. about 1000.

LONGUEUIL, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Chambly, r. bank St. Lawrence, 3 m. from Montreal, on the Grand Trunk railway. It possesses a small-debts court, a R. Catholic church, academy, and convent; and carries on some trade, partly general, but chiefly in firewood. Pop. about 3000.

LONIGO [add.], a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 14 m. S.S.W. Vicenza, on the Goa. It is surrounded with walls, is the seat of a court of justice, and several public offices; has five churches, several palaces built by Palladis and Scamozzi, an institute of the Sisters of Mercy, an hospital, a theatre, and a printing-office. Pop. 7902.

LOO-CHOO, or **LIU-KIU** (**GREAT**), the largest of the group of islands of same name in the N. Pacific, intersected nearly in its centre by the parallel of 26° 30' N., and the meridian of 128° E. It is about 56 m. long by 10 or 12 broad, and is of very irregular shape, consisting mainly of four peninsulas.

LOODIANA, a dist. India, Cis-Sutlej territories, between lat. 30° 34' and 31° 2' N.; lon. 76° 25' and 77° E.; is bounded N. by the Jullinder Doab, from which it is separated by the Sutlej; E. Umballa; S. the native state Putteala, and other petty protected states; and W. by Ferozepore; area, 724 sq. m.; pop. 121,000. Both area and pop. here given, though officially returned, are believed to be greatly underrated.

LOODIANA, the cap. of the above dist., 125 m. N.N.W. Delhi, stands on the W. brow of an abrupt bluff, about 30 ft. above a nullah, which becomes a considerable stream in the rainy season, and discharges itself into the Sutlej about 15 m. below. It is poorly built, has no wall, and is only defended by a fort of no great strength, though its position, on one of the great routes from Delhi to the Punjab, makes it strategically important. A large proportion of the inhabitants are Mahometan; but there is not a single mosque deserving of notice. This must be owing rather to indifference than to poverty, since many of them are wealthy capitalists and bankers, with connections in many of the leading towns of India. The manufactures are important, and consist chiefly of fine shawls, made to imitate those of Cashmere, and, though far inferior to them, commanding a ready sale from their greater cheapness; and of a coarse and very strong cotton cloth, much used for clothing by the poorer classes, and suitable also for tent-cloths. Loodiana has also a very extensive transit trade. The morality of the inhabitants is said to be at the lowest possible ebb. Pop. 20,000.

LOONEE, or **LUNI**, a river, India, which rises in a marshy tract W. of Pokhur in Ajmere, about lat. 26° 37' N.; lon. 74° 46' E.; flows S.W., nearly parallel to the base of the Aravullirange, which feeds it by numerous torrents, passes through Joodpoor, and after a course of about 300 m., falls into the Runn of Cutch by two mouths.

LOPATYN, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Zloczew, cap. dist. of same name, pleasantly situated N.W. Brody. It is an ancient but thriving place, was once fortified, and has a fine baronial castle. Pop. 1500.

LORD HOWE, an isl. Australia, about 350 m. E. of Port Macquarie in New South Wales, lat. (Mount Gower) 31° 36' 30" S.; lon. 159° 5' 12" E. It is the southernmost of the outlying islands and reefs off the E. coast of Australia, and forms an irregular curve about 5½ m. long by ¾ to 1½ m. broad. It is of volcanic origin, and has a mountainous surface, which rises abruptly in Mount Gower, its culminating point, to the height of 2834 ft., but is well wooded, and has a good deal of fertile low land. In 1854 it was inhabited by between thirty and forty persons, who had settled upon it, and gained a good living by bartering their produce, chiefly pigs, goats, poultry, and vegetables, with whalers and vessels bound to and from California.

LORETO, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, on a beautiful plain above the banks of the Suno, an affluent of the Napo, 105 m. E.S.E. Quito. It was anciently a city of some consequence, but has dwindled down into a comparatively insignificant village, inhabited by about 250 families of Indians.

LORETO, a tn. Mexico, Lower California, on the E. shore of the gulf; lat. 26° N.; lon. 111° 20' W. It was founded in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and from the possession of a wonder-working image, soon became the most celebrated place of pilgrimage on the peninsula. The fame of the wealth accumulated in its church subjected it to a visit from buccaneers, who, after pillaging it of its treasures, left it in ruins. It seems, however, to have preserved the wonder-working image of the Virgin, and the church, a long and narrow but lofty structure, in the form of a cross, has its walls covered with the votive offerings of pilgrims.

LORETTE, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. and about 6 m. from Quebec, with a R. Catholic church, several schools, and a considerable trade in paper, flour, and lumber. Of the pop. forty families are Indians, who have their own church, and employ themselves in making moccasins and snow-shoes. Pop. 2200.

LOS BANOS, a tn. Philippine Isles, prov. Laguna, in the island of Luzon, near the S. shore of the Laguna de Bay, and at the skirt of Mount Maquilang. It takes its name from its hot springs, which were first brought into notice by Franciscan monks, who built a convent and an hospital in their vicinity. The town has a pop. of about 1860, who subsist chiefly by fishing, the ground around being so barren that the grain used must be imported.

LOSING (**GREAT**), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and about 12 m. S.E. Oedenburg; with an old castle, a trade in wine, and 1230 inhabitants.

LOSNIETZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, cap. circle Podrina, on the Drin, 59 m. S.W. Belgrade. It is protected by a palanka, a species of palisade, formed by trunks of oak-trees; is the seat of a court of justice, and has a church, a school, and important yearly markets. P. 1500.

LOSONETZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Neograd, 25 m. N.E. Balassa Gyarmuth. It is an ancient place, which was once walled; is the seat of a district court, and several public offices; contains a chalybeate spring with baths, chemical and vinegar works, a tannery, much-frequented yearly markets, and 3399 Magyar inhabitants.

LOTBINIERE, a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. co. of same name, 1. bank St. Lawrence, 39 m. W.S.W. Quebec. It possesses a R. Catholic church, a foundry, and several tanneries, and a manufacture of superior kitchen and other stores, and carries on a considerable trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 3700.

LOUIS (**SAINTE**) [add.], a tn. U. States, Missouri, on r. bank Mississippi, 20 m. below the point where the Missouri joins it. It occupies an elevated site, defended from the floods of the river by a bench of limestone, and is built on two terraces, the lower one rising abruptly, and the other by a gradual ascent, after which it spreads out into a wide and beautiful plain. It is laid out with considerable regularity, the long streets on the lower terrace running parallel to the curve of the river, while elsewhere they form straight lines, and are intersected by others at right angles. Levee Street, fronting the river, is 100 feet wide, most of the others are 60 ft. The houses generally, and more especially the warehouses and public buildings, are substantially built of brick or stone. The principal public buildings are the city-hall, the court-house, the custom-house, and post-office, 76 churches, among which are a fine cathedral, and some other handsome structures; the U. States arsenal, a large and imposing edifice surrounded with fine grounds, the merchants' exchange, the mercantile library hall, the city hospital, the marine hospital, the St. Louis university, under the direction of the Jesuits, with 18 professors and 134 students; the Washington university, the commercial and medical college, the normal, high, and other schools. The industrial establishments include numerous flour-mills, sugar refineries, oil-mills, distilleries, chemical works, iron-smelting works, foundries, machine works, tobacco, rope, and bagging factories. The staple articles of trade, in addition to those furnished by the above establishments, are furs, lard, beef, and other provisions, chiefly pork, which in 1860 was shipped to the amount of 100,000 barrels, 18,000 casks and hogsheads, and 700,000 pieces. The position of St. Louis on the Mississippi, as well as numerous railways connecting it with all parts of the country, make it a most important general entrepôt, not only for Missouri and the adjoining states, but for the gold region of Colorado, with Utah, Nevada, and California. The first brick house in St. Louis was built in 1813, and a steamer reached it for the first time in 1817. When it received its charter of incorporation in 1822, it had scarcely 5000 inhabitants; in 1860 it had 160,773, of whom 1542 were slaves.

LOUISVILLE [add.], a tn. U. States, Kentucky, cap. co. Jefferson, at the Falls of the Ohio, and on several railways which give ready means of communication with all parts of the country; lat. 38° 18' N.; lon. 85° 46' W. It occupies an extensive flat about 75 ft. above low-water mark, and consists of wide well-paved streets, which cross at right angles, and are lighted with gas. The main street is about 3 m. long, and remarkably handsome throughout. The streets occupied as private dwellings are, for the most part, lined with shady trees. The principal public buildings are a fine court-house which cost above £200,000, a city-hall, a jail,

a custom-house, 60 churches and 2 synagogues, 12 very handsome public schools, a blind asylum, 2 marine and 3 orphan asylums, a house of refuge, and 4 spacious market houses. The literary and scientific institutions are numerous. The manufactures comprehend a great variety of articles, among which, as the most important, it will be sufficient to enumerate tobacco and cigars, which employ above 1000 hands, and require, for storing and sale, three immense warehouses, capable of containing 7000 hogsheds, and are annually disposed of to the value of half a million sterling; machinery, in which above 900 hands are employed; lumber, which is prepared by 12 planing and saw mills; stove and hollow ware; leather, and leather articles, as saddlery, harness, and trunks; ropes and cordage, soap and candles; marble and stone cutting; agricultural implements, cotton and woollen cloth, brass and iron castings, pianofortes, beer, flour, &c. The commerce, of which the estimated annual value exceeds £20,000,000, comprises among its exports every species of western produce and manufacture, and more especially pork and other products of the hog, for the preparation of which there are 8 pork-packing establishments, employing 1200 hands, and a capital of above £400,000. Louisville, which was founded in 1780, received its name in honour of Louis XVI., who was then aiding the Americans in their struggle for independence. For nearly twenty years it was almost proverbial for unhealthiness, but a different opinion now prevails, and American writers speak of it as now 'perhaps the healthiest city of its size in the world.' Pop. (1860), 68,033.

LOURENÇO MARQUES, a Portuguese settlement, E. Africa, Delagoa Bay, on the N. bank of the English River, at the foot of the high red cliff forming the S. and E. face of Point Rubin; lat. 26° S.; lon. 32° 30' E. It is a miserable-looking place, filthy in the extreme, defended by a worthless fort, and consisting of a square of squalid-looking houses, surrounded by native huts, the dwellings of slaves. It is very unhealthy. Lourenço Marques is the S. limit of the Portuguese possessions.

LOVASZ-PATONA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and about 22 m. N.W. Veszprim; with a castellated mansion, and a trade in sheep, wheat, wine, and wood. Pop. 1640.

LOVATZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, eyalet and 95 m. S.E. Widin, on the Osma, which is here crossed by a covered bridge; and contains 15,000 inhabitants, partly Christian, partly Mussulman.

LÖVETE, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 30 m. N.N.E. Udvarhely; with ironworks on a rather limited scale, a mineral spring, and a bathing establishment. Pop. 2277.

LUBANG, an isl. Philippine Isles, is the largest of a group about equidistant from the S.W. shore of Luzon and the N.W. shore of Mindoro. The interior is mountainous, but the soil, formed apparently by the disintegration of volcanic rocks, is fertile, and produces in abundance rice, cacao, coffee, and pepper. The coast is much frequented by turtles. Lubang contains a town of same name, with a pop. of 6040. Ambil, an islet of the group, is an active volcano.

LUBATSCHOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 12 m. N.E. Hradish, on a slope of the Carpathians; with a parish church, a castle, and a mineral spring, the water of which strongly resembles that of Seltzer, and attracts numerous visitors. The ruins of the old castle of Swuttan stand on a height in the vicinity. Pop. 1000.

LUBIEN (GREAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 18 m. S. Lemberg; with a fine castle, much-frequented sulphur baths, and 1800 inhabitants.

LUBLAU (OLD and NEW), two places, Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zips:—*Alt* or *Old Lublau*, one of the Zips royal towns, situated 18 m. N. by E. Leutschau, contains 2000 inhabitants, is the seat of a court of justice, and has a high school, and an active trade to Poland and Silesia.—*New Lublau*, about 3 m. from the former, has 1000 inhabitants, 2 mineral springs, and a much-frequented bath.

LÜCHMUNGURH, two places, India:—1, A tn. Rajpootana, Ulwar, 70 m. S.W. Delhi. It is defended by a fort, which makes some figure in the early Indian wars, and in particular stood a siege which Nujeef Khan, who conducted it, was compelled to raise.—2, A tn. also Rajpootana, terri-

tory Shukawuttee, 154 m. S.W. Delhi. It is a handsome town, built on the model of Jeypoor, and possesses a fort, which is perched on a lofty eminence, and forms a conspicuous object over the country.

LUH-LE-HEEN, a vil. China, prov. Chekiang, about 3 m. from Kanpoo, at the terminus of a canal connected with those which ramify all over the plain of the Yang-tze-kiang. It is a small bustling place, with a good deal of transit trade, and is chiefly remarkable for the number of tea-shops and other houses of refreshment which it contains.

LUHWANG, an isl. on the E. coast of China, the largest in the S.W. part of the Chusan Archipelago, is 9½ m. long between N.W. and S.E., and 6 m. broad at its widest part. In the S.E. there is a conical bare hill which rises to the height of 865 ft., and in the S.W. are five high peaks, one of which is 910 ft. above the sea; but otherwise it is not much elevated. On its S. face are two deep indentations with sandy bays, the access to which is encumbered by a reef. The surface is well cultivated, and maintains a large population.

LUKOS, or **EL KOS** [add.], a river, N. Africa, Morocco, rises in the N.W. of the state, on the slopes of the Little Atlas, flows W. through a beautiful valley, and after a course of about 100 m. falls into a small bay of the Atlantic, near the town of El Araisch. The bar at its mouth has only 5 or 6 ft. at low water, but the tide having a rise of 9 to 12 ft. enables vessels of a moderate size to enter; thereafter the navigation for a considerable distance is easy, the depth within the bar increasing at once to 24 ft.

LUKOYANOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 90 m. S. by E. Nijnei-Novgorod, cap. circle of same name, on the Tesha. It has two churches, a circle school, a charitable endowment, and manufactures of polish and of articles from linden bark. Pop. 2550.

LUNAWAURA, a small state, India, in the Rewa Caunta division of Gujerat; lies between lat. 22° 50' and 23° 16' N.; lon. 73° 21' and 73° 47' E., and is bounded N. by the Mhye Caunta territory, E. Soauth and Barreah, S. Godrah, and S.W. and W. Balasinore; length and breadth, each nearly 30 m. It is a continuation of the mountain tract which forms the N.E. boundary of Gujerat, lies mainly along the l. bank of the Mhye, and is adjacent to some important passes. Its revenue, derived chiefly from land, falls short of £10,000, and of this about a fifth is payable as tribute, chiefly to Scindia, but partly also to the Guicowar and the Rajah of Balasinore.

LUNAWAURA, cap. of the above state, situated in the fork formed by the junction of the Panum with the Mhye, 63 m. N. by E. Baroda; covers an area about 3 m. in circuit, is surrounded by a wall and defended by other works, and is the entrepôt for a considerable transit trade between Malwa and the interior of Gujerat. Many of the inhabitants are artisans of reputed skill in their particular trades.

LUNDA, or **MALUDA**, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Libollo, about 120 m. S.E. Loanda. It crowns a rocky height, whose base is washed by a mountain torrent; is the seat of an independent chief, and contains 1500 inhabitants, who suffer much from the inroads of their more barbarous neighbours in Kibala and Bailundo.

LUNGA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Ganda, a little above the confluence of the Ommate with the Katumbela. It crowns a lofty height, is surrounded with a dry stone-wall, and contains 1200 inhabitants, who, when not employed in plundering, collect a little gum-copal from the trees which grow abundantly in the surrounding forests.

LUN-KE, a river, China, which is said to have its sources in prov. Nganhoei, in the far west, near Tein-muh-shan, the highest mountain of this part of China, and flows E. to Hoo-chow-foo, where it is a wide and deep river, and apparently empties itself into the network of canals which cover its extensive plain. On all the flat lands on its banks, on a higher level than the rice-fields, mulberry plantations form the staple crop. Lun-ke is navigable by large boats for 20 m. above Hoo-chow-foo.

LUPATA, a range of hills, E. Africa, Portuguese settlements, on the Zambesi, about lat. 16° 34' S.; lon. 32° 51' E. Portuguese writers used to speak of it as a mountain chain chiefly composed of marble, and so lofty as to be partly

covered with perpetual snow. The truth is that its height above the plain, where it is cut off by the Zambesi, is under 1000 ft., and the rock is compact siliceous schist of a reddish colour and in thin strata. The W. side, which is the most abrupt, rises up perpendicularly from the water 600 or 700 ft.; the E. side, which is much less precipitous, has its slope covered with trees. From the Zambesi the range stretches N. a considerable way into the Manganja country, and then bending round terminates in Mount Morumbala, opposite Senna. On the S. side of the river the range reappears, and following a more direct line than on the N. side is said to terminate in Mount Gorongozo. The rocky precipices overhanging the Zambesi, where it seems to have cut its way through the range, is known by the name of the gorge of Lupata. It is somewhat tortuous, and from 200 to 300 yards wide.

LUSIANA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 16 m. N.N.E. Vicenza; with a parish church, extensive manufactures of Venetian straw-hats, of which it is the principal seat, and 3673 inhabitants.

LUSSEKE-GANGUELLA, a small territory, S.W. Africa, about lat. 11° S. and lon. 17° E., situated immediately beyond the S. frontiers of the Kimbunda country, and inhabited by a people of the same name. The area is estimated at nearly 6000 sq. m. Nearly the whole consists of fertile plains watered by the Kunene, which traverses it from N. to S. The people, who are peacefully disposed, employ themselves in cultivating the ground, rearing cattle, and collecting bees'-wax, which is furnished in abundance by the wild bees of the forests. They are governed by several independent chiefs, of whom the two most powerful reside respectively at Lusseke, on the Kunene, containing 1500, and at Lubando, containing 2000 inhabitants. Pop. 120,000.

LUTA N'ZIGÉ, or ALBERT NYANZA, a lake, E. Africa, the head-water of the western branch of the Nile (Bahr-el-Abiad, or White Nile), lying (approximately) between lat. 2° 5' S. and 3° N., and with its N.E. extremity in about lon. 31° 30' E., and its S.W. end in about lon. 28° E. Its general direction is from N.E. to S.W.; its length about 400 m., and its greatest breadth 100 m.; 2448 ft. above the level of the sea. It was discovered in March, 1864, by Mr. (now Sir S. W.) Baker, who came upon its W. side near the village of Vacovia, about lat. 1° 15' N.; lon. 30° 50' E.; from this point, about 1500 ft. above it, the lake presented a vast expanse of water, with a boundless horizon on the S. and S.W.; and on the W., at 50 or 60 m. distance, blue mountains rose to a height of 7000 ft. above its level, and appeared to spring abruptly from the water. The western shore is comprised in the great kingdom of Malegga, the people of which cross the lake in large canoes at its narrowest part; and S. of Malegga is a country named Tori, beyond which nothing is known. The eastern shores of the lake are occupied from N. to S. by Chopi, Unyoro, Uganda, Utumbi, and Karagwé. From the last locality, in about lat. 2° S., the lake is said to turn suddenly to the W., and to continue in that direction for an unascertained distance. N. of Malegga on the W. side of it, is a small country called M'Caroli, then Koshi on the W. side of the Nile, at its exit from the lake; and on the E. side of the Nile is Madi, opposite to Koshi. The lake is a vast depression far below the general level of the country, surrounded by precipitous cliffs, and bounded on the W. and S.W. by great ranges of mountains. Receiving as it does the drainage of these high lands—Mr. Baker distinguished two 'waterfalls' which must have been large streams in the western hills—its apparently most important affluent is the Somerset River, or Victoria Nile, from the E., which issues from the Ripon Falls, at the N. end of the Victoria Nyanza of Speke, and after a N.W. course to the Karuma Falls, about lat. 2° 15' N., turns W., and from this point runs over a series of rapids and cascades, with a total descent of 1276 ft. in rather more than 60 m., and falls into the lake near its N.E. end, in lat. 2° 15' N.; lon. 31° 30' E., and only 30 m. from the point at which the Nile issues. Thus, draining, as it appears to do, the Victoria Nyanza and all the country W. of it, the Luta N'zigé seems to be the true head-water of the W. branch, or White Nile.

The shore, or that part of it seen by Mr. Baker, consists in some places of flats of sand and bush, perhaps a mile in breadth from the water to the base of the cliffs; at others

stupendous heights of 1500 ft. ascend abruptly from the water. These precipitous cliffs are all primitive, frequently of granite and gneiss, and mixed in many places with red porphyry. In the clefts are beautiful evergreens of every tint, including giant euphorbias, and by every rivulet or spring grows the wild date. Near its N. extremity the lake narrows to 15 or 20 m. across, and the appearance of the country to the N. of it is that of a delta. The shores on either side are choked with vast banks of reeds, though the water is deep, no bottom being touched at 20 ft.; hills of about 4000 ft. rise above this part of the lake on the W., a continuation of the more southerly chain, but they decrease in height towards the N., in which direction the lake terminates in a broad valley of reeds. At the embouchure of the Somerset River there is the same accumulation of floating reeds bounding the channel, here half a mile broad, and with a very sluggish stream; the last cataract occurring at a considerable distance up the river. As seen from the village of Magungo, at an elevation of about 250 ft. above the mouth of the Somerset, the course of the Nile in its exit from the lake was easily distinguished by the valley of green reeds that marks its course. This valley, from 4 to 6 m. broad, is bounded on the W. by a continuation of the chain of hills which forms the W. boundary of the lake. Canoes navigate the Nile in its course from the lake to the Madi country, as there are no cataracts in that distance; but beyond this point rapids commence and prevent navigation.

The lake abounds with fish, and crocodiles and hippopotami infest its shores; the country bordering it also is much frequented by elephants. There are several varieties of fish of very large size, some exceeding 200 lbs. in weight. The method of taking the larger kinds by the natives is ingenious. They arrange rows of tall bamboos, the ends being stuck firmly in the bottom, in a depth of about 6 ft. of water, and about 5 or 10 yards apart. On the top of each is a lump of *ambatch* wood 10 in. in diameter, around this is wound a strong line, and a small hole being made in this float it is lightly fixed on the point of the bamboo, to which the line is securely affixed; and the hook, baited with a live fish, is thrown to some distance. When a large fish takes the bait the *ambatch* float falls from the point of the bamboo, and revolving upon the water pays out the line; then by its buoyancy it is sufficient to check and exhaust the fish.

LUTZK, or LUCK, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, cap. circle of same name, on the Stur, 145 m. N.W. Zitimir, is the see of a R. Catholic bishop, and has two churches, a R. Catholic seminary, several monasteries, a circle and a parish school, and four charitable endowments. Pop. 6434.

LUZSNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Liptau, 8 m. S.E. Rosenberg; with a mineral spring. At a short distance eastward, at the foot of Mount Latiborska, are mines yielding gold, silver, and antimony. Pop. 1640.

LYNCHBURG, a tn. U. States, Virginia, on the James River, the Kanawha canal, and the Virginia and Tennessee, the South Side, and the Orange and Alexandria railways, 90 m. W.S.W. Richmond. It occupies a steep acclivity which rises from the river, and breaks away into hills, whose terraced walks and villas give the place a pleasing and picturesque appearance. In the background, about 20 m. off, but full in view, rises the Blue Ridge with the celebrated peaks of Otter. The principal buildings and institutions are nine churches, a Methodist college, and a flourishing female academy. The staple manufacture is tobacco, which employs about seventy factories and stemmeries, and a capital of £200,000. The other industrial establishments are four foundries and three flour-mills. Standing in the centre of a magnificent country, and in the neighbourhood of large fields of coal and iron ore, Lynchburg is advantageously situated both for manufactures and trade. As yet, however, its resources are very imperfectly developed. Pop. (1860), 6853.

LYNN, a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, on the Eastern railway, 9 m. N.E. Boston. It contains eighteen churches, a high-school, various other schools, grammar, intermediate, and primary, a library association, and two savings-banks. The manufacture for which the place has long been celebrated, and which still forms its staple, is boots and shoes, chiefly those of women and children. According to an approximate estimate of the extent of this manufacture, the number of boots annually made is about three million, and

of shoes six million pairs, and the aggregate value is little short of a million sterling. In connection with the manufacture are numerous leather-carrying works. The annual value of lasts alone is £3000. Pop. (1860), 19,083.

LYONS, a vil. U. States, New York, cap. co. Wayne, on the Erie canal and the New York Central railway, 169 m. W. by N. Albany. It contains seven churches, a union school with 800 to 900 scholars, and a variety of manufactures, among which by far the most important is that of essential oils, chiefly peppermint. The annual quantity produced is about 10,000 lbs., or one-eighth of all that is made in the U. States. Pop. 5076.

LYSIEC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 8 m. S.W. Stanislau, forms with two adjoining villages a parish, containing 2725 inhabitants; and has a handsome church, an elegant castle, and several fine villas belonging to Armenian merchants, who have settled here, and carry on a considerable trade.

LYTTELTON, a tn. New Zealand, S. Island, or New

Munster, situated on the small bay of Port Cooper, now Victoria, on the N.E. coast of prov. Canterbury, is a neat town, built with considerable regularity, and in a better style than usual in the settlements of a new land. It is surrounded by a belt of rough precipitous hills, beyond which, toward the interior, the Canterbury Plains stretch in almost boundless expanse, and furnish nearly 3,000,000 acres of grassy pastures. The harbour of Port Victoria, a fine land-locked ocean inlet, furnishes it with ample facilities for the export of wool and other produce. A railway connects it with Christchurch, the capital.

LYTTON, a tn. or settlement, British Columbia, at the junction of the Thompson with the Fraser, 160 m. from the mouth of the latter. Capt. Mayne describes it as consisting at the time of his visit of an irregular row of wooden huts, a drinking-saloon, a large courthouse then unfinished, and two small buildings near the river, occupied by the district magistrate. It derives its importance from its situation at the mouth of the Thompson, adjacent to the gold-fields.

M.

MAAN, a tn. N. Arabia, 270 m. E. Cairo, on the route of the Syrian pilgrims to Mecca. It contains about 200 families of seven different clans, or *fenad*, mixed up with emigrants from other villages in Syria, who are said to be able to raise from 150 to 300 brave and well-armed men to keep the Bedaweens in check, and resist their extortionate demands. The inhabitants depend much on two great fairs of two days each, which are held within it, the one when the Syrian pilgrims' caravans halt in going, and the other in returning. The pilgrims, combining business with devotion, bring from Damascus cloth and other European manufactures, for which they find a good market throughout Arabia, and from Mecca coffee and spices, clocks from Bagdad, Persian caps, and Indian swords and daggers. These they exchange for provisions, fodder, or other necessities, with the inhabitants of Maan, to whom the traffic is so profitable that the four days of the fair furnish the means of subsistence to their families during the rest of the year.

MABANI, or UJÉ MABANI, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, in the Gamerghn country, 70 m. S.S.W. Kukawa. It belongs to the district of Ujé, one of the finest in Bornou, is finely situated on a hill, not only covering its whole top but descending its S. slope, and stretching along its foot till it includes another hill. The houses indicate some degree of ease and wealth, and testimony is borne to the industry of the inhabitants by the state of agriculture, a dyeing establishment, and the market-place containing nearly 200 stalls. Pop. 9000 to 10,000.

MABOX, a vil. British America, on the N. shore of a river of same name, which, in falling into the sea on the W. coast of Cape Breton Island, forms a kind of mountain lake, about three-quarters of a mile wide and 8 fathoms deep. It stands among beautiful scenery, the mountains rising immediately from the shore to the height of 870 ft.; contains a church, and is surrounded by flourishing settlements, chiefly of Scotch Highlanders. The coast to the N.E. is lofty and precipitous, and attains its culminating point in Mabou Highland, which is 1000 ft. above the sea.

MACAO [add.], a seaport tn. and Portuguese colony in China, the earliest foreign settlement there. The barrier wall and Chinese guard-house erected on the narrow isthmus of the peninsula in 1573, to prevent foreigners going into the interior, have been removed, and all restrictions abandoned. In 1844 Governor Pinto entered into more satisfactory arrangements with the Chinese government than previously subsisted; he was allowed to erect a new fort, and permission was given to the Portuguese merchants to trade with the five open ports on the E. coast of the mainland. In November, 1845, Macao was declared by decree of the queen of Portugal

an open port to all foreigners, while the Chinese were still subject to the old tariff. Governor Amaral in 1849 declared the port free to all traders, and swept the customs away. However, as a compensation for the loss of Chinese duties, which were the chief source of revenue, he levied a tax on all native houses. This had the effect of driving the Chinese away, and trade gradually declined until 1854, when it began to revive. The total value of the external trade in the year ended July, 1865, amounted to £1,577,052, of which £859,056 was for exports, chiefly tea, rice, aniseed, and canella; and imports, £717,996, comprising opium, cotton, and silk. The government at Macao does not depend on this legitimate trade for the prosperity of the town and port, for its commerce has again been declining since the opening of the Yang-tze and northern ports by the treaty of Tientsin, which affected Canton in a similar manner. It draws a large revenue from licensing and fostering gambling and immorality among the Chinese, who constitute nine-tenths of the population. An approximate calculation in 1864 gave the natives at 56,500, and Portuguese and other foreigners at 5300. There is, however, a large proportion of the population half-caste, whom, from the natural complexion and hair being the same as the Chinese, it is difficult to distinguish from natives. Besides the revenue derived from the taxation on gambling-houses and other places of bad repute, there is a considerable traffic in coolie emigration, from which further means are derived to enrich the treasury. This traffic equals the cruelty of the old slave-trade in Africa; the natives are kidnapped under the pretence of going abroad as free labourers with good wages, while they are shipped off to the guano islands of Peru or the sugar plantations of Cuba. The largest proportion of the so-called emigrants are villagers of the interior, who are lured by professional 'crimps' to Macao, where they are forced, sometimes under torture, to sign a contract, which consigns them to a kind of 'voluntary' slavery. In twelve years, ended 1862, upwards of 152,000 were shipped, of whom only 1100 were women and children. During 1865 it was estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 left in this cruel manner, and few, if any, ever return to their native country. There is no doubt that the Chinese authorities are aware of the traffic, and overlook its harshness, as it helps to drain the country of its surplus population. Still the government does not grant the Portuguese the same privileges at Macao as it does to the English and other foreigners at the other ports. It compels them to pay the tribute annually stipulated for in the first settlement of the island. In 1863 Governor Guimaraens went to Peking to have it rescinded, and a new treaty was drawn up, but it has not been ratified, from what cause does not appear.—(M.S. Notes; Hongkong Daily Press, &c.)

MADARAS (Mézö), a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 9 m. N.N.E. Maros Vasarhely, near a tolerably large lake, with a mineral spring. There was a remarkable fall of meteorites here on 4th Sept. 1852. Pop. 1950.

MADISON [add.], three places, America:—1, A vil. Georgia, cap. co. Morgan, on the Georgia railway, 100 m. W. Augusta, in the midst of a fertile district. It possesses a Methodist female college, a Baptist collegiate institute, and a high-school; and carries on an active trade. Pop. 3516.—2, A tn. Indiana, cap. co. Jefferson, on a height above the Ohio, and on the Madison and Indianapolis railway, 60 m. S.W. Cincinnati. It is beautifully situated in a valley inclosed on the N. by hills 400 ft. high, consists of regular streets and substantial brick houses, and possesses a fine courthouse, eighteen churches, a number of schools, two large markets, woollen and cotton factories, five large flour-mills, foundries, and several extensive pork-packing and provision establishments. Pop. (1860), 8130.—3, A tn., the capital of Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi railway; lat. 43° 4' N.; lon. 89° 23' W.; 63 m. W. Milwaukee. In point of situation and scenery it is the most beautiful city of the far west, occupying an isthmus between Lake Mendota and Monona, and possessing wide, straight, and regular streets, with many beautiful buildings. The capitol stands in the centre of a square park of 14 acres, wooded with trees of the original forest; but, though a substantial building of limestone, it has been deemed insufficient, and a new capitol is in course of erection at an estimated expense of £80,000. The other chief buildings are eight churches, five banks, the state university, situated on an eminence, within a park bordering on Lake Mendota, provided with seven professors, and attended by 176 students; a commercial college, a public high-school, and the state lunatic asylum. The manufactures consist chiefly of bricks, flour, ale and beer, waggons and carriages, ironware, clothing, and agricultural implements. Pop. (1860), 6611.

MADRE, a group of isls. S. America, off the coast of Chili, open to the Pacific on the W., and between the islands of Hanover on the S. and Wellington on the N. From the latter it is separated by the Gulf of Trinidad. The most conspicuous summits of the group seen on approaching the coast are April Peak, Tower Rock, and Cape Three Peaks, the last forming the S.W. entrance of the gulf, and terminating in serrated ridges, with three peaks, the loftiest of which is nearly 2000 ft. high. About 3 m. N.E. of this cape is Port Henry, with anchorage in 9 to 10 fathoms, on a sandy bottom.

MADUWARI, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, near the W. shores of Lake Chad, and about 8 m. N.E. Kukawa, has a melancholy interest attached to it as the place where the African traveller Mr. Overweg died, in the 50th year of his age.

MAFFERSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, on the Neisse, 4 m. S.E. Reichenberg; with a parish church, a manufacture of carpets, a yarn-spinning mill, and 2104 inhabitants.

MAGALIESBERG or **KASHAN MOUNTAINS**, a range, S. Africa, in the S.W. of the Transvaal Republic, rising abruptly out of a plain to the height of at least 800 ft. above its level, and stretching for 30 m. in the general direction of E. and W. Viewed from below, the range towards the E. presents a high unbroken ridge, little varying in height, with a precipitous red cliff, believed to be quartz. This cliff, which is at a considerable height, extending from end to end, near its crest is surmounted by another of similar appearance but relatively of less height. The lower part of the mountain, composed apparently of débris, is scooped out into thickly wooded gullies. Towards the W. the range recedes peak after peak. One of these attracts notice at the distance of at least 12 m. by an immense projecting white rock, which looks as if it were suspended on the steep slope near the summit. The range gives rise to several streams, most if not all of which belong to the basin of the Limpopo. Much of the scenery of the Magaliesberg is magnificent. The wider ravines are filled with large timber in great variety, and the narrower chasms with tree-ferns, having stems from 15 to 20 ft. high. The walls of these ravines and chasms, says I. Sanderson, 'were draped with curtains of delicate ferns, such as glечиена, trailing their slender fronds, a dozen

or twenty feet long, over the mouth of some dark recess, while, high up, aloes, euphorbia, and other succulent plants in great variety, filled every crevice.' The district has the reputation of producing fine fruit in great quantity. It would seem, however, that almost all kinds of fruit-trees are subject to a rust or blight, and that the fruit of those which escape is destroyed by a kind of wasp. Grapes and figs are less frequently visited by these disasters.

MAGDALEN [add.], a group of isls. British America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 55 m. N.E. of Cape Breton. They extend in an irregular curve from S.S.W. to N.N.E. for 35 m. They consist chiefly of the islands of Amherst, Grindstone, Alright, Grosse, and Coffin, and a considerable number of islets, and in their central parts rise into hills, generally of trap-rocks, with rounded and frequently dome-shaped summits, varying in height from 280 to 580 ft. Around and on the flanks of these hills, are stratified deposits of sandstone and ochreous clays, with gypsum in the hollows and basins, and occasionally in veins. The islands are partially wooded, mostly with small trees of spruce, juniper, birch, and Canadian poplar. Where not wooded they afford good pasturage for cattle and sheep. The soil is very indifferent being, even when of good quality, only a few inches in depth, with a siliceous and ferruginous subsoil. The climate, though neither so cold in winter as Quebec, nor so warm in summer, is severe. Rains, and especially fogs, are extremely frequent. Viewed from sea in a bright summer day, the cliffs of various colours, chiefly different shades of red, and the yellow of the sands, contrasted with the green of the pastures and spruce-trees, and the blue of the sea and sky, have a beautiful effect, and distinguish the Magdalen group from anything else in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The inhabitants are mostly of French extraction, and chiefly employed in the cod, herring, and seal fisheries. Some gypsum is exported, and some valuable ochreous pigments have been found. None of the islands possesses any harbour for large ships. Pop. (1860), about 1100.

MAGDALEN, a river, British America, Canada East, which rises in a mountainous district in co. Gaspé, flows N.E., and falls into the estuary of the St. Lawrence, on the N.W. side of a sandy bay, close under a rocky cape of same name. At its entrance, though only 30 yards wide, it has a depth of 7 ft., which within is increased for a very short distance to 10 ft., over a clean bottom of fine sand. At springs 13 ft. water can be carried in. Being thus navigable, it is occasionally visited by schooners of 30 to 80 tons, which warp in when the sea is smooth and the weather fine.

MAGDALENA (SANTA), a tn. Mexico, state Sonora, in the beautiful, fertile, and well-cultivated valley, and near the r. bank of the San Ignacio, 80 m. N.N.W. Ures. It has an annual fair, which attracts crowds from the neighbouring districts. Maize, wheat, beans, and fruit are extensively cultivated, and tobacco, rice, and cotton thrive well in the valley.

MAGIEROW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Zolkiew, about 24 m. N.W. Lemberg. It is memorable for the defeat of Prince Rakosky by the Poles under Czarnecki. Pop. 2117.

MAGILL, a group of isls. S. America, in Melville Sound, at the entrance of the Barbara Channel, in Magellan Strait, N. of Terra-del-Fuego. One of them, called Skyring, has a mountain of same name which rises in a peak to the height of 3000 ft., and has been very useful during the admiralty surveys in connecting the triangulation of the strait with that of the outer coast. Port Tom, on the S.E. side of this island, has good anchorage, and is well sheltered, except from the violent squalls which are frequent everywhere among the coves of Terra-del-Fuego. Fury, the central island of the group, though affording only a wild anchorage, with little shelter and bad ground, is much frequented by sealing-vessels.

MAGLAI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bosnia, on the Bosna, 52 m. N. by W. Bosna Serai. It contains a large mosque and an old castle.

MAGOMERO, a vil. S. Africa, upon a small stream of the same name, about 15 m. W. of the S. end of Lake Shirwa; lat. 15° 30' S.; lon. 35° 24' E. The spot is a pleasant one, surrounded by stately, shady trees, and derives its interest from having been chosen by Bishop Mackenzie as the first residence of the Oxford and Cambridge mission, which ended

sorrowfully in the death of the bishop and several of his coadjutors from fever.

MAGWE, a tn. Burmah, l. bank Irawadi, about 35 m. above Prome, is the first place of any consideration on the east bank of the Irawadi beyond the British frontier. Its population is estimated at about 8000.

MAGYARAT, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 18 m. N.E. Arad; with 2220 inhabitants, who grow excellent wine, and rear goats and bees.

MAHA-OYA, or KAYMER, a river, Ceylon, which rises in a mountainous dist. S.E. of Kandy, flows W., forming the boundary between the N.W. and W. Provinces, and after a course of 68 m. falls into the sea to the N. of Negambo. Its basin has an area of 453 sq. m.

MAHARAJPOOR, two places, India:—1, A tn. Scindia's Dominions, 15 m. N.W. Gwalior, famous for the battle fought in its vicinity on 29th December, 1843, between the British under Sir Hugh Gough, and the Mahrattas, when the latter were defeated, but not until they had inflicted a heavy loss on the victors.—2, A tn. N.W. Provinces, dist. and 12 m. S.E. Cawnpore, with a well-supplied bazar.

MAHAWELLI-GANGA, or MAHAVILLI-GUNGA [add.], the largest and most important river of Ceylon, which rises near Adam's Peak, flows N. to Kandy, then, almost in a semi-circle, with its concavity northwards, E. to Bintenné, then again nearly due N., and divides into several branches, of which the principal one, still continuing the same direction, has its mouth on the S. shore of the Bay of Trincomalee, 2 m. W. of Cottiar. Its whole course is 134 m., and the area of its basin 4082 sq. m., of which 1782 are in the mountain zone, and 2300 in the low country. Its principal affluent is the Amban ganga, which joins it on the left. In the first part of its course it has all the character of a mountain torrent, and even in the vicinity of Kandy, at a point where it is crossed by a bridge of a single arch, above 200 ft. in span, and nearly 70 ft. above the stream, rushes through a narrow channel, in which it has been known to rise 60 ft. above its ordinary level, hurrying along the trunks of trees and the carcasses of buffaloes, elephants, and deer. At Bintenné it is, when swollen by rains, as broad as the Thames at London, and at all times sufficiently deep to be navigated by small vessels. Thereafter it sweeps through luxuriant solitudes, past wide expanses of rich land now lying waste, and under the shade of forests whose timber and cabinet woods alone would give wealth to an industrious people. About 40 m. before it enters the sea it separates into two branches. The principal one, called Kooroogni-ganga, continues the N. course already described; the other, called the Vergel-aar, diverging almost at right angles, flows N.E., subdivides into new channels, and enters the sea by several mouths, N. and S. of Arnetiroe, or 'the island of elephants.' A survey of the river made by order of government goes to prove that notwithstanding its length, and the volume of water which it carries, it is not available for navigation. Even in the first 32 m. from the sea the boats employed, though mere canoes, often failed to find in the channel the few inches of water necessary to float them. Higher up, while the navigation is impeded by rapids, an upset would be perilous, owing not merely to the strength of the current, but to the multitude of crocodiles with which the river swarms. For the first 80 m. the chief obstructions are sand-banks and drift-wood, which it might be perhaps possible to remove. Higher up the sand disappears, and the river bed is formed of rocks of granite.

MAHEDIAH [anc. *Aphroditium*], a seacoast tn., reGENCY of and 100 m. S.S.E. Tunis, built on Cape Africa, on which there is a height containing cisterns remarkable for their size and for the perfect state of their preservation, and forming subterranean reservoirs of considerable extent. A large rectangular basin, now dry and blocked up, whose outline cut out in the rock is still traceable, formed the port for the galleys. A citadel commands Mahediah and all the peninsula on which it stands, and another square fortress at one of the town entrances defends it towards the N. and W. This latter fortress dates from the Spanish occupation three centuries ago. The date of the foundation of the town goes as far back as the dynasty of the Fatimites.—(Charisson, *Aperçu de Tunis*.)

MAIAS, a tn. Russia, gov. Orenburg, on a river of same name, which rises in the Oural Mountains, on the watershed

between Europe and Asia, and belongs to the basin of the Obi, 270 m. S. Ekaterinburg. It is the centre of the gold region in the S. Oural, and contains a large edifice, with all the offices necessary for the administration of the mines, buildings in which gold is washed both in winter and summer, warehouses and other structures, and many good dwelling-houses. A lake running up among the hills, and the mountain Ilman-tow rising close to the town on the E. side of the river, make the site at once beautiful and picturesque.

MAIDZINA, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Bukowina, dist. and S.W. Czernowitz; with large seams of gypsum, and 2470 inhabitants.

MAI-GOVA, a vil. Abyssinia, Jalyn, 120 m. W. Axum. It stands on the edge of a plain in the midst of cultivated fields, 15 m. S. of the Bahr el Hamran, and consists partly of square houses built of mud, and partly of round conical-roofed huts, formed of a framework of poles filled in with boughs, and thatched. Pop. about 2000.

MAILBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Lower Manhartsberg. It contains a palace with fine gardens, and has a considerable trade in fruit and wine. The latter in particular bears a high name, and is considered among the best grown in Austria. Pop. 1190.

MAI-MA-CHIN [add.], a tn. Chinese empire, on the N. frontiers of Chinese Tartary, 170 m. S.E. Irkutsk, and so close to the territory of Russia that Kiachta, belonging to the latter, is only a few hundred yards to the N. and separated from it merely by a door in a wooden barricade. It stands on the edge of a plain terminating towards the S. in a chain of wooded hills, and is composed entirely of wooden houses, inclosed by a wooden palisade with two gates. One of these faces Kiachta, as already mentioned, the other faces the S., a narrow street about 600 yards long leading in a straight line between the two. Other streets, running either parallel or at right angles to this, divide the whole place into numerous blocks. Where the two principal streets intersect there is a square edifice resting on four pillars, which allow the traffic to pass beneath it, and consisting of three stories, which are gradually narrowed as in a pagoda. In each of the upper stories there are openings filled in with highly decorated trellis work; the walls, painted red, are singularly ornamented with green monsters and other allegorical figures. A little beyond this building is the residence of the *sargootcha*, or Chinese governor, which, like all the other dwellings, is only one story high, and is entered through a pair of folding-doors leading into a gallery or colonnade. To the right of the *sargootcha's* residence stands the temple of Fo, and to the left the court of justice. The temple is a small quadrangular building, with an opening in the centre giving a view into the interior, where are seen four statues the size of life, painted so as to look more like demons than gods, musical instruments hanging on the walls, and flags and banners suspended from the roof, and forming a canopy of the most brilliant colours. The court of justice, with a red flag fluttering over it, is chiefly remarkable for the various implements of torture suspended or piled upon its walls. The wealthier merchants, who have their abodes along the line of the principal streets, have generally a show-room decorated with silk and Chinese paintings, and arranged so as to show off their choicest wares. Among these are silks of great variety and beauty, embroidered Kanfa kalats, jackets, and various other articles of costume, porcelain vases of exquisite workmanship, dinner and tea services, ornaments in jade, groups of flowers formed in various coloured stones, window-screens, some of them most minutely carved in ebony, and some other remarkable specimens of wood-carving. The great staples of trade, however, are tea, of which Russia is said to import six millions of lbs. annually, and rhubarb, of which 360,000 lbs. are said to pass through Mai-ma-chin every year. These articles are not disposed of in Mai-ma-chin, but in Troitska-selo, a Russian town situated among the hills about 3 m. to the N., where the custom-house is situated, and where all merchandise, whether from Russia or China, must be deposited previously to its being sold or bartered.—(Atkinson's *Upper and Lower Amoor*.)

MAINDO, a river, E. Africa, one of the smaller branches by which the Zambesi pours its waters into the Indian Ocean; lat. 18° 52' S.; lon. 36° 12' E. It used to be one of the principal stations for shipping slaves, and is still, there is

reason to suspect, illicitly used for that purpose. It is fronted by a portion of the Elephant Shoals from three to four miles distant. Its E. bank is formed by level sea-cliffs, its W. densely covered with trees. The depth of water over the bar in springs, when it is lowest, is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ fathom, but immediately within becomes 2 to 5, and is thereafter 7 nearly all the way up for 20 m. to the barracons where the slaves used to be shipped, and 10 m. beyond them.

MAIS (UPPER and UNDER), two contiguous places, Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle Brixen, on the Passer, opposite to Meran, with which it is connected by a bridge. It occupies the site of the Roman Maja, contains three churches, one of them with fine marble monuments. There are many fine mansions, and a great resort of pilgrims in the vicinity. Pop. 2000.

MAJI-YA-WHETA, a thermal spring, S.E. Africa, at the foot of one of a number of low detached cones in the basin of the Mgeta; lat. $7^{\circ} 35' S.$; lon. $37^{\circ} 35' E.$ Its water boils and bubbles out of a white mud, here and there incrustated with oxide of iron. On the surface lie caked and scaly sheets of a calcareous tufa, and around are detached boulders blackened probably by the fumes. The earth is dark, sometimes sandy, and sprinkled over with broken pieces of quartzite and sandstone. Around the centre of ebullition there is an area of about 200 ft., within which, owing to the heat and instability of the ground, it is impossible to venture. Occasionally, it is said, the spring spurts forth with violence like a geyser, and throws pieces of lime high in the air. The water as it issues runs N. into a small brook, which joins the Mgeta a little below.

MAKARIEV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. S.E. Nijnei-Novgorod, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Volga. It contains seven churches, a monastery, a circle school, two charitable institutions, and extensive manufactures of boxes and trunks, which, streaked red and blue, painted with various figures, and covered with varnish, are in great demand throughout the country. Many of the inhabitants of the circle are employed in making mats of bast, and preparing potash, tar, and rosin. Pop. 2176.

MAKOLOLO, the name of a once large and powerful tribe inhabiting or holding in subjection an immense tract of S. Africa, chiefly between lat. 13° and $20^{\circ} S.$ Their extensive possessions arose from comparatively small beginnings, and were acquired mainly by the great talents of a single chief of the name of Sebituane. During a long career, in which his political talents were not less conspicuous than his military skill and valour, he added conquest to conquest, and by treating the conquered with lenity, succeeded in incorporating them with his previous subjects, and thus forming them into one tolerably compact whole. The original nucleus of the tribe were the Basuto, who came with him from a comparatively cold and lilly region of the south. With these he successively incorporated various tribes of the Bechuanas, as Bakwains, Bangwaketze, Bamangwato, Batano, &c., and at last carried out this policy on its largest scale by the incorporation of the Makalako, of whose agricultural habits (in which the Makololo are deficient) an undue advantage was taken by forcing them to render certain services and aid in tilling the soil—in other words, by converting them into mere serfs. The Makololo, considered as a whole, were composed of a mixture of various tribes, and had no proper national character. Still, as the dominant race, they were easily distinguished, while at the same time they possessed many qualities which gave them a kind of natural supremacy. In personal appearance indeed they had nothing to boast of. Having exchanged a hilly country with a temperate and healthy climate, for one where excessive heat prevails and much of the ground is swampy, they suffered dreadfully from fever, which left those to whom it did not prove fatal with enfeebled constitutions and features of a pale, sickly, yellow hue. Their great pre-eminence is in their intellectual and moral qualities—in their aptitude for civilization, shown in readiness to receive instruction and act upon it, and in their hospitality, honesty, and warm and steady attachment to those who befriend them. At Linyanti their capital, while Dr. Livingstone remained with them, from 500 to 700 persons (male and female) often attended his religious services, conducting themselves upon the whole with great decorum; and many of their adults

having learned the alphabet in a short time, began to teach it to others, and gave hopes that if the doctor had been able to prolong his stay they would soon have been able to read. They are naturally industrious, but display this quality less in agriculture (for which they seem to have little natural taste) than in the rearing of cattle, which is with them a kind of passion; and in carrying on trade, for which, both by their perseverance and sagacity, they are admirably adapted. But these hopeful circumstances were disappearing at Livingstone's second visit. The wise chief Sebituane had been succeeded by his son Sekeletu, who abandoned his father's prudent policy of treating all the conquered tribes on equal terms with his own Makololo, as all children of the chief and all eligible for the highest honours. Sekeletu appointed none to office but Makololo men, and became unpopular. He was also afflicted with leprosy, and, believing himself bewitched, had suspected a number of his chief men, and put some of them with their families to death; others fled to distant tribes; and the chief had shut himself up. Severe drought and consequent famine brought additional disaster; the country was suffering grievously, and Sebituane's grand empire was crumbling to pieces. A large body of young Barotse revolted and fled to the north; the Batoka and Muemba were independent, and the powerful chief near the Victoria Falls set Sekeletu's authority at defiance. This was in 1861. In 1864 Sekeletu died; a civil war broke out about the succession to the chieftainship; a large body departed with their cattle to Lake Ngami; an insurrection of the black tribes followed; and the kingdom, of which under an able and sagacious rule so much might have been made, has suffered the usual fate of African conquests. 'That fate,' says Dr. Livingstone, 'we deeply deplore; for whatever other faults the Makololo might justly be charged with, they did not belong to the class who buy and sell each other, and the tribes who have succeeded them.'

MAKUNG, a tn. Chinese empire, in the S.W. of Pong-hou Island, the largest of the Pescadore group, to the west of Formosa. It stands on the N. side of an inlet, and is defended by a citadel and a long line of embasures. Its harbour, though much confined by coral reefs, has sufficient depth for vessels of large draft, and is much resorted to by large junks waiting for a favourable wind to take them to Formosa. On Chimney Point, which forms its S. entrance, there is an old Dutch fort.

MALAGARAZI, a river, Central Africa, which rises on the S. slope of the high land which lies between the basins of Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyanza, flows first S.E., then sweeps round the S. base of Mount Urundi, changes its course to nearly due W., and disembogues on the E. shores of Lake Tanganyika, about lat. $5^{\circ} 15' S.$; lon. $30^{\circ} 10' E.$ Rapids abound upon it, and it is not navigable. Its valley is bounded on the N. by a line of hill-spurs of primitive formation, full of ragged rocks and yawning ravines. On both banks there is a fertile strip of brown or black mould, varying in breadth from one to five miles. Beyond this strip on the N. the valley is mostly desert, whereas on the S. it exhibits an aspect of luxuriant vegetation. The river swarms with crocodiles.

MALAUN, a tn. India, Oude, 38 m. N. Cawnpore. It is a large place, very indifferently built, partly of brick, but chiefly of mud, and is defended by a fort.

MAL BAIC, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Charlevoix, l. bank St. Lawrence, 10 m. N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, and a large trade in cordwood, lumber, and flour. Pop. about 2800.

MALCESINE, a tn. Italy, Venetia, 23 m. N.W. Verona, on the N.E. shore of Lake Garda; with a handsome parish church containing a crucifixion by Giolfino, an old Venetian castle, a beautiful palace, a good harbour, and marble quarries. Pop. 2010.

MALDAH, a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$ and $25^{\circ} 25' N.$; lon. $87^{\circ} 50'$ and $88^{\circ} 30' E.$, bounded N. by Purneah, N.E. Dinajepore, S.E. Rajeshayee, and S.W. Moorsheadabad and Bhagulpore; length, S.E. to N.W., 70 m.; breadth, 37 m.; area, 1000 sq. m. It is throughout a flat alluvial tract, nowhere more than 110 ft. above the level of the sea, but with a gentle slope to the S.E., towards which the drainage is carried by numerous streams, and received by the Ganges. The soil is for the most part a rich alluvium, but

in several localities its fertility is much diminished by a pre-dominance either of retentive clay or of sand. The principal crops are rice, wheat, barley, cucurbitaceous plants, pulse, and indigo. Many parts of the surface are covered with magnificent banyan-trees and mango groves. The mulberry is extensively planted. The principal manufactures are coarse cotton and coarse silk fabrics. Pop. 431,000.

MALDAH, cap. of the above dist., situated l. bank Mahanunda, at its confluence with an offset of the Ganges, 170 m. N. by W. Calcutta, is a wretched place, consisting of narrow irregular streets, and about 3000 houses, many of them in a ruinous condition. The only public buildings of any note are several mosques and a large serai. The manufactures, on which the prosperity of the place depended, have been almost destroyed by British competition.

MALIGRADAC, a tn. Austrian empire, Banat, Military Frontiers, about 38 m. E.S.E. Karlstadt; with a German trivial school.—*Vélikgradac* in the vicinity contains two Greek non-united churches.—Pop. 1050.

MALMKROG, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 34 m. N.E. Hermannstadt; has a Protestant church, and on a height opposite to it a chapel with some interesting monuments. Pop. 1130.

MALO-JAROSLAVETZ, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. N. Kaluga, cap. circle of same name. It stands on a height at the confluence of the Lusha and the Jaroslavka; and has five churches, a monastery, a circle and a parish school, two charitable institutes, manufactures of woollens, and a trade in horses. A battle was fought here between the Russians and the French on the 24th October, 1812. Pop. 2050.

MALOWN, a fort, India, Hindoor, on the summit of a ridge which rises over the l. bank of the Sutlej, and has an elevation of 4448 ft.; in lat. 31° 12' N.; lon. 76° 52' E. It is strongly built of masonry, and in 1815 became the last refuge of Umeer Sing and the Ghoorkas, when Ochterlonie had by his masterly movements dislodged them from all their other posts in the west. A stout resistance was anticipated, but when a breaching battery, erected with incredible labour within 400 yards, was about to open, a capitulation was entered into, and terminated the Nepanlese war.

MALPELO, or **BALDIEAD**, a detached island of the N. Pacific, nearly in the track of vessels entering the Bay of Panama from the S.; lat. 3° 30' 4" N.; lon. 81° 40' W. It is barren and precipitous; bears a resemblance in its summit, in several points of view, to the crown of a head; and rising to the height of 1200 ft., becomes visible at sea in clear weather at the distance of 40 m. With the islets which surround it, it extends about 10 m. from N. to S. It has never been surveyed, the officer who visited it for this purpose in 1847 having failed to find a landing. Owing to the strong currents in the vicinity there is an appearance of breakers; but it is believed to be steep-to, as a depth of 40 fathoms was found alongside, and of 110 fathoms at the distance of a quarter of a mile.

MALULA, a vil. Palestine, pashalik and 45 m. N.N.E. Damascus, romantically situated near the foot of a towering cliff, at the entrance of a magnificent glen. It is remarkable as one of the three villages in which Syriac is still spoken.

MAMBARI, a tribe, S.W. Africa, not far from Bibé, where they live under an Ambonda chief, and about 300 m. S.W. Angola. They are slave-traders; and before this trade was interdicted by Portugal, they carried it on to a vast extent, buying their victims in exchange for goods, and not scrupling to steal them, and carry them off by force, whenever they found an opportunity. They now profess to use slaves only for domestic purposes, but there is reason to suspect that their old habits still cling to them. They are such enterprising merchants that the whole stretch of the continent from W. to E. may be said to be their market. There is something else very singular in their mode of dealing. When they mean to trade with a town, they deliberately begin by building huts, as if aware that little is to be effected without an ample allowance of time for palaver. They bring the cotton prints of Manchester into the very heart of Africa. When the Makololo first saw these goods, they could hardly believe them to be the work of mortal hands. Aware how much their trade might suffer from the rivalry of the white man, the Mambari are ever on the alert to prevent the natives from having any direct dealings with them. They have

thus been successful in establishing a monopoly in their own hands.

MANA, a tn. India, Kumaon, on the Saraswati, at an elevation of 10,492 ft.; in lat. 30° 46' N.; lon. 79° 32' E. The houses are built of stone, two stories high, and covered with planks. The inhabitants are of the Mongolian type, and are in nothing so remarkable as in the profusion of gold and silver ornaments with which they overload their persons, hanging them around their necks, wrists, and ankles, and inserting them in their ears and noses. The wealth thus indicated is obtained by the extensive traffic they carry on between India and Chinese Tartary through the Mana Pass, which, though 18,000 ft. high, is one of the easiest across the N. frontier, because the ascent following the course of the Saraswati is rather regular and gradual. In conveying the merchandise of this traffic yaks, goats, and sheep are employed. Pop. 1500.

MANAMA, a tn. Arabia, on the N. shore of the island of Bahrein, in an arm of the Persian Gulf. It is a large and populous place, more regularly built than most towns in the gulf, possesses well-stocked bazars, and carries on an extensive trade, principally coasting. About 150 vessels belong to its port, and it also sends a great number of boats to the pearl-fishery. Its pop. is roughly guessed, rather than estimated, by some at 40,000, by others at only 5000.

MANANGKABO [add.], an inland country, Indian Archipelago, Sumatra, about 60 m. long by 50 m. broad, and containing an area of 3000 sq. m. It extends generally from the equator to a degree S. of it, and consists of a series of alpine valleys inclosed by lofty mountains. Among them are the active volcanoes of Talang and Marapi, the former 10,750 and the latter 9800 ft. above the sea. The geological formation is partly volcanic, partly plutonic and sedimentary. The valleys being naturally fertile and well supplied with water, are highly cultivated, productive, and populous. Sir Stamford Raffles thus speaks, from personal observation:—'As far as the eye could distinctly trace was one continued scene of cultivation, interspersed with innumerable towns and villages, shaded by the cocoa-nut and other fruit trees. I may safely say that this view equalled anything I ever saw in Java. The scenery is more majestic and grand, population equally dense, cultivation equally rich.' No details of the early history of Manangkabo exist, or of the mode in which its inhabitants were induced to embrace Islamism. When the Portuguese visited it, it furnished some gold, and was famous for the manufacture of arms. Its reputation in the latter respect it still maintains.

MANARGUDI, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 22 m. E.S.E. Tanjore. It is a place to which the natives attach importance from the number of Brahmins and Pandarums residing at it. Its pagoda, which is very large, has a goparum 150 ft. high. The manufactures are cotton and silk goods.

MANAYUNK, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, l. bank Seluykill, and on the Philadelphia and Norriston railway. Though 7 m. from the state-house of Philadelphia it lies within the chartered limits of this city, and must therefore be regarded as one of its suburbs. It contains six Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, and has extensive manufactures of cottons, jeans, and woollens. Pop. 6158.

MANCHESTER [add.] Manchester is situated almost at the S.E. extremity of the county of Lancaster, and has always been the centre of the cotton manufacture; it may fairly be described as the metropolis of the northern division of England.

The public institutions of Manchester include the *Cathedral*, an ancient and interesting building in the Perpendicular style of architecture, with a tower at the west end, 120 ft. in height. It consists of a nave, chancel, and lady-chapel at the east end, with spacious aisles, and seven other chapels. Though greatly disfigured by galleries in the nave, as a whole the effect may be described as picturesque. The only buildings at all like it in England are Chichester cathedral, and St. Michael's, Coventry. The choir is by far the most beautiful part, the roof is exquisite, and the carving of the fretwork over the stalls is unsurpassed by any cathedral in England. Some of the woodwork shows the ravages which the soldiers of the Commonwealth were too fond of committing. Under some of the miserere seats may be seen proofs of their at-

tempts to set fire to the building at the time they turned it into a stable.

The original parish church of Manchester was of wood, but in the year 1421 the munificence of Thomas de la Warre, the then lord of the manor, obtained a charter constituting it a collegiate church, and in connection with it a college, consisting of eight fellows, four clerks, and six choristers. Many of the wardens who succeeded Lord de la Warre were men of considerable note; amongst the most celebrated of whom may be mentioned Dr. Dee, who, in the time of Elizabeth, was described by Hollingworth as 'a very learned man, a perfect maister of mathematical studies. He was very sober, just, temperate in his studies, yea, an observer of publick and private devotions, but was too much addicted to some over-curious and uncernt arts, as astrology or the like.' Although relieved by Elizabeth from the unjust suspicion of being a necromancer, and received by her at court, he was so persecuted in other ways that he was compelled to leave the country, and his library, consisting of 4000 volumes and 700 MSS., was confiscated. In the year 1847 an act was passed establishing the bishopric of Manchester, and constituting the collegiate church a cathedral. A charter, dated 29th March, 1853, subsequently constituted the municipal and parliamentary borough of Manchester a city. Since that time the cathedral has been restored, and a great part of it rebuilt. There are in Manchester 239 churches and chapels, belonging to various denominations, viz. sixty-eight churches, thirteen R. Catholic chapels, thirty-two Independent, thirty-one Wesleyan, eight Methodist Free churches, eleven Baptist, and sixty-nine of various denominations. Some of these are worthy of notice for their architectural pretensions—St. Mary's, St. George, St. Philip, Hulme, St. James', Birch, St. Matthew's, St. Andrew's, in Manchester, and St. Luke's, Cheetham Hill, St. John's R. Catholic cathedral, Salford, and Cavendish Street Independent chapel, being the most perfect.

Cheetham's Hospital is a noble institution, founded by a merchant of Manchester in 1651. The buildings themselves are interesting, as being the former residence of the lords of the manor, and subsequently of the ecclesiastics connected with the collegiate church. Its present use is for the education of upwards of 100 boys, a preference being given to 'orphans, the children of honest parents;' their dress is somewhat similar to that worn at Christ's Hospital, London. The library is probably the most valuable theological one in England, containing many MSS., together with one of the original copies of the Pentateuch, seven of which only are known to be in existence. It contains nearly 30,000 volumes, some of them rare and curious, which with the manuscripts are also of great interest.

The *Free Grammar School* was founded by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, in 1515, who endowed it with certain mills and other property. Other benefactors have since added scholarships and exhibitions at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Owens' College, a modern institution, founded under the will of Mr. John Owens, who died in 1846, 'for providing or aiding the instruction or improvement of young persons over the age of 14 years in such branches of learning and science as are now, or may hereafter be taught in England.' The only restriction being that no 'religious tests shall be applied for admission to the benefits of the college, and no theological instruction or discussion be allowed which can be reasonably offensive to any student.' It is now affiliated to the University of London. A very large subscription has (1867) been commenced to provide new buildings and further endowments, in the hope that, before long, it may form the nucleus of an independent university for the Northern Counties of England.

The *Free Library* mainly owes its origin to the late Sir John Potter, who during his mayoralty in 1851 purchased a building for that purpose. The original cost of its establishment was defrayed by public subscriptions of about £13,000, its subsequent maintenance being provided for under the Public Libraries Act of 1850. The chief library is divided into two departments, reference and lending, there being four branches besides the principal one. The number of volumes in the reference library is 38,426; in the lending and branch libraries 39,318. The issues are as follows, for the year ending September, 1866:—

Reference Library,	80,852
Lending	84,133
—Campfield,	94,183
—Hulme,	45,508
—Ancoats,	75,606
—Roehdale Road,	

The Assize Courts.—Owing to the rapid increase in the population of the Salford Hundred, Manchester was recently constituted an assize town, and it therefore devolved upon the county magistrates acting in the Hundred of Salford to provide suitable accommodation for the purpose. This has been done in such a way as to surpass any building for judicial purposes in any part of Great Britain. The architect whose design was selected, and who has carried out the work, is Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, residing and carrying on his profession in his native place, Manchester. The style may be described as Anglo-Gothic, of about the time of Edward III. The principal front faces the S.W., and is 250 ft. in length, the judges' lodgings being separate, but having an internal communication with the courts, and adding greatly to the effect of the whole. In point of ventilation and arrangement the whole building is almost perfect in its planning, whilst no expense has been spared to render the effect both imposing and picturesque. The cost was about £130,000, exclusive of a large prison in course of erection immediately behind the courts.

First among the ornaments of which Manchester can boast is the Albert Memorial, which has been erected in a square about to be formed in front of the site of the new town-hall. The cost, including the statue, was nearly £7000. The statue itself is by Noble, of Sicilian marble, and represents the prince in the robes of the order of the Garter; the canopy being in a style of corresponding richness. The other statues in Manchester are those opposite the Royal Infirmary, of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Dr. Dalton, and James Watt—one of Richard Cobden is also in course of erection. In Peel Park, Salford, are those of the Queen, Prince Consort, Sir Robert Peel, and Joseph Brotherton, the first representative of that borough in Parliament—a position which he retained for twenty-four years.

The other public institutions include the town-hall and the exchange, both of which have become too small for their respective purposes. Acts of parliament were obtained in the session of 1865, giving the necessary powers for providing new buildings, which it is expected will be of a character such as to do credit to the city.

The Royal Infirmary is one of the largest hospitals supported by voluntary contributions in the country, and possesses in connection with it a thriving medical school. There are various other hospitals in the town.

The Free-trade hall is an imposing building, erected on the site of the hall in which the mass meetings in aid of the free trade movement were held.

Many of the warehouses are large, lofty, ornate buildings, with considerable pretensions to architectural elegance, and form a striking feature in the general aspect of the city, which, although much improved in recent years by many broad handsome thoroughfares taking the place of narrow streets, cannot be described as very prepossessing in appearance.

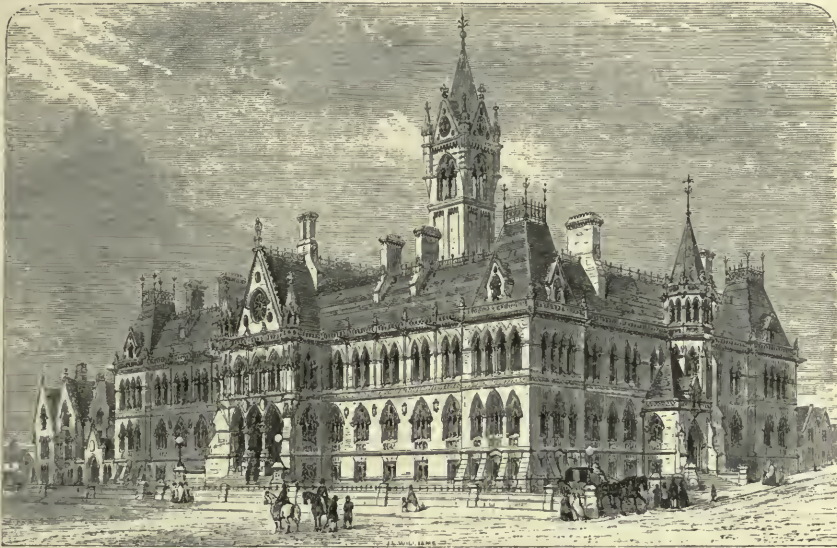
The trade of Manchester was originally almost entirely dependent on the manufacture and sale of cotton goods, but it has now become the centre of a large district extending some 40 m. around, and embraces the various productions employed in the manufacturing industry of England. Hence it arose that during the cotton famine the distress was much more lightly felt here than in any purely manufacturing town, as the producers of machinery and other employers of skilled labour have to a great extent taken the place of the mere manufacturers of cotton goods. The following table, being an extract from the mill return for the city of Manchester, for 25th July, 1865, will give an idea of the extent and variety of the manufactures carried on:—

Classification.	No. of Mills.	No. of Hands Usually Employed.
Cotton Mills,	76	22,017
Silk Mills,	10	4,353
Smallware Mills,	27	5,597
Printworks,	1	513
Dyeworks,	21	2,854
Machinists,	43	7,453
Foundries,	23	4,857
Total,	201	47,644

In early history it is mentioned as one of the most important of the Roman settlements. In the year 78 Agricola successfully brought the northern tribes under the rule of the Cæsars, and Mancenion, formerly a British stronghold, was garrisoned by the Romans; forts were established, of which traces can still be discerned at Hyle Wood, near Castle Irwell in Lower Broughton; at Castle Hill, near Singleton Brook; at Raine's How, on Kersal Moor; and at a spot a little above the Goose Inn, Bury New Road;—and various military roads to

the surrounding districts were formed, the conquered Britons in the meantime settling themselves in the Aldport or old town, the site of which is still recalled by the name of Alport Town in Deansgate.

Four hundred years, however, had barely passed when, notwithstanding the erection of a formidable stone fortress in Castle Field, the Saxons, invited by the Britons, tore away the stronghold of Mankastell from the possession of the Romans, and the year 488 finds them dictating from this



THE ASSIZE COURTS, MANCHESTER.—From a large photograph by Eastham, Manchester.

point as their head-quarters to the whole country lying between the Humber and the Mersey. The command of the fortress was given to one Tarquin or Torquine: in the old chronicles of Manchester written by Hollingworth may be found the following legend:—

'It is said that Sir Tarquine, a stout enemy of King Arthur, kept the castle, and neere to the ford in Medlock, about Mabhouse, hung a basin, on which basin whosoever did strike, Sir Tarquine or some of his company would come forth and fight with him, and that Sir Launcelot du Lake, a knight of King Arthur's Round Table, did beate upon the basin, fought with Tarquine, killed him, and possessed himself of the castle and loosed the prisoners.'

The old ballad of 'Sir Tarquine' also commemorates the achievement:—

'Within this ancient British land
In Lancashire, I understand,
Near Manchester there lived a knight of fame,
Of a prodigious strength and might,
Who vanquished many a worthy knight,
A giant great, and Tarquin was his name.'

On a ceiling in the Cheetham hospital, an institution of which an account will be found in another part of this article, a rude carving may be seen representing Tarquin with the legs of an infant sprawling out of his mouth, the fable being that he devoured each day a child for his breakfast.

The name of the town which, during the time of the Romans, was changed from Mancenion into Mancunium, became under the Saxons Manigeceaster or Manchester, by which it has ever since been known. For 180 years it remained under the dominion of the Saxons, but after that period Canute, on his march to Cumberland, took possession of it, leaving as a memento a mill, which he built close by the castle, the place where it stood still bearing the name of Knute or Knott Mill.

Of the history of Manchester from this period up to the beginning of the thirteenth century little is known, but we then find it a thriving mercantile town, in which the Flemish

manufactures and the woollen trade were being successfully carried on. This was the foundation of the wealth of the southern division of the county of Lancaster. Possessing as it does an energetic population, and the advantage of an ample iron, coal, and water supply, the manufacture of cotton goods has spread itself throughout the whole of the surrounding towns, and has led to the development of Liverpool as the port for the trade of the district.

The natural enthusiasm of the inhabitants has led them into political excesses of various kinds. The Reformation was violently opposed there; Collyer the warden of the college of the Blessed Virgin, Pendlebury, and Bradford taking a notorious part, the latter dying a martyr for his support of it. In Ancoats Lane one of the Martin Marprelate presses was established, and its publications issued from thence.

The Great Rebellion finds Manchester greatly excited, and an encounter between some of the inhabitants and the followers of Lord Strange, afterwards the unfortunate Earl of Derby, was reported in London as 'the beginning of civil warres in England, or terrible news from the north; Lord Strange being afterwards impeached by the lower house for his share in the affair. Under the commonwealth Manchester had its representative in parliament, and was made a centre of one of 'the classical divisions of the presbyteries.'

At another period Manchester supported the Chevalier St. George, and five of the principal inhabitants were executed in the town.

In 1745 young Prince Charles's cause was warmly espoused. Not only were the plans of his invasion concocted there, but before publicly appearing in Scotland he was privately entertained for a considerable time at Ancoats Hall, by Sir Oswald Mosley, the lord of the manor, and at another visit he made his head-quarters at an inn which bore the name of the 'Palace Inn' in consequence, until it was recently pulled down. A regiment was raised locally, the last occasion in which it took part being the defence of Carlisle, at the surrender of which the leaders were decapitated,

their heads being set for exhibition on the top of the Manchester exchange.

The American revolution and the French war enabled the inhabitants to testify their loyalty by raising several regiments of volunteers, as well as subscribing their money most liberally, one firm alone, Peel & Yates, the head of which was the first Sir Robert Peel, voluntarily contributing £10,000 for the defence of the country.

The agitators for 'reform,' and subsequently 'free trade,' were mainly supported by associations formed in Manchester, which has led to the term of the 'Manchester school,' as applied to the extreme section of the liberal party.

The most recent efforts which are worthy of record have, however, been directed to the spread of education, and at the present time a bill, initiated by the Manchester Education Aid society, is under the consideration of parliament, and, it is hoped, may be the means of furthering a system of compulsory education.

The population of Manchester has increased at an extraordinary rate, as in 1801 it was 94,876, and, including Salford, in 1861, 460,018. Owing, however, to the encroachments during the past few years of warehouses, and public and private undertakings, the next census will record a decrease, as the rents in the suburbs offer inducements to the working population to reside beyond the limits of the borough.

MANCHESTER [add.], a tn. U. States, New Hampshire, on the Merrimac, at the Amoskeag Falls, and at the terminus of the Merrimac and Connecticut, and the Manchester and Lawrence railways, 52 m. N.N.W. Boston. It is regularly laid out in streets and squares, the former crossing at right angles, and three of the latter with ornamental ponds in their centre. The main street, which is 100 ft. wide and above a mile long, is planted on each side with elms. The principal buildings and institutions are 14 churches, 40 public schools, including 1 high-school, 2 grammar, 1 intermediate, 13 naval, 8 middle, and 15 primary; an academy under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, an atheneum, and a reformatory for juvenile and female offenders. The manufactures, having the advantage of an unlimited supply of water-power from the falls of the Merrimac, are very important, and are carried on chiefly by chartered companies. The chief articles manufactured are cottons and woollens, locomotive and other engines, axes, adzes, and other tools, castings, scales, and paper. The cottons and woollens, which must be considered as the great staples of the place, consist of ticks, flannels, sheetings, drillings, de laines, bareges, prints, Persian cloths, and cassimeres. Pop. (1860), 20,107.

MANDHAR, a territory, Indian Archipelago, forming the W. portion of the main body or nucleus of the island of Celebes, and terminating to the S.W. in a cape of same name, in lat. 3° 35' S.; lon. 119° E. Though hilly, it has no mountains of considerable elevation. The soil is very indifferent, not producing rice, but only maize, cocoa-palm, and cotton. Its exports are cotton cloth, cocoa-nuts, and cocoon oil. The inhabitants are a distinct nation, and have a language peculiar to themselves.

MANDUR, or TUMANDUR, a tn. on the W. side of Borneo, cap. dist. of same name, about 15 m. N. of the equator. It stands on an affluent of the Kapuwas, which falls into the sea below Pontianak, and is a principal station of the Chinese gold-diggers.

MANGA, a prov. W. Africa, Bornou, stretching from E. to W. along the S. frontier of the Tawarek for a considerable length, with a comparatively narrow breadth. The surface is undulated in downs of red sand, famous for the production of ground-nuts and beans. Both of these, constituting a large portion of the food of the inhabitants, are sown on the same field along with millet. The remarkable cornstacks, which form a singular feature in Hausa, but are unknown in Bornou proper, are in common use in Manga. Other marks of distinction appear. 'The Kanuri horseman, or the Koyam camel-breeder was here,' says Dr. Barth, 'supplanted by the Manga footman, with his leather apron, his bow and arrow, and his battle-axe, while the more slender Manga girl, scarcely peeping forth from under her black veil with which she bashfully hid her face, had succeeded to the Bornou female, with her square figure, her broad features, and her open or ill-covered breast.' The Manga owe their origin to a mixture of tribes.

MANGALAGHERRY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 13 m. N.N.E. Guntoor. It stands on the great northern road, about 6 m. W. of the Kistna, and has a considerable trade in the white and red cloths worn by Mahometans and the natives generally. They are sent chiefly to Hyderabad and Jaulnah.

MANGALIA, or MANGALI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, eyalet and 68 m. E.S.E. Silistria, on the W. coast of the Black Sea. Its roadstead, besides being exposed to the E. wind, is frequently visited by mists, which make the navigation uncertain and dangerous. Large vessels, however, can anchor abreast of the town about 1 m. from the shore in 5½ fathoms, and small vessels at only 300 yards from the shore in 4 fathoms. Pop. 7000.

MANGALORE [add.], a tn. India, presid. and 370 m. W. Madras, cap. prov. Canara, on the Malabar coast. It stands behind a backwater formed by the junction of the Balore with the Nellrawutti, and when viewed either from the sea or the adjoining heights has a rather picturesque appearance. The houses, however, are for the most part meanly built, and form not so much one single town as a number of distinct villages. It has no public buildings entitled to special notice. The harbour was much frequented in early times, and became under Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sahib a great naval arsenal, where a fleet of ships was built with the intention of rivaling those of Europe. After this preposterous idea was abandoned, the works were allowed to go to ruin; and the harbour, which had been previously protected against the encroachment of the sea, became in a great measure silted up, so that even native craft find access difficult. The trade, however, is still considerable, the chief exports consisting of rice, betel-nut, black pepper, sandal-wood, cassia, and turmeric, and the imports of salt, raw silk, sugar, oil, and glue. The cantonment stands on a gentle slope on the N. side of the town. The principal buildings are St. Paul's church, the mission-house and seminary of the Evangelical Mission of Basle, a large jail calculated to receive 500 prisoners, an hospital and a dispensary. Within the town the R. Catholics have a bishop's chapel, and three churches, with a school attached to each. Their congregations consist mostly of persons of Portuguese descent, or the descendants of natives, who, during the Portuguese supremacy, were forced to profess Christianity. The latter, though retaining many of their native customs, are extremely observant of the Romish rites and ceremonies. Pop. 18,931.

MANGANJA, a tribe of natives, S. Africa, inhabiting the country S. of Lakes Nyassa and Shirwa, between these lakes and the Zambesi, and on the Shire. The Manganja follow the pursuits of spinning, weaving, smelting iron, and cultivating the soil. They are an industrious race, and all the people—men, women, and children—work in the fields. Large crops of the *mapira* (*Holcus sorghum*) are raised, with millet, beans, and ground-nuts; as well as yams, rice, pumpkins, cucumbers, cassava, sweet potatoes, tobacco, and hemp. Maize is grown all the year round. Three varieties of cotton have been found in the country—two foreign and one native. The *longe manga*, or foreign cotton, is of excellent quality, nearly equal to the best New Orleans; it is perennial, but requires replanting once in three years. A considerable amount of this variety is grown in the Upper and Lower Shire valleys. The indigenous cotton is of shorter staple, and feels like wool; it makes strong cloth. Iron ore is dug in the hills, and each village has its smelting-house; and good axes, spears, needles, arrow-heads, bracelets, and anklets are made very cheaply. In the villages near Lake Shirwa the inhabitants largely manufacture pottery for cooking and other purposes, ornamenting it with plumbago found in the hills. Fishing-nets and baskets are also made, and exchanged with the fishermen on the river or lakes for dried fish or salt. Many of the men are intelligent-looking, with well-shaped heads, pleasing faces, and high foreheads; they take great pride in arranging their hair in a variety of ways, and adorn their bodies with a superabundance of rings upon the neck, arms, fingers, and legs. The women have a most remarkable fashion in the use of the *pelele* or lip-ring. The middle of the upper lip is pierced in youth close to the septum, and a small pin inserted in the puncture; afterwards a larger pin is put into it, and so on, the size of the pin being increased until a ring of two inches in diameter can easily be introduced.

The poorer classes make the pelele of hollow or solid bamboo, and the wealthier of ivory or tin. The Manganja are not a sober people, whole villages devoting themselves to the consumption of beer for days together, with much revelry. They believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, called Mpumbé or Morungo, and in a future state. Formerly all the Manganja were united under the government of their great chief, Undi, whose empire extended from Lake Shirwa to the river Loangwa; but after Undi's death it fell to pieces, and a large portion of it on the Zambesi was absorbed by the powerful southern people the Banyai. The tribe are much addicted to the slave-trade in connection with the Portuguese, and had themselves suffered so much from it at the hands of the stronger tribe of the Ajawa, that at the period of Dr. Livingstone's journey they were being rapidly lessened in both power and numbers.

MANGROL, a tn. India, Gujerat, peninsula of Kattywar, on its S.W. coast. It is a populous place, with a mosque, which is considered the finest in the peninsula; and carries on an active trade, though its harbour is very indifferent. There is another place of same name in the Rajpoot state of Kotah, where, on 31st Sept. 1821, Zalim Singh, then minister of Kotah, aided by the British, defeated the hereditary prince, Kishien Singh.

MANICA, a mountainous tract, S. Africa, furnishing the source of several of the S. affluents of the Zambesi; about lat. 18° S.; lon. 33° E. It is the richest gold-field in this part of Africa, long furnished the Portuguese with their chief supplies of gold, and still attracts numerous natives to its washings. The gold, often as large as grains of wheat, is collected by the natives in gossequills, for each of which they expect to receive 24 yards of calico. At Sofala, the nearest port to Manica, pieces of wrought gold have been dug up, and hewn stones, supposed to have belonged to ancient buildings, have been found. On such evidences and inferences from the Scripture narrative, some have concluded that Manica was the Ophir of Solomon, and Sofala the place where its gold was shipped.

MANIKPOOR, a tn. India, Oude, l. bank Ganges, 35 m. N.W. Allahabad. It extends about 1 m. along the river, but is a decayed place, and consists chiefly of wretched hovels, interspersed with ruins of handsome edifices which were pulled down for the embellishment of Lucknow. It still possesses an extensive brick fort, and a large and well-supplied bazar. The principal traders are money-changers and dealers in grain, cloth, and hardware. On the N.W. of the town is a large structure called Shahabad, which stands in the midst of a garden stocked with betel-nut and fruit trees, and is still occupied by a descendant of the rajah who built it, and was at the time sovereign of a large part of S. Oude. Pop. about 10,000.—There is another Manikpoor, dist. Budaon, 44 m. S.W. Bareilly.

MANITOBAN [add.], a lake, British America, between lat. 50° 25' and 51° 50' N., and lon. 98° and 100° W. It is of very irregular shape, and by means of deep indentations near its centre is divided into two nearly equal portions. Of these the southern is somewhat elliptical, and the northern is again subdivided by a neck of land, the E. side of which is washed by a part of the lake lying nearly due N., while its W. side is washed by a still larger part lying N.N.W.; the whole length from S.E. to N.W. is 120 m., and the breadth, where widest, is about 26 m. The depth within 100 yards of Steep Rock Point, on the N.E. shore, was found by soundings to be 3½ fathoms. In many places large boulders are piled up high upon the beach, with a swamp behind them; in other places horizontal beds of Devonian limestone of a pale buff colour stands close to the water's edge, and is worn into caves; and in not a few localities the beach is composed of water-worn pebbles strewed over a bank of sand. The surface of the lake is dotted with numerous small islands. One of these, which gives the lake its name, and is situated near its centre, where it is narrowest, is about 600 yards long by 200 broad. A perpendicular limestone cliff on its N. side contains a number of caverns. Neither these nor the other caverns on the islands and the shore are ever visited by the native Indians, because they believe them to be the abodes of fairies or *manitou*. 'The origin of this superstition in relation to Manitobah Island,' says Mr. Hind, 'is due to the sounds produced by the waves as they beat upon the beach

at the foot of the cliffs near its northern extremity. During the night-time, when a gentle breeze is blowing from the N., the various sounds heard on the island are quite sufficient to strike awe into the minds of the superstitious Indians. Those sounds frequently resemble the ringing of distant church bells; so close indeed is this resemblance that several times during the night I awoke with the impression that I was listening to chimes. When the breeze subsided, and the waves played gently on the beach, a low wailing sound would be heard at our camping place, about 300 yards from the cliffs where the noise was produced. At night it was peculiarly impressive, and as we lay on the moss-covered rock it was very easy to comprehend the objection which uneducated Indians, naturally of a fanciful and superstitious turn of mind, have to land or remain on this "fairy" island.' On the southern and south-western shores of the lake a series of splendid prairies commences, and stretches far back into the interior, and at its S.W. extremity, where its principal feeder, White Mud River, enters it, there is a fishery, where great numbers of white fish are caught. Lake Manitobah communicates on the N.W. with the Winnepegosis by the Water Hen River, and discharges itself on the N.E. by the Partridge Crop River, carrying its waters into Lake Martin, from which they are forthwith transmitted to Lake Winnepeg. On the W. side of Lake Manitobah the Hudson's Bay Company have a station called Manitobah House. The R. Catholic mission at the same place has been abandoned.

MANTOU, a river, British America, which has its mouth on the N. shore of the estuary of the St. Lawrence to the N.W. of Anticosti. The channel at its entrance is 60 yards wide, with a depth of 5 ft. at low water, 9 ft. in neap, and 12 ft. in spring tides. The depth within increases gradually for 1 m. to 5 fathoms. Here the first rapid occurs, and makes further navigation impracticable. Half a mile farther up, the Manitou plunges in one unbroken sheet of water over a precipice of granite and porphyry 113 ft. high, forming one of the most beautiful cascades to be found in Lower Canada.

MANTOWOC, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of a river of same name, in lat. 44° N. It is of very recent origin, but has already acquired an important trade, and is rapidly rising into importance. A large proportion of its inhabitants are Germans. Pop. (1860), 3055.

MANJERA, a river, India, which rises in lat. 18° 44' N.; lon. 75° 30' E., flows S.E. through the Nizam's Dominions, and joins the Godavery on its r. bank near the town of Sunglum, after a course of about 170 m.

MANKORE, OR **MANKAUR**, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 22 m. N.W. Burdwan. It is a considerable mart for the rice which is extensively grown in its neighbourhood, and has a pop. of 8682.

MANPOOR, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and about 55 m. E.N.E. Jeypoor, on the Baun or Banganga, a water course which becomes a large stream during the rains. It is surrounded by a ditch and by a mud rampart 12 to 16 ft. high, with eight good semicircular bastions, and has a population of about 4000.

MANSFIELD, a vil. U. States, Connecticut, on the Nachaug River, and on the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railway, 24 m. E. Hartford. It is noted chiefly for its production of silk, which gives employment to several factories. The other industrial establishments are one woollen factory, two for cotton, three tanneries, four flour and five saw mills. Pop. (1860), 1697.

MANTA, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, prov. Mancavi, 110 m. N.W. Guayaquil. It is the principal port of the province, and notwithstanding a considerable swell has a good landing. The only danger is from patches of shoal which extend about three-quarters of a mile from the shore. The principal exports are straw-hats and hammocks.

MANYTSCHSKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, circle Novo-Tcherkask, l. bank Manytsch; with three yearly markets and 3043 inhabitants.

MAPATIZIA, a small stream, S. Africa, a tributary of the Zambesi, which it joins on its l. bank, about 90 m. E. of the Victoria Falls. In its bed is much calc-spar, with calcareous schist, and the Tette gray sandstone which usually overlies coal.

MARAND, or **MEHRAND**, a tn. Persia, prov. of Azerbaijan, 35 m. N.W. of Tabreez, was once a flourishing and important place, and though shorn of its ancient glories, still contains upwards of one thousand houses. A garrison is maintained here, on account of its proximity to the Russian frontier.

MARAPI, the name of two active volcanoes in the Indian Archipelago. The one, situated on the S.W. of Sumatra, about 27 m. S. of the equator, has an estimated height of 9800 ft.; the other, situated near the centre of Java, about 35 m. S. Samarang, has a height of 9250 ft. Though evidently in a state of activity, there is no record of any great eruption, and hence the sides are in many parts cultivated two-thirds of their height.

MARAR, **THE BAAR** or **PRAIRIE OF**, a plain of the Somali country, E. Africa, stretching from N. to S. between the abutments of a rugged plateau on the E., and a range of cones called Gurays, shooting off from the highlands of Harar on the W. Its breadth is about 27 m.; its precise length is scarcely known. The N. portion of it belongs to the Eesa; the S. to the Habr Awal tribes. Its surface is gently rolling ground, with a soil of black earth, which proves its natural productiveness by the tall waving grass which grows upon it. It is broken by frequent wadies or water-courses, which can easily be traced even at a distance by their border of dense thickets of scrub and thorn trees, and the rich verdure of the grass. This prairie, which wants nothing but cultivation to cover it with fruitful cornfields, remains uncultivated, mainly because it would be exposed to incessant inroads, since on it, as neutral ground, the Eesa, Berteri, and Habr Awal meet to plunder unhappy travellers. It would seem that at one time cultivation had been attempted, for on its outer edge there are frequent vestiges of deserted kraals.

MARBLEHEAD, a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, on a peninsula which projects into Massachusetts Bay, and on a railway which connects it with Boston, from which it is 16 m. N.E. It has a deep and convenient harbour, and was noted from the first settlement of New England for the enterprise of its inhabitants in the fisheries. Of late years, however, these have been comparatively neglected, and the manufacture of boots and shoes has become the staple employment, which is carried on to a very great extent. The other chief articles produced are glue, ship-biscuit, and cakum. Many of the original settlers of Marblehead were from Jersey and Guernsey in the English Channel, and left such traces of their native speech behind them among their descendants as almost to constitute a peculiar dialect. During the war with Great Britain in 1812 a great number of privateers were fitted out here, and hence when peace was concluded no fewer than 500 of the citizens were found to be prisoners in England. Pop. (1860), 7646.

MAREB [add.], a river, Abyssinia, which rises in Mount Doro, near Ade Baro, on the plateau of Hamesen, about lat. 15° 20' N.; lon. 38° 50' E., flows first circuitously S.S.W., then N.W., and is finally lost in the marshes of Filik, about 40 m. N. Kassala. In the province of Taka it takes the name of Bahr- or Chor-el-Gash; and towards the end of the hot season, becoming dry, leaves only a number of swampy pools, the abode of crocodiles and hippopotami.

MARIA (**SENT**), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Liptau, on the Waag; with a church, which is said to be the first that was erected after the introduction of Christianity into the country; and the ruins of a castle which originally belonged to the Templars, and was demolished by the Bohemian Taborites in 1426.

MARIAMPOL, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 12 m. N.E. Stanislaw, l. bank Dniester, nearly opposite to the confluence of the Bistritza; with a convent of the Sisters of Mercy, an old castle once a place of strength, an infirmary, and an hospital for the poor. Pop. 1880.

MARIA-NOSTRA, a vil. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Honth, about 10 m. S.S.E. Ipoly-Sag; with an old Pauline monastery, and a female penitentiary and house of correction large enough to receive 500 convicts.

MARIA-POCO, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 30 m. N.N.E. Debreczin; with a Basilian monastery and a chapel, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. 1400.

MARIA-THERESIOPEL, a tn. Austrian empire,

Banat, circle and 35 m. N.E. Zombor, on Lake Palitsch, near the frontiers of Hungary. It consists of a royal free town and 16 suburbs; and has several churches, of which the high church and a handsome Greek church are particularly deserving of notice; a Franciscan monastery, with a fine church, a gymnasium for which handsome buildings have been provided, a townhouse, large barracks, a town-hospital, extensive manufactures of linen and boots and shoes, tanneries, dyeworks, four yearly markets, and an extensive trade in horses, horned cattle, sheep, raw hides, and wool. Pop. 53,499.

MARIENBURG, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 12 m. W. Kronstadt, cap. dist. of same name; with the ruins of an old castle built by the Teutonic knights. In the vicinity the Siebenburgers were defeated by the Moldavian voivod Peter in 1529. Pop. 1900.

MARIETTA [add], a tn. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. Washington, at the confluence of the Muskingum, and at the terminus of the Marietta and Cincinnati railway, 80 m. S.E. Columbus. It consists of wide streets and neatly built houses, and contains a court-house and jail, twelve churches, a college, with 5 professors, 56 students, and a library of 15,500 volumes; a lyceum, a western liberal institute founded by the Universalists, two academies, and a union school. Marietta, which was settled in 1788, and named in honour of Marie Antoinette, is the oldest town in the state, and must occupy the site of a place so ancient that no record of it remains, though the fact of its existence is placed beyond a doubt by a group of ancient works consisting of two large irregular squares with a covered way and sundry mounds and truncated pyramids. Pop. (1860), 4323.

MARIGUANA, an isl. West Indies, situated among the E. portion of the Bahamas, is 25 m. long from E. to W., 6 m. broad at its W. end, about 4 m. at its E. end, but not 2 m. across at its centre. Its general height above the sea does not exceed 30 ft.; but near its centre there is a hill which rises to the height of 100 ft., and behind its S.E. point there is a long flat ridge 90 ft. high. Its inhabitants, who in 1857 amounted only to 20, reside at Belsey Bay, near the W. extremity. Its W. side is so bold that soundings do not reach more than 200 yards from the shore. The anchorages, of which there are several, are fit only for coasters of light draught. Good water is found, and wood abounds on the island.

MARIINSK, a tn. Russian empire, Manchooria, on that branch of the Amoor which communicates with Lake Kidze; lat. 51° 40' N.; lon. 140° 20' E. It was founded in 1851 to serve as a trading post of the Russo-America Company, and in 1855 extended for some distance along the river, and was defended by two batteries. The intention was to make it the chief settlement on the river; but owing to the insufficient depth of water, this intention was abandoned. The batteries have in consequence been dismantled, and the government establishments have been removed to the newly founded town of Sofyesk. A road leads from Mariinsk along the N. shore of the lake to Castries Bay.

MARILE, a river, S. Africa, a branch of the Liambye, which, quitting it by its l. bank in lat. 15° 15' 43" S., flows S., and by again uniting with the main stream converts the whole of the intervening country into an island. Dr. Livingstone, who sailed down this branch from its departure to its reunion with the Liambye, found it to be a fine deep stream, about 60 yards wide.

MARINDUQUE [add.], an island, Indian Archipelago, belonging to the Philippines. It forms part of the prov. Mindoro, lying between this island on the N.W. and Luzon on the E. It is about 33 m. long by 20 m. broad, and has an area of 373 geo. sq. m. Its soil, naturally fertile, is much improved by irrigation, and produces rice in such abundance as to leave a considerable surplus for export. Malagi, on its S. coast, affords a safe and commodious haven for coasters. Pop. about 20,000.

MARINE, a group of islands, S. America, Chili, in the Gulf of Cape Tres Montes, lying in lat. 46° 58' 57" S.; lon. 75° 27' 50" W. It was so named by Byron, because four of its marines had voluntarily remained on shore during his perilous boat voyage after the wreck of the *Wager*. On one of the islands a mountain called the Sugar Loaf rises to the height of 1840 ft., and forming a very conspicuous object,

was seen by him the day before his shipwreck. To another equally remarkable mountain, situated upon the mainland, about 6 m. from the Sugar Loaf, and 2284 ft. high, he gave the name of the Dome of St. Paul. The Gulf of Cape Tres Montes, in which the group lies, occupies a space of 16 m. by 12 m., and the cape itself, forming the S. extremity of the peninsula of Taytao, is a bold and remarkable headland, which rises from the sea to the height of 2000 ft., and being free from all outlying dangers, is one of the safest and easiest of landfalls.

MARION, a vil. U. States, Alabama, cap. co. Perry, near the Cahawba River, and on the Alabama and Mississippi railway, 136 m. N.N.E. Mobile. It has five churches, a Baptist college, an academy, two large female seminaries, and a number of flourishing private schools. Pop. (1860), 1408.

MARIVELES, a tn. Philippine Isles, on the peninsula which forms the W. side of the Bay of Manila, in the island of Luzon. It is situated between two small rivers, which fall into its harbour, and consists of 233 houses. The chief productions of the vicinity are rice, maize, sugar-cane, cotton, and the abaca banana. Pop. 1402, mostly employed in fishing.

MARJA (Kis), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. S. Bihar, 14 m. N. by W. Grosswardein; with the ruins of an old castle, and weekly and yearly markets. Pop. 1900.

MARKHAM, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. York, 14 m. N.N.E. Toronto. It stands on the Rouge, a fine stream rising in the ridges of Whitechurch, and falling into Lake Ontario; and possesses five churches and several schools, a foundry and machine works, tanneries, and manufactures of agricultural implements, carriages, &c. Pop. about 1000.

MARKOVCHA, a vil. European Turkey, 15 m. S.E. Shumla. It is a flourishing place, with larger houses than usual, all of them neatly tiled, and some of them of two stories. Within it are two Roman fountains.

MARKTSCHHELLKEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 17 m. N. Hermannstadt, cap. dist. of same name; with a large trade in wine, and 1360 inhabitants.

MARLBOROUGH, a prov. New Zealand, forming the N.E. portion of South Island or New Munster, is bounded N. and E. by Cook's Strait and the ocean, and S. and W. by Nelson; extreme length, 140 m.; extreme breadth, 60 m.; area, 2,500,000 ac. The S.E. portion consists mainly of the Wairarapa plains, one of the finest sheep districts in New Zealand; the N. is rugged and densely wooded, and has its coast indented with havens, creeks, and bays of every size and shape. Queen Charlotte's Sound, situated near its centre, and about 25 m. long, forms a gigantic ocean dock capable of receiving the whole British navy. Pelorus Sound is still more capacious, and embraces about 250 m. of shore and beach. From the edge of the water behind these creeks and bays the mountains rise at once so abruptly as scarcely to leave any margin whatever available for cultivation. Picton, the capital, though still insignificant, is so advantageously situated on a deep sea harbour formed by an arm of Queen Charlotte Sound, that it can hardly fail sooner or later to rise into importance.

MARLING, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle Brixen; with an infirmary and a poorhouse. In the beautiful surrounding district there is a much-frequented bathing establishment. Pop. 1200.

MARSHALL, a tn. U. States, Michigan, cap. co. Calhoun, on Kalamazoo River and the Michigan Central railway, 70 m. E. Lake Michigan. It possesses ten churches, several schools, and a number of mills and manufacturing establishments. Pop. (1860), 3736.

MARTE, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, near the S.W. extremity of Lake Chad, 40 m. S. by E. Kukawa. It has a clay wall in good repair, with two gates leading to the market, and one gate in each of the other sides; and consists for the most part of clay buildings lining narrow lanes. Besides the town proper, there is a suburb of large conical thatched huts. Pop. estimated at 4000.

MARTELLAGO, a tn. Italy, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Venice; with a parish church, and 2659 inhabitants.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD [add.], an isl. U. States, off the S. coast of Massachusetts, separated from the mainland

by Vineyard Sound. It has a length of 21 and an average breadth of 6 m., and a surface generally level and tolerably well wooded. It forms the principal part of co. Dukes, containing the three towns of Edgartown, Chilmark, and Tisbury; and contains 4401 inhabitants, whose chief employment is fishing.

MARTIN GARCIA, an isl. S. America, La Plata, situated at the head of the Rio de la Plata, about 30 m. N. Buenos Ayres. It is composed chiefly of granite, and possesses some military importance from its being supposed to command the only navigable entrances of the Parana and the Uruguay. This has since been ascertained to be a mistake, as other channels besides that of Martin Garcia are known to exist; but on the assumption of its accuracy, Britain, France, and the United States, in concluding a treaty in 1853 for the free navigation of the Parana and Uruguay, inserted a clause in which they agreed 'to use their influence to prevent the possession of the said island (Martin Garcia) from being retained or held by any state of the River Plate, or its confluents, which shall not have given its adhesion to the principle of their free navigation.'

MARTINSBERG [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 10 m. S. Raab, cap. dist. and at the foot of a mount of same name. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has a trade in corn and wine. On three eminences on the mount stands a Benedictine abbey founded by St. Stephen, with a beautiful church containing objects of art brought from the East, and an ivory altar. There is also a library, with a cabinet of coins and other curiosities. Pop. 2539.

MARTSCHANNE, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Karamania, 30 m. W. Kaisarieh. It is properly a Troglodyte village. The houses, or rather caverns, which the inhabitants occupy number about 225, and are all in possession of Moslems. It was otherwise in early times, when the Christians, fleeing from persecution, here found an asylum, and hence one of the most interesting of the structures is a chapel or church on which a good deal of architectural skill and labour has been bestowed. In front is a row of pillars bound together by iron rods; the interior, which has the altar entire and the walls covered with frescoes in tolerable preservation, is so spacious as to be well adapted for a place of worship. The dwellings of the early Christians are of course of ancient date; but many of the excavations are evidently modern, having been made to meet the wants of an increasing population.

MARUNGU, a territory, Central Africa, washed on the N. by the Tanganyika Lake; its other boundaries are not defined. According to the Arabs it is a hilly country like Ujiji and Uvira, though the heights bordering the lake have less elevation than these districts. The inhabitants bear a bad name, but Arab merchants have often visited them without sustaining any injury. They are a dark and uncivilized race, and of a surly and stubborn temper, which makes them little valued as slaves. They are almost constantly at war with their neighbours. A river, which, passing through their country, bears the same name, is said to be one of the most important feeders of Lake Tanganyika, which receives its waters at its S.W. extremity. At present nothing more is known of it.

MARYSVILLE, a tn. United States, California, cap. co. Yuba, on the Yuba, a mile above its junction with the Feather, 110 m. N.N.E. San Francisco. It contains Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and R. Catholic churches. The population is largely increased by the influx of miners during the rainy season, when they are obliged to discontinue operations. Pop. 4740.

MARZDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Küniggrätz, near the frontiers of Silesia; with a church and three mills. At the W. end of the place there is a remarkable rock, with a natural passage through it called the Stone Door.

MASAYA, a tn. Central America, Nicaragua, 12 m. N.W. Granada. It stands in the centre of a very fertile district, and the inhabitants, chiefly Indians, are distinguished for their general industry, and the manufacture of hats, saddles, hammocks, cordage, &c. In the vicinity is a lake of same name, from the N.W. border of which the volcanic mountain of Masaya rises to the height of 3500 ft. As its last eruption took place in 1670, it was supposed to be extinct, but within

the last few years it has begun to show signs of activity, and in 1860 sent out great volumes of smoke, which at night were illuminated from below with a lurid glare like a furnace. Pop. 15,000.

MASBATE [add.], an isl. Indian Archipelago, belonging to the Philippines, and situated between Luzon on the N.E., Samar on the E., and Panay on the S.W.; area, 2334 geo. sq. m. It is traversed throughout by a crescent-shaped mountain chain, and has apparently a sterile soil without natural facilities for irrigation. A considerable quantity of gold is washed from its sands. Masbate, along with the smaller island of Ticao, forms one of the Philippine provinces. Its capital, San Jacinto, situated on the latter island, has a good harbour. Pop. 5849, or only 2·3 to the square mile.

MASCHISCHI-KUITU, a vil. S.W. Africa, territory and about 20 m. N.W. Komboka-an-Bihé, on a river and in a beautiful valley of the same name. It consists of houses constructed of poles with clay between them, and thatched with cane. To each house one, and sometimes two, well-fenced courts are attached, and throughout there is a general appearance of neatness and comfort. Ladislaus Magyar, the African traveller, has made this village his home.

MASCOUCHE, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. L'Assomption, 1. bank St. Lawrence, 20 m. N. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church and college, and a considerable trade in potash, flour, and lumber. Pop. about 3000.

MASENA, a tn. Western Africa, cap. of Bagirmi, 100 m. S.E. Lake Chad, and 200 m. S.E. Kukawa. The wall, which is in a state of great decay, has a circuit of about 7 m., but not more than half of the area thus inclosed is inhabited. There are nine gates, most of them on the S. side, and not a single one on the N., because in this quarter it is overgrown with jungle. The houses, some of them of clay, and more of reeds and straw, are generally well constructed, and thatched with care and neatness. The streets are very irregularly formed; indeed from the unevenness of the site it could hardly be otherwise. A deep trough-like depression intersects the town from E. to W., and becoming during the dry and the rainy season alternately clothed with verdure and filled with water, renders the air almost pestiferous. To add to the mischief, all the sewage of the place finds its receptacle in this trough, or *beda*, as it is called. On its S. side stand all the principal buildings, including among others the sultan's palace, built of baked bricks, and inclosed by a wall 18 ft. high and 10 ft. thick, the residences of the principal officials, and a mosque with a minaret. There is no appearance of industry, and the market, which is of limited dimensions, is indifferently supplied. The principal articles exposed in it are grain, beans, ground-nuts, salt, natron, milk and butter, turkenis from Kano, honey, and red pepper retailed in small parcels by Bornou traders. The most important article from Europe is beads, especially the small red ones, which are sold in large quantities to be carried to other countries. Ivory is sold not in the markets, but in the houses of the traders; the same rule being followed in regard to slaves, it is impossible to form any estimate of the number sold.

MASHENA, a tn. Central Africa, Bornou, cap. dist. of same name, 130 m. N.E. Kano. It occupies the S. slope of a height crowned with a rocky crest, is inclosed by a ditch, a thorny fence, and a clay wall. It has not the least sign of industry, the government being too weak to protect the rights of property, or punish the constant depredations of its own officials. The greatest ornament of the district is the tamarind-tree. Pop. at least 10,000.

MASKINONGÉ, a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. co. of same name, 1. bank St. Lawrence, 55 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, several tanneries, a saw, grist, carding, and fulling mill, and a general trade. Pop. about 4000.

MASSANGANO, a tn. S.W. Africa, Portuguese Settlements, prov. Angola, at the confluence of the Lucatta with the Coanza, 110 m. S.E. Loanda. It is situated on a tongue of rather high land between the rivers, composed of calcareous tufa with great numbers of fossil shells, and is defended by a fort of small dimensions, but in good repair, and containing some very ancient guns which were loaded from the breach. Its two churches, two convents, and hospital are mere ruins, and there is now neither priest nor schoolmaster in the town. The district is well adapted for sugar and rice, and the Coanza,

which is a noble stream about 250 yards wide, notwithstanding a bar at its mouth, is navigable by large canoes, of which ten or twelve laden with country produce pass here daily. Massangano was a very important town when the Dutch held possession of Loanda, but on their expulsion in 1648 was allowed to sink to its present decay. Pop. of tn. 1000, of dist. 28,063.

MASSILLON, a tn. U. States, Ohio, on the Tuscarawas, the Ohio canal, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago railway, 180 m. N.E. Cincinnati. It possesses seven churches, a woollen factory, three machine shops, three foundries, and carries on an active trade in grain, flour, and wool. Pop. (1860), 3819.

MASSONGHO, or **KISSENDI**, a territory, S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, between lat. 9° 20' and 11° S.; lon. 17° 20' and 18° E.; bounded N. and E. by the Coanza, S. Bihé, and W. Andulo and Bailundo; area about 4500 sq. m. It consists of finely undulating plains, on which large forests alternate with still larger grassy prairies, is well watered, and produces much manioc, maize, and wax, which find a market at Porto-Andango. The inhabitants are a thievish, stiff-necked, and superstitious race. Pop. 100,000.

MASULIPATAM [add.], a tn. India, presid. and 220 m. N.N.E. Madras, on a low flat on the Bay of Bengal, near one of the mouths of the Kistnah. It consists of the pettah or native town, the fort, and the cantonment. In the pettah, which extends about 3 m., the houses of a better description are built of brick or mud, of a convenient height, with gilded doors and small windows, while those of the poorer classes are wretched huts of a conical form, and constructed of bamboo thatched with palmyra leaves, and possessing a single entrance which better deserves the name of a hole than of a door. The fort, situated about a mile to the S.E., stands in the middle of a swamp, and is reached from the town by means of a causeway. It is in the form of a rectangle, 800 yards long by 600 broad, inclosed by high walls and a wide, but shallow, ditch. Within it are the arsenal, powder-magazine, garrison hospital, barracks for a European regiment, a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and residences for several of the European officers, who, however, seldom occupy them. The cantonment, which adjoins the pettah, is about 4½ m. long by 1 m. broad. It is irregularly laid out, and has many inequalities, which, becoming filled with water during the rains, remain as stagnant pools, till the air evaporates or the light sandy soil absorbs them. The public buildings within the cantonment are the provincial and zillah courts, the collector's cutchery, the jail, the barracks for a native regiment, the lines for a company of artillery, and a chapel. Religious ordinances and instruction are further provided for, in addition to the churches already mentioned, by a Protestant and a R. Catholic church within the pettah, and by three ordained missionaries, a catechist, and two assistant schoolmasters belonging to the Church Missionary Society. The manufactures consist chiefly of cotton goods, plain or printed, including towels, table-linens, tartans, gingham, and chintzes. These about half a century ago were carried on to such an extent, that the trade to the Persian Gulf amounted in value to about half a million sterling. In consequence of British competition it has dwindled down to about £10,000. In the heart of the pettah the French possess a patch of ground about 300 yards square. It is called France Pettah, and being excluded from the jurisdiction of the British authorities, is an inveterate nuisance, being full of toddy-shops and smugglers. Pop. 27,884.

MATAGORDA, a tn. U. States, Texas, cap. co. and near a bay of same name, 80 m. S.W. Galveston. It stands on a high prairie, contains two churches, an academy, and a number of stores; and, as an entrepôt for the produce of the fertile Colorado valley, carries on a considerable trade in cotton, sugar, rice, and corn. In 1854 it was nearly destroyed by a great storm, which blew down most of the houses, but it has since been rebuilt in an improved form. White pop. 1200.

MATAMORAS, a tn. Mexico, dep. Tamaulipas, r. bank Rio Grande del Norte, about 10 m. above its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. It consists of houses, which, at least in the interior of the town, are built of brick; but the streets are unpaved, except on the sides, where there is a brick pavement for foot passengers. The best part is the public square. Here stand the church, a handsome structure, the townhouse,

and the custom-house, with a number of private dwellings of elegant appearance. The site of Matanoras is unfortunate. On three sides it is surrounded by lagoons, and at the same time the Rio Grande embraces its northern and southern sides nearly in a semicircle. The consequence is that during the rainy season it is so flooded that many of the lower streets become impassable, and during the dry season the swamps left by the inundations become almost pestilential. Agriculture and the rearing of horses and cattle are the chief occupations. Pop. about 7000.

MATAN, a river, British America, Canada East, formed by a N.E. and a S.E. branch, the latter of which is said to issue from a lake of considerable dimensions, flows circuitously N.W., and falls into the St. Lawrence, on its r. bank, in co. Rimoeke. Its course, calculated from its most distant source, is supposed to be about 60 m. Its bar, which is continually shifting in gales of wind, has usually a depth of 4 ft. at low water, and of 15 ft. at high water springs. Inside the bar the entrance is not more than 60 yards wide, and the channel is encumbered by large boulders, which, diminishing the depth, become extremely dangerous when there is any swell.

MATAN, a tn. on the W. side of Borneo, cap. state of same name, about lat. 1° S.; lon. 110° 35' E. It stands at a considerable way up a river of same name, which, owing to a bar, is navigable only for boats, and consists of about 300 houses, inhabited almost exclusively by Malays. The state is at present included in one of the Dutch provinces.

MATANÉ, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Rimouski, r. bank St. Lawrence, 240 m. N.E. Quebec, with a R. Catholic church, several schools, a small debt court, a tannery, a trade in lumber, and an important fishery. Pop. about 1500.

MATAQUITO, a river, Chili, which bounds provs. Talca and Colchagua, and is formed by the junction of the Lontic and the Teno, the former of which has its source near the centre of the Andes, in the snowy Cerro del Medio. From the point of junction the Mataquito flows nearly due W., and falls into the Pacific in lat. 34° 28' S.

MATARA, a tn. La Plata, prov. and 100 m. E. Santiago del Estero, r. bank Salado. It has a central position, and was once a place of some consequence, though its population does not now exceed 500. This declension is mainly owing to the abandonment of *estancias*, and the removal of families to other parts, in consequence of the frequent forays of the Indians, who, crossing the Salado by night, descend suddenly upon the country, drive off horses and cattle, kill all who oppose them, and before dawn have disappeared in the wilds of the Chaco.

MATARAM, a prov. Indian Archipelago, Java, situated nearly in the centre of the island, is bounded N. by Kadu, E. Pajang, S. the sea, and W. Baglen. The mountains of Marapi and Sumbing, to the N. of it, send down perennial streams, which, giving ample facilities for irrigation, have made nearly the whole of it one ample sheet of luxuriant cultivation. Mataram forms the principal part of the dominions of the chief, who bears the title of sultan, and is said to have about 350,000 subjects.

MATARAM, a tn. Indian Archipelago, situated on the W. side of the island of Lombok, about 3 m. inland, consists of regular streets which cross at right angles, and of houses of mud thatched with the palmetto leaf. It is surrounded by a hedge of bamboo, and a barricade resembling a *chevaux de frise*, and contains near its centre two palaces belonging to the rajah, who has made it his capital. A well constructed road, with an avenue of fig-trees, leads to Ampanan, which is its port. The inhabitants are chiefly Balinese.

MATAURA, a river, New Zealand, which rises in the S. of Middle Island, or Munster, and flows nearly due S. into Tootes Bay, in Foveaux Strait. It drains a large extent of valuable country, but as it approaches the sea overflows a considerable tract of flat land. The depth on its bar at low water is only 2 ft.

MATCHIN, or **MACSIN**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N.E. of Bulgaria, eyalet and 83 m. N.E. Silistria, on the r. bank of the Danube, nearly opposite to the place where the numerous branches into which the river had previously divided again unite. It is defended by two bad castles, and was taken by the Russians successively in 1809, 1828, and

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1854. Its importance as a strategical position in former times was its proximity to Braila, which served as a *tête de pont* to it, and by means of which the Turks turned Walachia, penetrated into Moldavia, and commanded the whole of the lower Danube. Pop. 3000.

MATELLE, a tn. Ceylon, Central Province, cap. dist. of same name, picturesquely situated in a valley inclosed by magnificent hills, partly covered with forest, and partly occupied as coffee plantations, 15 m. N. Kandy. It figures much in the early history of Ceylon, having been one of the residences of its kings 90 years before the Christian era. Though not possessed of any architectural antiquities to attest its former importance, several of the wealthiest of the Kandyan chiefs still select it for their residence, and traces of ancient luxury may still be discovered in the occupations of the inhabitants. They excel in carving ivory, and in chasing the elaborately ornamented knives and swords formerly worn at the Kandyan court. They weave delicate matting for covering couches, and by means of a peculiar lacquer, prepared by mixing the colours with a resinous exudation obtained from a shrub (*Croton lacciferum*), paint and ornament the covers of books, walking-sticks, the shafts of spears, and the handles of fans for the priesthood. About 2 m. N. of Matelle the road passes within sight of the Alu Wehara, the temple in which, a century before the Christian era, scribes employed by the Cinghalese king reduced to writing the doctrines of Buddha, which had previously been preserved by tradition alone.

MATIAMVO, a tn. S.W. Africa, in the country of the Balonda, about lat. 8° 20' S.; lon. 23° 20' E. It is the residence of Matiamvo, who gives it its name, and is the paramount chief of all the Balonda, but very little is known of it. The surrounding country is said to be well peopled. The inhabitants, however, possess no cattle, and the trade is very limited, consisting chiefly of ivory and slaves, bartered for calico, salt, gunpowder, coarse earthenware, and beads. Though Matiamvo's power is absolute, his rule is said to be mild.

MATTA BONG, a tn. Siam, cap. prov. and on both sides of a river of same name, in the centre of a large plain, about lat. 13° 10' S.; lon. 104° E. The country for nearly 100 m. around it is flooded soon after the commencement of the rains, travelling becomes impossible, except in boats, and the wild animals take refuge among the mountains. The Mattabong River, augmented by the Kimbirri and the Tasawai, is one of the chief feeders of King's Lake, or Tale Sab, situated to the N.E.

MATFIGHOFEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle of the Inn, cap. dist. of same name, in a romantic neighbourhood, 53 m. W.S.W. Linz. It is the seat of several public offices, and has an imposing parish church, an old castle, several Roman antiquities, a poorhouse, a female endowment, and various manufactures; and contains 1300 inhabitants.

MATUCONG, an isl. on the W. coast of Africa, 50 m. N. Sierra Leone. It is separated from the mainland by a channel which is not more than three-quarters of a mile wide, is chiefly composed of lava capped with two large pieces of granite, and, though only a mile long, and surrounded in all directions by rocks and mud-banks, is remarkable for the beauty of its appearance. This beauty consists in its gentle slopes, which are in striking contrast to the low swampy tract opposite, in the luxuriance of its trees, and the rich verdure of those spots which have been cleared. The island is the property of a merchant of Sierra Leone, who rears great numbers of cattle upon it.

MATUMMA, or **EL METEMMEH**, a tn. N. Africa, Nubia, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Nile, 90 m. N.N.E. Khartoom, lat. 16° 38' N.; lon. 33° 18' E. It is a place of some importance, with a garrison of Turkish irregular cavalry, or Bashi Bazoos, and consists partly of houses of sun-dried bricks, and partly of round huts made of the *dourra* or maize, each with a round court attached. Properly speaking there are no streets, each inhabitant erecting his own house or hut wherever he pleases. All appearance of regularity and symmetry is thus lost, except toward the centre, where there is a large open space in which an important weekly market is held. Matumma is celebrated for the manufacture of coarse cotton scarfs, with blue or red borders, the common dress of both sexes in Soudan.—(*Petherick*.)

MAUCH CHUNK, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap.

co. Carbon, on the Lehigh, at the mouth of Mauch Chunk Creek, 70 m. N. by W. Philadelphia. It is built chiefly on the creek, in a spot so hemmed in by the Mahoning and Sharp Mountains that there is no room for gardens to the houses, and it derives all its importance from the coal and iron mines in its vicinity. Both are extensively worked, and supply material to several blast-furnaces, of which two of large dimensions are close to the town. Pop. (1860), 4008.

MAULE, a prov. Chili, bounded N. by the river of the same name, S. by the Itata and province of Nuble, E. by the Andes, and W. by the Pacific Ocean; about 150 m. long, and 60 broad. The river Maule, one of the largest in Chili, traverses it in its whole extent, and rises from the slopes of the great mountains Campanario and Descabezato, and in its course westward receives many tributaries, some of no small note, such as the Melado, the Longomilla, Pichaman, and Raices, which raise it at last to the dignity of a great river. It falls ultimately into the Pacific, forming a bar at its mouth difficult at all seasons and sometimes dangerous; it is, however, navigable by vessels of 300 tons as far as its confluence with the Longomilla. The Maule was the limit of the Peruvian conquests under the Incas prior to the arrival of the Spaniards; and here also the latter had to encounter the onslaught of the fierce Promanaes, who occupied the southern bank of the river, and for a time successfully disputed its passage. The land is everywhere of the richest description; it yields its fruit with a bountiful hand and with little labour. It produces maize, pulse, wheat, barley, timber, excellent cheese, wine, cattle, and salt, large supplies of which find their way to other provinces, and particularly to Valparaiso, being conveyed down the Maule as far as the port of Constitution, and thence coastwise to the northern parts of Chili. The country abounds in timber, remarkable for strength and durability, and therefore well suited for shipbuilding, a branch of industry which has for some years engaged the attention of the inhabitants, and seems on the increase. It also possesses gold washings, but not of any great value. The chief town of the province is Cauquenes, situated in a narrow valley near the Andes, and with a pop. of 3191. The hot springs of this place have long enjoyed great and deserved celebrity in Chili, and are much frequented by invalids from every part of the country. Some of the springs have a very high temperature, and act very powerfully in rheumatic and cutaneous diseases. The scenery of the environs is of the most romantic and attractive kind, and the climate eminently salubrious. Pop. 118,309.—(*Guía de Chili; Repertorio Nacional.*)

MAUNGAMAKA, a river, New Zealand, in the N. of North Island or Ulster, though only a tributary of the Hokianga, is of considerable importance, being navigable for 3 m. at low water for vessels drawing under 12 ft., and also much used in floating down timber.

MAUTERN, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, r. bank Danube, opposite to Stein, with which it communicates by a bridge, 37 m. W.N.W. Vienna. It is the seat of several public offices, occupies the site of the Roman Mutara, and has a church with an ancient tower, a castle, an hospital, and a trade in wine, which is produced to a large extent in the district.

MAUVALEEKARRAY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Travancore, 52 m. S.S.E. Cochin. It consists chiefly of a large and regular fort, of a square form, about 2 m. in circuit, and surrounded by a wall of red stone and mud, with 24 bastions, and a gateway on each side. The interior is laid out in neat streets, which cross at right angles, and are lined with compounds and houses belonging to Nairs, who form the great body of the population. In the centre is an ancient pagoda; on the S. side a spacious palace, where some of the rajah's relatives reside; and on the E. side several public offices. Outside the fort there is a long street inhabited by native Christians, who have a neat church.

MAWO, a tn. Western Africa, Kanem, of which it is considered the capital, 50 m. N.E. of Lake Chad. It is surrounded by a wall with a much more ample circuit than the present population requires, and is adorned with a great number of date-trees. Owing to the unsettled state of the country the weekly market has lost its importance, and it is even difficult to say where the power of government resides. The rival states Waday and Bornou both claim it, and hence there

are generally two khalifas or governors in the place, the one actually in power, and the other on the watch for an opportunity to expel him. The inhabitants seem to belong to a peculiar race. Near Mawo are several favoured valleys; where the date-tree grows in greater or less abundance. The most famous of these is the large valley of Karafu. Pop. about 4000.

MAYON, an active volcano, Philippine Isles, in the S.E. of the island of Luzon. It forms part of the great Cordillera which traverses the island, and has its crater in lat. 13° 14' 40" N.; lon. 123° 34' 10" E. Repeated eruptions have occurred since the first arrival of the Spaniards. One in 1766 destroyed the town of Malinao, and did great injury to Albay, the capital of the province, and four other towns; another in 1814 destroyed the entire town of Albay.

MAYOR, or TUHUA, an isl. New Zealand, in the Bay of Islands, on the N.E. coast of North Island or Ulster, about 14 m. from the mainland, from which it is separated by a channel from 40 to 50 fathoms deep. It is 2½ m. long by 1½ m. broad, has a circuit of 7 m., and rises in its N. peak to the height of 1100 ft. Its centre is an extinct crater, with a stagnant pool in its bottom; its W. face is covered with blocks of obsidian, which give it a remarkably dazzling appearance when reflecting the sun's rays; near its S.E. extremity is a pah, strongly defended by a deep and partly artificial cut through which assailants must approach, as the other sides have steep cliffs down to the water. Immediately W. of the pah is a bay, with anchorage over a sandy bottom.

MAYSVILLE, a tn. United States, Kentucky, cap. co. Mason, on the Ohio, 60 m. S.E. Cincinnati. It is built along a bend of the river, and has a background of hills, which give it a very attractive appearance. It contains county buildings, a handsome city hall, seven churches, many schools, and an hospital, and is extensively engaged in the manufacture of cotton and hempen fabrics. It has moreover several iron foundries, a large coal-oil refinery, and a large bagging factory. Its hemp market is the most extensive in the United States. Pop. (1860), 4106.

MAZATLAN [add.], a seaport tn. Mexico, dep. Cinaloa, on a bay of the Pacific, lat. 23° 11' 48" N.; lon. 106° 23' 45" W. It has a very picturesque appearance, both by sea and land, all the houses being either whitewashed or painted in light colours. Part of the houses are crowded together immediately beneath some detached rocky hills of a conical shape which are situated on the N. side, and project so far as to be washed by the sea; but the best portion of the town occupies a lower level, facing either the harbour or the roadstead. Both of these are well protected on the S. by some rocky islands, but when the S.W. wind blows, large vessels, which from the shallowness of the harbour are obliged to anchor in the roadstead, are completely exposed. Though the streets are rather narrow, Mazatlan is on the whole regularly and substantially built, many of the houses, particularly in the street leading from the plaza to the roadstead, being built either in the old Castilian style, with short columns, Moorish capitals and ornaments, or in a style of elegance and comfort more in accordance with modern taste. The plaza, on which most of the public buildings are situated, is a fine large square, planted all round with orange-trees, and inclosed by iron railings and stone benches. The shops are generally well supplied, and there is a large wholesale and general trade carried on mostly by foreigners. The principal exports are silver dollars, Brazil or Lima wood, and copper in regulus; the imports, quicksilver, provisions, British crockery and hardware, French and German dry goods, tea, flour, and machinery. The government monopoly of tobacco and cigars, owing to the universal consumption, produces a large revenue. The pop., estimated from 12,000 to 15,000, is much mixed, consisting of Spaniards, Old Aztec Mexicans, Indians, and negroes.

MAZITE, or MAZITU, a tribe of natives, S. Africa, occupying the country W. of the northern part of Lake Nyassa, about lat. 11° 30' S.; lon. 33° E. They live in the highlands, and are Zulus who came originally from the south, inland of Sofalla and Inhambane, and are of the same family as those on the Zambesi. At the time of Dr. Livingstone's exploration they were spreading themselves over the adjacent country, murdering and enslaving the inhabitants, and burning their villages. The population had all been swept away;

ruined villages, broken utensils, and human skeletons, met with at every turn, told a sad tale.' Dr. Livingstone himself is reported to have fallen a victim to the ferocity of this tribe, and to have been murdered by them, with the most of his party, about August, 1866. But there is yet (May, 1867) room to hope that the report is untrue.

MBUTUDI, a vil. Western Africa, Adamawa, in a mountainous district, 185 m. S. by W. Kukawa. It encompasses the base of a mass of granite which rises to the height of about 300 ft. above a plain covered with rich herbage and flowers, among which the violet is conspicuous. The mount at its base has a circuit of about 600 yards, and at one time the village, encircling it on all sides, formed a kind of natural citadel, which defied the Fulbe. The ascendancy of this tribe has all but ruined Mbutudi, which has now little to boast of beyond its picturesque landscape.

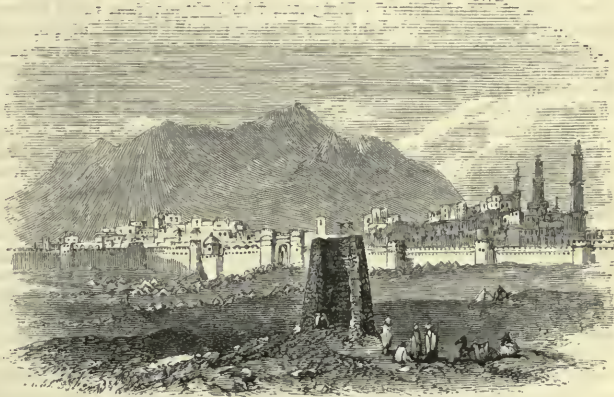
MEADVILLE, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Crawford, l. bank French Creek, an affluent of the Alleghany, 75 m. N. by W. Pittsburg. It contains eight churches, a handsome court-house, a state arsenal, and a Methodist Episcopal college finely seated on an adjoining height, with 6 professors, 104 students, and 9600 vols. Standing in a fertile district, for which it is the principal market, Meadville carries on an extensive trade. Pop. (1860), 3702.

MECCATINA, an isl. and cape, British America, on the coast of Labrador, S.W. from the Straits of Belle Isle. The island, called Great Meccatina, to distinguish it from another of less dimensions, and about 2 m. distant from the mainland, is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and rises near its centre to the height of 500 ft. Its granite hills are fissured in a remarkable manner by empty basaltic dykes which traverse it from side to side, N.E. to S.W. On its N.E. shore there is a cove a mile deep and about 400 yards wide, sheltered from easterly winds by a cluster of small islets and rocks lying off its mouth, but leaving a safe passage between them. Another and better harbour, small but safe, with good anchorage in 6 to 7 fathoms, is formed between the island and the mainland.

—The **CAPE**, a long and remarkable promontory situated on the coast, about 4 m. W.N.W. of the island, rises directly in the rear of Meccatina harbour, not less than 700 ft. above the sea, and is the highest land on this part of the coast. Its granite is traversed by enormous basaltic dykes, similar to those on the island. They cut completely through the cape into Portage Bay, ascending again on the E. side of the latter till they are lost to view beyond the summits of the hills.

MEDINA (El) [add.] The following description of this famous city, so little visited by Europeans, is condensed from the *Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah*, by Lieutenant (now Captain) R. F. Burton:—'El Medinah consists of three parts—a town, a fort, and a suburb little smaller than the body of the place. The town itself is about one-third larger than Suez, or about half the size of Meccah. It is a walled inclosure forming an irregular oval with four gates. The Bab el Shami, or "Syrian Gate," in the north-west side of the enceinte, leads towards Jebel Ohod, Hamzah's burial-place, and the mountains. In the eastern wall, the Bab el Jumah, or Friday Gate, opens upon the Nejd road and the cemetery, El Bakia. Between the Shami and the Jumah gates, towards the north, is the Bab el Ziyafah (of Hospitality); and westwards the Bab el Misri (Egyptian) opens upon the plain called the Barr el Munakhah. The eastern and the Egyptian gates are fine massive buildings, with double towers close together, painted with broad bands of red, yellow, and other colours, not unlike that old entrance of the Cairo citadel which opens upon the Rumayiyah plain. In their shady and well-watered interiors, soldiers find room to keep guard, camel-men dispute, and numerous idlers congregate, to enjoy the luxuries of coolness and companionship. Beyond this gate, in the street leading to the mosque, is the great bazaar. Outside it lie the Suk el Khuzayriyah, or green-grocers' market, and the Suk el Habbabah, or the grain bazaar, with a fair sprinkling of coffee-houses. These markets are long masses of palm-leaf huts, blackened in the sun and wind, of a mean and squalid appearance, detracting greatly from the

appearance of the gate. Amongst them there is a little domed and whitewashed building, which I was told is a sabil or public fountain. In the days of the Prophet the town was not walled. Even in El Edrisi's time (twelfth cent.), and as late as Bartema's (eighteenth cent.), the fortifications were walls of earth, built by order of Kasim el Daulat el Ghorri, who repopulated the town and provided for its inhabitants. Now, the enceinte is in excellent condition. The walls are well built of granite and lava blocks, in regular layers, cemented with lime; they are provided with "mazghal" (or matras), long loopholes, and shararif or trefoil-shaped crenels: in order to secure a flanking fire, semicircular towers, also loopholed and crenellated, are disposed in the curtain at short and irregular intervals. Inside, the streets are what they always should be in these torrid lands, deep, dark, and



EL MEDINAH.—After a drawing by Lieutenant Burton.

narrow, in few places paved—a thing to be deprecated—and generally covered with black earth well watered and trodden to hardness. The most considerable lines radiate towards the mosques. There are few public buildings. The principal wakalabs are four in number; one is the Wakalat Bab Salam near the Haram, another the Wakalat Jebarti, and two are inside the Misri Gate; they all belong to Arab citizens. These caravanserais are principally used as stores, rarely for dwelling-places like those of Cairo; travellers, therefore, must hire houses at a considerable expense, or pitch tents to the detriment of health and to their extreme discomfort. The other public buildings are a few mean coffee-houses and an excellent bath in the Harat Zarawan, inside the town; it is far superior to the unclean establishments of Cairo, and borrows something of the luxury of Stamboul. The houses are well built for the East, flat-roofed and double-storied; the materials generally used are a basaltic scoria, burned brick and palm-wood. The best of them inclose spacious court-yards and small gardens with wells, where water basins and date-trees gladden the owners' eyes. The latticed balconies are here common, and the windows are mere apertures in the walls, garnished, as usual in Arab cities, with a shutter of planking. 'El Medinah fell rapidly under the Wahabees, but after their retreat, it soon rose again, and now it is probably as comfortable and flourishing a little city as any to be found in the East. It contains between fifty and sixty streets, including the alleys and *culs de sac*. There is about the same number of harat or quarters; but I have nothing to relate of them save their names. Within the town few houses are in a dilapidated condition. The best authorities estimate the number of habitations at about 1500 within the enceinte, and those in the suburb at 1000. I consider both accounts exaggerated; the former might contain 800, and the Munakhah perhaps 500; at the same time I must confess not to have counted them, and Captain Sadlier (in A.D. 1819) declares that the Turks, who had just made a kind of census, reckoned 6000 houses and a population of 8000 souls. Assuming the population to be 16,000 (Burckhardt estimates it as high as 20,000), of which 9000 occupy the city, and 7000 the suburbs and fort, this would give little more than 12 inhabitants to

each house (taking the total number at 1300), a fair estimate for an Arab town, where the abodes are large and slaves abound.

'The castle joins on to the N. W. angle of the city enceinte, and the wall of its eastern outwork is pierced for a communication between the Munakah Suburb, through a court strewn with guns and warlike apparatus, and the Bab el Shami, or the Syrian Gate. The outer wall resembles that of the city, only its towers are more solid, and the curtain appears better calculated for work. Inside, a donjon, built upon a rock, bears proudly enough the banner of the crescent and the star; its whitewashed walls make it a conspicuous object, and guns pointed in all directions, especially upon the town, project from their embrasures.

'The suburbs lie to the S. and W. of the town. Southwards they are separated from the enceinte by a wide road, called the Darb el Jenazah, the Road of Biers, so called because the corpses of certain schismatics, who may not pass through the city, are carried this way to their peculiar cemetery near the Bab el Jumah, or Eastern Gate. Westwards, between El Medinah and its faubourg, lies the plain of El Munakah, about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long by 300 yards broad. The straggling suburbs occupy more ground than the city; fronting the enceinte they are without walls; towards the west, where open country lies, they are inclosed by mud or raw brick ramparts, with little round towers, all falling to decay. A number of small gates lead from the suburb into the country. The only large one, a poor copy of the Bab el Nasr at Cairo, is the Ambari or western entrance, through which we passed into El Medinah. The suburb contains no buildings of any consequence, except the Khaskiyah, or official residence of the Muhafiz (governor), a plain building near the Barr el Munakah, and the Khamsah Masajid, or the Five Mosques, which every Zair is expected to visit.

'The suburbs to the S. of El Medinah are a collection of walled villages, with plantations and gardens between. They are laid out in the form, called here as in Egypt, Hosh—courtyards, with single-storied buildings opening into them. These inclosures contain the cattle of the inhabitants; they have strong wooden doors, shut at night to prevent "lifting," and are capable of being stoutly defended. The inhabitants of the suburb are for the most part Bedouin settlers, and a race of schismatics. Beyond these suburbs, to the S., as well as to the N. and N.E., lie gardens and extensive plantations of palm-trees.'

MEDINET-EL-FAYOUM [add.], a tn. Central Egypt, cap. dist. Fayoum, 49 m. S.S.W. Cairo. It is situated on a channel which here divides into a number of branches, and is crossed by five bridges, is built with materials obtained partly from the ruins of the ancient Crocodilopolis, for which Ptolemy, in honour of his sister, substituted the name of Arsinae. The town lies embosomed among plantations of olive, fig, and date trees, from amid which the minarets of its mosques are seen to rise, and produce, at least at a distance, a very imposing effect; but the interior consists of narrow winding streets and very indifferent houses. It contains five Coptic churches, several mosques and schools or medressels, and has manufactures of cotton, woollen stuffs, and carpets. The bazaar is less extensive than might be expected from its population, but the market is abundantly supplied with fruit, which is grown in the extensive gardens of the vicinity, and being of excellent quality, finds a ready sale in Cairo. The rose-gardens, for which this place was so long celebrated, and from which the most costly of all perfumes was manufactured, no longer exist, other modes of employing the ground having proved more profitable. The Mamelukes at one time took refuge here. Pop. about 10,000.

MEDJERDA, a riv. N. Africa, the ancient *Bagradas*, which rises in the Great Atlas, in the S.E. of the prov. of Constantine, forms part of the boundary between it and Tunis, enters the latter, and after a course of about 200 m., in the main N.E., falls into the Mediterranean on the W. shore of the Gulf of Tunis. Notwithstanding its length, it is nowhere navigable, and owing to the lofty banks within which it flows, is seldom available for irrigation.

MEDYKA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and N.E. Przemysl; with a fine baronial castle, and 1400 inhabitants.

MEERUT [add.], a dist. India, N.W. Provinces, between

lat. 28° 33' and 29° 17' N.; lon. 77° 12' and 78° 15' E., is bounded N. by Muzuffurnugur, E. Bijnour and Moradabad, S. Boolundshuhur, and W. Paniput and Delhi; length, E. to W., 57 m.; breadth, 48 m.; area, 2332 sq. m. It forms part of the Doab, and extends across it, being washed by the Ganges on the E. and the Jumna on the W. The surface consists of a ridge of inconsiderable height, traversing it centrally, and a slope on either side descending gradually towards the rivers. The soil, though in some places light and sandy, is on the whole fertile, retaining its verdure even in the hot season, and displaying a luxuriant vegetation during the rains. One of the principal crops is sugar-cane, which is cultivated on about 28,833 acres. The principal fruits are strawberries, apples, peaches, and mangoes. Grapes ripen, but are only of indifferent quality. The weather is for five months, from November to March, delightfully cool and invigorating. In April the hot westerly winds commence, and are both arid and sultry. The latter part of June, before the setting in of the rains, and September, when they terminate, are the only unhealthy parts of the year. Pop. 860,736.

MEERUT [add.], cap. of the above district, and situated in its centre, nearly equidistant from the Jumna and the Ganges, 36 m. N.E. Delhi, about 3 m. E. of the Kallee Nuddee, is surrounded by a dilapidated wall inclosing a large area, which is occupied for the most part by narrow, dirty streets and wretchedly built houses. None of the mosques and pagodas possess any merit, and not a few of them are in ruins. The building most deserving of notice is the church, which is one of the largest in India, possesses an excellent organ, and is surmounted by a lofty and handsome spire, though the main body of the structure is somewhat flimsy, consisting of brick with a facing of stucco. The British cantonment, situated 2 m. N. of the town, is divided into two parts by a small branch of the Kallee Nuddee, which is crossed by two handsome bridges. On the N. side of the stream are, or rather were, lines for a brigade of horse-artillery, a corps of European cavalry, and a regiment of European infantry; in front a fine parade ground, 1 m. wide and 4 m. long; and on the opposite side of the stream the lines of the native infantry. Meerut has acquired a melancholy celebrity as the scene of the first great outbreak among the Sepoys in 1857, and of the gross mismanagement which allowed them first to spend a whole night in pillage and murder, and then proceed unmolested to make themselves masters of Delhi. Pop. about 30,000.

MEGALO, an isl., the largest of the Petali group, which belongs to Greece, and lies off the S.W. extremity of Negropont. It is about 12 m. long from N. to S., by 2 m. broad, attains near its centre a height of 1300 ft., and is covered, particularly on its S. and W. sides, with brushwood, consisting for the most part of wild olives. Oaks at one time abounded, but most of them having been cut down and exported to Attica, they are now found only on the higher and least accessible summits of the island. The soil, though cultivated only to a limited extent, is very fertile, and produces barley, maize, wheat, an excellent wine, cotton, figs, olives, and almonds. The roadstead, sheltered by the other islands of the Petali group, is one of the best in the Archipelago.

MEGARA, a tn. Greece, nomarch Attica and Bœotia, on a height on the S.E. side of the Isthmus of Corinth, 21 m. W.N.W. Athens. It was the birthplace of Euclides, the founder of the Megarian school; has the remains of an ancient castle, and contains 2984 inhabitants.

MEGYASZO, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zemplin, 38 m. S. by W. Kaschau; with a trade in excellent wine, and 2411 inhabitants.

MEHIDPOOR, a tn. India, Holkar's Dominions, 53 m. N. Indore. It is situated in the angle formed by the junction of a small affluent with the Seepra, and gives name to a decisive victory gained in 1817 by the British, commanded by Sir Thomas Brisbane, over the army of Holkar, who was in consequence obliged to submit to the terms dictated to him.

MEHUM, or MOHM, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Rohtuk, 55 m. N.W. Delhi. It was once a large commercial town, but is now greatly decayed. The chief objects of interest within are its excellent bazar, and a remarkably fine well, which is 130 ft. deep, and has flights of stone stairs leading down to the water. Pop. 5000.

MEIACO-SIMA, a group of isls N. Pacific, forming the westernmost portion of a chain of islands extending E. and N.E. from Formosa to the S. extremity of the isles of Japan. It lies between lat. 24° and 25° 6' N.; lon 122° 55' and 125° 30' E., and forms two divisions—a W., consisting of ten, and an E., consisting of five, islands. Of the islands of the W. division five only are at all mountainous; the others are flat and belted with reefs, like the coral islands in the Pacific. Kumi, belonging to this division, is composed of coralline limestone, and is densely capped on all its heights with brushwood and trees, of which none but the pine-fir attain any size. It contains four villages, the principal of which, situated on the N., has a port which is much frequented by junks, but has an entrance so narrow and shallow that both spring tides and very smooth water are necessary for ingress or egress. Pa-Chung-San, also of this division, and the largest island in it, has on its W. side Port Haddington, which would shelter a large fleet, but abounds in coral patches rising suddenly almost to the surface from 10 or 15 fathoms. Kukien-San, situated to the W. between it and Kumi, has a fine stream, which has its mouth at its S.W. angle in Seymour Bay, where the water is so deep close to the shore that vessels might, by means of the hose, with Hearle's pumps obtain water without the intervention of boats and casks. Tai-Pin-San, the principal island of the E. division, is surrounded by an extensive chain of coral reefs, on one of which, situated to the N.W., H.M.S. *Providence* was lost in 1797.

MEICHE, a tn. China, on the E. frontier of the prov. Nganhoei, about 35 m. W. Hoo-chow-foo. It stands on the Lun-ke, where the tide ceases to flow and navigation by boats terminates, and stretches for a considerable distance along the banks of the stream. It has a considerable trade in hill productions, which are brought down to it to be conveyed in boats to the towns in the plains. Its district appears to be the W. boundary of the great silk country, large quantities of rice and other grains here taking the place of the mulberry, which is however still cultivated to some extent.

MEJDEL-ANJAR, a vil. Palestine, on the road between, and nearly equidistant from, Damascus and Beyrout. It is beautifully situated, occupying the top of a hill which looks N. along the magnificent valley of the Bukaa or Cœle-Syria, with Anti-Lebanon on the right, and the still loftier snow-capped ridges of Lebanon on the W. The chief object of interest is one of the finest antique temples now existing, 'simple, massive, and beautiful,' says Dr. Robinson, 'and obviously of a severer and earlier type than those of Baalbek.' To the N.E. of Mejdél is Anjar, containing the ruined walls and towers of an ancient fortified city or citadel, supposed to be the *Chalcis* in Lebanon, where Agrippa had his capital before he was transferred to more S. territories.

MEKLONG, a tn. Siam, near the mouth of a river of same name, in the Gulf of Siam, to the W. of the Menam. It is accessible only by small boats, but many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of salt, which is obtained by evaporation, and besides supplying great part of Siam is largely exported. The river communicates with the Menam, and hence has sometimes been erroneously supposed to be only a branch of that river. The soil along its bank is extremely fertile, producing rice, sugar, sesamum, and fruit in abundance.

MEKONG, or МЕКОН [add.], a river, Asia, which rises in the Chinese prov. Yunnan, near the frontiers of Sefan, in the S.E. of Thibet, in lat. 27° 20' N., flows S.S.E. through Yunnan, under the successive names of Lan-tsan and Kewlung-kiang, or Nine Dragon River, enters the Laos Country, and continues its S.S.E. direction, skirting the W. frontiers of Anam, or Cochinchina. On reaching lat. 16°, and assuming its own name, it curves round to the E., then winds through Anam, describing nearly the arc of an enormous circle, and finally falls into the China Sea by three mouths about lat. 9° 34' N. Its course thus extends over nearly 18° of latitude. Though encumbered in many places by rocks, cataracts, shifting banks, and shallows, few rivers of the same length have an equal extent of navigable channels. Even before it quits Yunnan many flourishing cities are indebted to it for their principal means of transport, and both in Laos and Anam a large proportion of the inhabitants are settled on its banks, or engaged in cultivating its magnificent and fertile valley. Its delta varies in extent with those of the

Yang-tze-kiang and of Hoang-ho, there might be reason to apprehend that the vast quantity of alluvium deposited, and the channels into which it divides in carving out a way for itself across it, would destroy its navigable importance. This is the case with the other large rivers in the same region, but in this respect the Mekong is singularly favoured. While they are obstructed by bars, it has none, so that there is a depth of 28 ft. in its entrance. The importance of this river has hitherto been little appreciated, but now that the French government have taken possession of its mouths, and established themselves at Saigon, it can scarcely be doubted that the Mekong will attract far more attention from Europe, and become a much more important commercial thoroughfare than formerly.

MELBOURNE [add.], cap. of Victoria, Australia. The progress of this city in both size and commercial importance has been astonishingly rapid, the population, which was 23,143 in 1851 having risen to more than five times that number in 1865. Its site is not a favourable one, the mouth of the Yarra, about 9 m. above which the city lies, being obstructed by a bar, and it is so low that it is liable to be flooded by the overflowing of the river in the wet season. Nevertheless it is a noble city, with crowded wharves, and sometimes 1000 vessels lying off the mouth of the river. As first laid out Melbourne consisted of several wide straight streets, crossing each other at right angles. Flinders, Collins, Bourke, and Latrobe Streets run E. and W., and among those intersecting them may be mentioned Elizabeth and Swanstone Street. Collins Street presents a handsome specimen of street architecture, with superior shops, banks, and public buildings. But the city has expanded beyond this rectangular district, and now includes what were formerly the detached districts of Collingwood, Richmond, and North Melbourne. Altogether it now forms a splendid town, and its streets present a scene of constant bustle and activity, especially in the old part, which still monopolizes the chief shops, banks, and places of business. Of public buildings the parliament-house demands special notice. It contains two chambers, one for the assembly, the other for the council: the former modestly decorated, but the latter of profuse and elegant ornamentation. It stands in the highest part of the city, from which the whole of the town and suburbs, with the harbour of Port Phillip in the distance, is in view. Westward lies the great mass of buildings with numerous church spires and other prominent edifices. Northwards the Collingwood portion stretches down to the banks of the Yarra, where the heights are dotted with villas and gardens. There is the suburb also of South Yarra and Prahran, with the botanical gardens intervening; between which and the zoological gardens the river winds and is crossed by half a dozen bridges. Beyond to the S. lies St. Kilda on the bay, the favourite resort of the townspeople for recreation. Besides numerous churches and chapels, Melbourne has a large number of public institutions for secular and benevolent purposes. Water-works have been constructed at an enormous expense for the supply of the city. Owing to the obstructions of the Yarra, Williamstown, lower down, has been made the port, and is connected with Melbourne by a railway. There are also railways from Melbourne to Geelong, Ballarat, and Sandhurst, at the Bendigo gold-fields. Steam-ships ply between it and the other great city-ports of Australia, and its shipping trade is carried on with Great Britain and other European and foreign countries. The trade of Melbourne represents very nearly that of the whole colony of Victoria. In 1863 there entered the port 1739 vessels of 624,061 tons, and cleared 1782 vessels of 618,052 tons. The value of the imports in the same year was £14,118,727, and of the exports £13,566,296. The produce of the gold-fields amounted to £14,100,083 in 1853; in 1855 to £11,172,261; and in 1856 to £11,942,783; from the last-named year there was a gradual decrease, to £6,685,192 in 1862. The exports of gold and gold specie in 1861-3 were as follows:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Gold	£7,869,758	£6,685,192	£6,520,957
Gold Specie	1,210,828	918,999	1,169,471

The other principal article of export was wool, which amounted to £2,049,491 in 1863.

The population of Melbourne, which, as before stated, was

23,143 in 1851, was 125,220 in 1861; in 1865, including the suburbs, it was estimated at 140,000.

MELBOURNE, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Richmond, on the St. Francis, opposite to Richmond, with which it is connected by a covered bridge, 75 m. E.N.E. Montreal. The two, with the addition of a third place, called the Gore, form one township, and aided by the support of government, have united in founding the College of St. Francis, which has its site in Richmond. There is also a mechanics' institute and library association. The streams furnishing a large amount of water-power, a number of saw, grist, fulling, and carding mills have been erected on them, and furnish the materials of a considerable trade. Pop. of township, about 2000.

MELLE, a tn. W. Africa, r. bank Shari, which here forms the W. boundary of the kingdom of Bagirmi, about 60 m. N.W. of Masena, its capital. It occupies a steep bank overhanging r. bank Shari, which is here 600 yards wide and 15 feet deep. The thick forest which borders the place on the N.E. is a favourite haunt of hogs and monkeys. Fish and crocodiles, the latter much relished as food by the natives, abound in the river.

MELENKI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 70 m. S.S.E. Vladimir, cap. circle of same name, on the Unsha. It contains two churches, a parish school, a charitable endowment, and several manufactures. The inhabitants of the circle are largely engaged in making tar, pitch, and turpentine. They also manufacture many articles in wood. Pop. 3574.

MELIPILLA, a tn. Chili, prov. and 40 m. W.S.W. Santiago. It is a large well-built and apparently wealthy place, not far from the N. bank of the Mapyu. The manufactures are ponchos, coarse woollen cloth, blankets, and superior pottery ware. The trade is chiefly transit, much of the produce of Couchagua, and of the southern part of Santiago, passing through this town to its final destination at Valparaiso. Pop. 8000.

MEMPHIS [add.], a tn. and port of entry, U. States, Tennessee, on the Mississippi, just below the junction of Wolf River, and on three great railways, the Memphis and Charleston, the Memphis and New Orleans, and the Memphis and Ohio, 180 m. S.W. Nashville. It stands upon a bluff about 30 ft. above the river in its highest floods, and is fronted by a fine esplanade. The streets are regular, and many of the private dwellings are not only substantial but elegant. The principal buildings and institutions are 15 churches, two medical colleges, an orphan asylum, and several academies and seminaries. The trade is chiefly in cotton, of which, in 1860, 400,000 bales were shipped. Pop. (1860), 22,623.

MENAM [add.], a river, Siam, which rises in the Shan Mountains, about lat. 20° N., flows circuitously S.S.E., and falls into the Gulf of Siam by three mouths, about 38 m. below Bangkok, following the windings of the river. It ceases to be navigable at Rahaing, the most southerly of the Laos States. Owing to a bar, the water at its deepest mouth is only 3 ft. at ebb, and 13 ft. at spring tides, and hence vessels drawing more than 11½ ft., when intending to load at Bangkok, only take in cargo there requiring that depth, and then proceed to the roadstead to fill up. The banks of the river, though fringed with forest-trees, behind which sugar and rice fields extend for a considerable distance inland, are somewhat monotonous. The Meklong has sometimes been considered a branch of the Menam. This is a mistake, probably originating in the fact that they communicate by a channel on approaching the sea.

MENAMAH, a tn. Persian Gulf, at N. extremity of Bahrein Island, lat. 26° 15' N.; lon. 50° 35' E. The first aspect of Menamah from the sea is not pleasing, for the beach quarter is mostly occupied by sailors and fishermen, with their cabins; the beach, too, is of dirty shingle. The length of the town is greater than its depth, though that is not small, the range along the shore being 1½ m., while the houses reach ¾ m. inland; the general level being about 12 ft. above high-water mark. Most of the dwellings are mere palm-leaf cottages, each with its own inclosure, and are arranged in streets and rows. Separate from these, and forming distinct quarters, are large houses of brick and stone, often elegant and spacious, and occupied by the wealthy and upper classes, though many of them are falling into decay. About the centre of the town is the market-place, a labyrinth

of narrow shop-lanes, some vaulted, some sheltered with a thatch-roof, and meeting in a small central covered square. In different quarters are several mosques. The lofty and somewhat imposing residence of the governor stands at the S.W. extremity of the town. Ships of all kinds and sizes occupy the bay. Behind the town stretches a wide plain of level saltilish soil, barren and swampy, upon the extreme verge of which stands a large square fortress, in old times a stronghold and defence for the town, now dismantled and ruinous. The pearl-fishery is a principal occupation of the inhabitants.

MENDOZA [add.], next to Cordova, the largest and best city in the interior of La Plata, and the capital of a prov. of same name, 150 m. E.N.E. Valparaiso, on the Pacific, lies close to the E. foot of the Cordillera of the Andes. Like almost all the other old Spanish towns, it is built in the form of a regular rectangle, subdivided by streets running N. and S., and E. and W., intersecting each other at right angles, and opening at one of their extremities into a large central plaza or square. On this square stand the principal church, a large but by no means handsome structure, built of limestone, and surmounted by two towers terminating in spires; the *cabildo*, containing the courts of justice and the police office; and some private mansions of a very superior description. To the S. of the principal square is another called the Plaza Nueva, on which the only edifice worthy of notice is the small but elegant chapel of San Loretto. The principal streets, three in number—the Cañada, St. Martin, and Constitucion—all terminate in this plaza. Mendoza is remarkable for the number of its ecclesiastical buildings. The principal church and a chapel have been already mentioned, but to these must be added six other churches, numerous other chapels, three convents for monks, and one for nuns. Among buildings not ecclesiastical are the governor's house, the college, the public library, the barracks, the theatre, and the market-hall. The inhabitants employ themselves chiefly in horticulture, agriculture, and the rearing of cattle. Fruit of all kinds is abundant and cheap, and the oranges in particular are famous. Goitre is very prevalent, and is attributed by some to the universal use of water coming from the snowy mountains. Pop. 10,000.

MENSA, a small territory, E. Africa, the E. frontiers of which, bounded by Samara, are about 8 m. W. of the town of Massowa, on the Red Sea. It lies between lat. 15° 30' and 16° N.; lon. 38° 40' and 39° 10' E., and has a mountainous surface formed by offsets from the Abyssinian ranges. Its inhabitants consist of two tribes who are at deadly feud with each other, and occupy the opposite extremities of the territory, the Beit-Shakhan inhabiting the S., and the Beit-Abrehé the N. district. Their chief employment is in feeding cattle, but they are not nomade, and possess two large villages, that of Hamm-hamo, situated on an undulating plain, stretching toward Mount Merrara, which is 7000 ft. high, belonging to the Beit-Shakhan, and that of Galab, which lies at the foot of a mountain steep, belonging to the Beit-Abrehé. Both tribes, apparently of the same origin, are in person light, active, and well-proportioned, of a dark olive complexion, with fine lips, an oval and somewhat Grecian cast of countenance, and large bushy beards. Pop. about 5000.

MEQUINEZ, or MKNAS [add.], a tn. N. Africa, Morocco, gov. and 36 m. W.S.W. Fez, on an affluent of the Sebou, in a beautiful valley of a healthy and mountainous district. It is surrounded by a triple inclosure of walls, about 15½ ft. high and 3 ft. thick, and defended by strong batteries. Among its principal buildings are several mosques, a castle, which was founded by Muli Ismail in 1674; and a palace, in which the emperor of Morocco often resides. This palace contains within its vast inclosure the imperial treasury, and is adorned with marble columns, obtained partly from Roman ruins and partly from Leghorn and Marseilles. The inhabitants are said to be more polished than those of any other town in Morocco.—(Godard, *Description de Maroc.*)

MERCANUM, a tn. India, presid. and 60 m. S. by W. Madras, on the Coromandel coast. Its only title to notice is derived from its salt-pans, which belong of course to government, are very extensive, and produce a salt which is in great demand on account of the size and whiteness of its crystals.

MERCARA, a tn. India, presid. Madras, cap. prov. Coorg, 60 m. Seringapatam. It stands at the S.E. angle of an oblong table-land, 4500 ft. above the sea, sloping gently on the

N. and E., but precipitous in all other directions. It consists principally of a fort situated on an isolated height, and built in the form of an irregular heptagon, with a gateway at one of its angles, and round bastions at the other six. Being commanded by greater height, some of them within breaching distance, it possesses little strength. Among the buildings in its interior are the palace of the deposed rajah, a large castellated building now used as a public treasury and quarters for the European officers of the native troops, a pagoda, a court-house, a jail, and a public bungalow or lodge for travellers. The bazar is tolerably good. The heights around furnish grand and picturesque views.

MERCEDES, a tn. S. America, Banda Oriental, l. bank Rio Negro, 150 m. N.W. Monte Video. Occupying a much larger space than its inhabitants require, it presents a great number of unoccupied spaces in its streets, which are wide and well formed, and many of the houses, both in them and on the public square, are substantial and even elegant. The only buildings of any note are the church, a large building of indifferent architecture, and a large coffee-house in front of it. The shops and market are well supplied. The environs cannot be called beautiful, though they gain somewhat by contrast with the still less attractive country which is passed before reaching them. In the adjoining plains extraordinary numbers of gigantic quadrupeds and other fossils are found imbedded. Mercedes carries on an active trade with Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, exporting chiefly jerked beef, hides, and sheep's wool, and receiving in return European wares. It is much visited by patients, who come to drink the water of the Rio Negro, which is said to be very efficacious in the cure of rheumatic and similar complaints. This remarkable property it owes to the large quantity of sarsaparilla which grows upon its banks. The roots communicating part of their substance to the water, give it the dark tinge from which the river derives its name. Pop. 5000.

MERCERSBURG, a post bor. U. States, Pennsylvania, 60 m. S.W. Harrisburg, is the seat of a college of the German Reformed Church, with 6 professors, 165 students, and a library of 3000 vols. Pop. 897.

MERCURY, or D'HAUSSEZ, a group of islands, New Zealand, off the N.E. coast of North Island or Ulster, about 18 m. E.S.E. Cape Colville; lat. (N. cliff, East Island), 36° 36' 15" S.; lon. 174° 50' 15" E. It consists of four principal and several smaller islands, and occupies a square space of about 10 m. each way. The *Great Mercury*, the largest, being 4 m. long from N. to S., and nearly 3 m. broad at its S. part, is steep and cliffy on its N. and E. sides. On the W. side is a deep bay, with anchorage in 5 fathoms, but safe only in fine weather.—*Red Mercury*, the next largest of the group, is only 3 m. in circuit.

MERDIBBA, a tn. Abyssinia, on a small affluent of the Shimga; lat. 13° N.; lon. 31° 30' E. It is an important market-place, whose inhabitants plant much cotton and maize, and rear many sheep, goats, and camels, but prefer to all other employments the hunting of the elephant, rhinoceros, and buffalo. About 6 m. S. of Merdibba are the boiling, or rather bubbling, springs of Ambo. They are about 15 in number, and issue from a spot of dark-coloured swampy ground. The water is cold and pleasant to drink; its chief ingredients seem to be carbonic acid gas and iron.

MERIDEN, a tn. U. States, Connecticut, on the New-haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railway, 18 m. N.E. New-haven. It stands on a height, contains several churches, an academy, a high-school, and a state juvenile reformatory, and has extensive manufactories, of which the chief articles are tin and britanna ware, ivory combs, table cutlery, hardware, and machinery. Pop. (1860), 7426.

MERRIMACK [add.], a river, U. States, formed at Franklin, New Hampshire, by the union of the Pemigewasset and the Winnipiseogee, flows first S. for 78 m. to Chelmsford, in Massachusetts, and then E. for 35 m. to its mouth in the Atlantic, at Newburyport. Though comparatively insignificant in both length of course and volume, it would be difficult to find a river which has done more for the country through which it flows, since the immense water-power furnished by its falls has created the towns of Lowell and Lawrence in Massachusetts, and of Nashua and Manchester in New Hampshire.

MERS-EL-KEBIR, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and

5 m. N.W. Oran. It occupies a rugged site on the shore of an excellent natural harbour, capable of receiving the largest vessels, and is defended by a triangular fort, seated on a rock, and crossing its fire with two other forts at a lower level. The bad harbour at Oran adds greatly to its importance, and it has been contemplated to complete its fortifications, which the Spaniards originally commenced, and make it the rival of Gibraltar. Pop. 1392.

MESAU, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, cap. dist. of same name, in a sandy district, on the road from Katagum to Yakoba, 170 m. E.S.E. Kano. It is walled, and the residence of a governor, whose house is built entirely of earth. All the other houses have clay walls, with thatched conical roofs. The weekly market is important. The inhabitants are said to be Fellatah.

MESERITSCH, or WALACHIAN MESERTSCH, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 9 m. S. Neutitschin, in a beautiful valley on the Betschwa, in what is called Moravian Walachia; with two churches, a castle, a house of correction, manufactures of linen and woollen cloth; and wool, cattle, and other annual markets. Pop. 2806.

MESHED ALI, a tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. and 90 m. S. Bagdad. It takes its name from a Mahometan martyr of the Shiite sect, and has a splendid mosque, which is annually visited by thousands of pilgrims, chiefly from Persia. Their offerings, which had accumulated during a long series of years, tempted the cupidty of the Wahhabees, who paid it a visit, and carried off all its treasures to the desert.

MESENIA, a gov. of the Morea, Greece, bounded on the N. by Achaia and Elis, on the E. by Arcadia and Laconia, W. and S. the Mediterranean. The climate is temperate and healthy, and rendered invigorating by the sea-breezes. The soil is fertile, well watered, and abounds in excellent pasturage. It produces wine, cotton, and olive-oil, and its figs excel those of any other part of Greece. The inhabitants are athletic and industrious, but neglect the breeding of cattle and the cultivation of cereals. The principal towns are Koroni, Ravarino, and Kalamata. The ancient city of Messene is now an inconsiderable village, which the Greeks call Mavromati.

METAPAM, a tn. Central America, state and 44 m. N.N.W. Salvador, to the N.E. of a lake of same name, which is properly a branch of the Laguna de Cuija. It is the centre of a mining district particularly rich in iron, and is a clean well-built place, with streets paved with a conglomerate of quartz and sandstone, one of the handsomest churches in the state, and a pop. of about 4000.

METHEMMEH, a tn. Abyssinia, cap. prov. Galabat, in a mountainous district not far from l. bank Atbara; lat. 13° N.; lon. 31° 50' E. It has recently suffered much from an inroad of a neighbouring chief, and now contains only 1200 inhabitants, who live in the straw huts with pointed roofs known by the name of *toqus*.

METIS, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Rimouski, r. bank St. Lawrence, 210 m. N.E. Quebec; with a Free and a R. Catholic church, and a considerable trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 1100.

METTERS DORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 6 m. N. Bistritz; with a salt spring, a trade in wine and hemp, and 1720 inhabitants.

MEYBUT, a tn. Persia, 150 m. E.S.E. Ispahan. It is a small walled town, with a ruined ditch, a paltry citadel, and four gates. Wheat and cotton are extensively cultivated in the vicinity, and there are many well-kept gardens within its walls. Pop. about 2000.

MEZZANÈ DI SOTTO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 4 m. N.N.E. Verona; with a parish church, and a beautiful villa adorned with frescoes by Paul Fariuati.

MEZZOVO [add.], a tn. Turkey in Europe, S. Albania, eyalet and 21 m. E.N.E. Yanina. It stands at the N. entrance of an important pass in the Pindus, where the roads to S. Albania, Thessaly, and Macedonia cross each other. Its inhabitants are very industrious, and, like the Savoyards, travel into distant parts, and continue there till they have acquired the means of returning to live comfortably at home. Pop. 5000, mostly Walachs and Zingari.

MGETA, a river, E. Africa, one of the principal affluents of the Kingani, which it joins on the r. bank, about lat. 7° 20' S.; lon. 37° 50' E. It rises among the Duthuni Hills,

and flows E. in a perennial stream, draining a considerable tract of country, and with a current so rapid that scarcely anything that falls into it is ever recovered. In its lower course it is only about 30 yards wide.

MGUNDA MKHALI, an extensive tract, E. Africa, lying between Ugogo on the E. and Unyamwezi on the W., in the line of the caravan route from the E. coast opposite to Zanzibar. Its length from E. to W. is about 140 m., and it bears the name of 'desert' simply because it contains no running water or wells, except after rain. Its general aspect is a dull uniform bush of an emerald green during the rains, and a network of dry, broom-like twigs during the heats. Its most forbidding portion is in the E., where its stony surface and stunted vegetation strikingly contrast with the better country on the E. of it. This portion passed, the neck of the desert may be said to be broken, and an open forest of tall trees begins to run along a flat. That the tract is in many places not incapable of successful cultivation, has been proved by the many clearings which have been made on it. By means of these its extent is being diminished from year to year, and the journey across it, which, about twenty years ago, contained twelve long stages, is now effected in eight marches. The subsoil of the Mgunda Mkhali is a detritus of yellowish quartz, in some places white with powdered felspar, and in others black with the humus of decayed vegetation. In general nothing can be more monotonous than its aspect, but occasionally the scene changes, and outbursts of gray granite and syenite are seen rising abruptly and perpendicularly from the dead plain, or bristling upon a base of low conical hills. Nothing can be more fantastic than the shapes which the rocks assume. Some are stiff and straight, like giant ninpins, and others, split as if an alley or gateway passed between them, might be mistaken at a distance for Cyclopean walls, towers, steeples, domes, minarets, castles, and dwelling-houses. Some of the clearings are like oases in the midst of these granitic outcrops, and furnish pleasant stations for the caravans. As one of the most remarkable, may be instanced the *Jewa la Mkoa*, or 'Round Rock,' so called from its immense granite dome, which is 2 m. in diameter, and rises by gradual slopes to the height of nearly 300 ft.

MIIOW, or *Mow* [add.], a number of places, India:—1, A tn. and British cantonment, Holkar's Dominions, in a clayey tract resting on basalt, 13 m. S.W. Indore. The town, situated on an eminence above the Gumber, is European in its appearance, having a church with a conspicuous steeple, a well-furnished library, a spacious lecture-room, and a theatre. The **CANTONMENTS**, occupied by a considerable force, in virtue of the treaty of Mundisor, are situated about half a mile S.E. of the town, at the height of 2019 ft. above the sea. Mlow was one of the centres of the sepy mutiny of 1857.—2, A tn. N.W. Provinces, dist. Azimgurh, r. bank Surgoo, here crossed by a ford, 55 m. N.E. Benares. It is a large straggling place, possessed of abundant supplies.—3, A tn. N.W. Provinces, dist. and 11 m. S.E. Meerut, in an open but only partially cultivated country.—4, A tn. N.W. Provinces, and 27 m. S.E. Allygurh. It stands in an open country, and has a bazar and a well-supplied market.—5, A tn. dist. and 17 m. N.W. Allahabad, cap. pergunnah of same name, in an open but only partially cultivated country, and with a well-supplied bazar.—6, A tn. Bundelcund, dist. Jhansi, on the Supprar, 70 m. S.W. Calpee. It made some figure in the wars produced by the dismemberment of the Mogul empire, and is still a large commercial place.

MHYEE, a river, India, which rises in a small plain in the native state of Amgharra in Malwa, flows successively N.W., W., and S.W., and falls into the gulf, a few miles below the town of Cambay. Its total length is about 350 m. Opposite to Cambay, not more than 8 m. from the sea, it is nearly 3 m. wide, but so shallow at low spring-tides that the channel is almost dry, so that the smallest boats cannot navigate it.

MIAKO, a tn. Japan. See *KIOTO* in *Supp.*

MIAMI, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two rivers, U. States, Ohio.—1, *Great Miami*, rises in co. Hardin, flows successively S. and S.W. through a picturesque and fertile country, and after a course of about 150 m. joins the Ohio at the S.W. corner of the state, 20 m. W. Cincinnati. It is navigable only for a short distance, but the Miami canal follows its course for about 70 m. Its chief affluents are the West Branch, the Mud,

and the Whitewater.—2, *Little Miami*, rises in co. Madison, flows in directions nearly parallel to those of the Great Miami, and joins the Ohio 6 m. E. Cincinnati. Its course is about 100 m.

MIAU-TAU, or **MEISHAN**, a group of islands, China, lying across the entrance of the Gulf of Pechili, and separating it from the Yellow Sea. They are about 15 in number, and lie off the N. coast of prov. Shantung, opposite to the town of Tengchau-fu, from which Chang-shan, the largest, is barely 4 m. distant. The channel between this island and the mainland forms the best entrance into the gulf. Close to it is a secure bay, which is resorted to by great numbers of junks proceeding with grain to Peking, and promises to become a most important station for foreign vessels when the trade has been fully opened up. There are numerous villages on almost all the islands of the group, supplies are tolerably abundant, and the water is better than is usually found on the coast of the mainland.

MICHAILENI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, cap. circle Dorohoi. It is a well-built place, the seat of a civil and criminal court, and has a normal school. P. 3000.

MICHAILOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 30 m. S.W. Riazan, cap. circle of same name, on both banks of the Pronia. It contains six churches, a monastery, a charitable endowment, and several manufactures. Pop. 3821.

MICHAILOVSKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, dist. Chopersk, l. bank Choper, 125 m. S.E. Voronej. It has three annual fairs, at one of which, held on 6th January, a very large amount of business is done. Pop. 13,405.

MICHELE (SAN), a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Verona, on the Etsch or Adige, and the railway to Vicenza; with a parish church, another church of a circular form, surmounted by a dome, and much frequented by pilgrims; and extensive manufactures of cables and other cordage. Pop. 3409.

MICHIGAN, or **MICHIGAN CITY**, a tn. U. States, Indiana, on the S. shore of Lake Michigan, and on the Michigan Central, and the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago railways, 42 m. E.S.E. Chicago. It possesses seven churches and several benevolent institutions, and being the principal lake-port in the state carries on a considerable trade. Pop. (1860), 3320.

MICHLIMACKINAC, **MACKINAC**, or **MACKINAW**, a vil. U. States, Michigan, cap. co. and on an island of same name in Lake Huron, 90 m. N.N.W. Detroit. It possesses county buildings and several churches, saw-mills, and a safe and deep harbour, at which a considerable trade, particularly in fish, is carried on. It is a favourite summer resort. On a rocky height in the vicinity stands Fort Mackinac, a military post commanding the village. Pop. about 1500.

MIDDLEBURY, a vil. U. States, Vermont, cap. co. Addison, on the Otter Creek at Middlebury Falls, and on the Rutland and Burlington railway, 31 m. S. Burlington. It possesses five churches, a college, with six professors, eighty-five students, and a library of 9000 volumes; a court-house, a cotton and a woollen factory, an iron foundry, and a flour-mill. In the vicinity there is a marble quarry of so fine quality, that much of it is exported for statuary. Pop. (1860), 2879.

MIDGAN, a race, E. Africa, of doubtful origin, found chiefly in the Somali country, where they are numerous, but regarded as outcasts. They take service under the different chiefs, who sometimes employ them in great numbers in their feuds and forays, and find them most efficient auxiliaries, not on account of their prowess, for they are of somewhat stunted growth, and deficient both in strength and courage; but on account of the terror they inspire by their bow and diminutive arrows, barbed and poisoned with the waba. The Midgan, it is said, is able by the mere twanging of the string, to put to flight a whole village. Many of the race, instead of thus taking service, employ themselves in hunting and agriculture.

MIDNAPORE, a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 21° 41' and 22° 57' N.; lon. 86° 30' and 87° 59' E.; is bounded N. by Paroolia, Bancoora and Burdwan, N.E. Hooghly, S.E. Hidgellee, S. Balasore, S.W. the Cuttack Mehal Mohurbunga, and W. Paroolia; area, 4015 sq. m. The W. part is covered by jungly hills, and comparatively little known; the S.W. and S. resemble the adjoining tract of Orissa in its marshy soil, numerous shallow torrents, and pestilential atmosphere; the S.E., which, as the route from

Calcutta to Orissa passes through it, is the best known, has a general slope S.E., and is drained chiefly by the Soobunreeka, which falls into the Bay of Bengal, and the Kosai or Cossye, which unites with the Huldee, and joins the Hooghly at its mouth. Over a considerable extent of surface the soil is so thin and unproductive, that no attempt is made to cultivate it, and it remains in a state of nature, growing nothing but stunted and worthless brushwood; in other parts it is fertile, and yields good crops of rice—the staple crop—pulse, sugarcane, and indigo. Silk, obtained by rearing silkworms on the mulberry, is an important branch of domestic economy. The principal manufactures are salt, silk and cotton fabrics, pottery, coarse jewellery, and articles in brass and iron. Pop. 533,063.

MIDNAPORE, cap. of the above dist., l. bank Kosai, 67 m. W. by S. Calcutta, possesses a number of public buildings, in which the civil establishment is accommodated, a large school superintended by a local committee, and attended by above 300 pupils; and a good bazaar, well supplied, especially with provisions.

MIECHOV, a tn. Russian Poland, gov. Radom, cap. circle of same name, is a small but handsome town, said to have been built on the model of Jerusalem, and has a beautiful church which dates from the twelfth century, and a circle and elementary school. Pop. 1478.

MIELEC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 26 m. N. E. Tarnow, r. bank Wysloka; with a castle, which was the cradle of the Polish family Mielecki; and 2995 inhabitants.

MIGULINSKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, dist. Medviedetza, r. bank Don, 160 m. N.N.E. Novo-Teherkask; with an annual fair, and a pop. of 13,003.

MIHINTALA, an isolated mountain, Ceylon, overlooking from the E. the ancient capital Anarajapoor or Anuradhapura, and 79 m. N. by W. Kandy. It rises suddenly from the plain to the height of 1000 ft., and has its slopes densely covered with wood, and its summit crowned with huge rocks of riven granite. It is undoubtedly the most ancient locality of mountain worship in Ceylon, its highest peak figuring in the legends as the spot on which Mahindo alighted when he arrived in Ceylon to establish the religion of Buddha. The mountain has in consequence been carved into a temple. The southern face, which is almost precipitous, commands a magnificent view, reaching across the island from sea to sea. The northern side is ascended by a flight of steps, said to be 1840 in number, partly hewn out of the rock, but generally formed of slabs of granite 15 ft. wide. On a small plateau near the top, the dwellings of the priests are grouped around the Ambustella dagoba, built not, as usual, of brick, but of stone, and encircled by octagonal pillars, the capitals of which are ornamented with carvings of the sacred goose. The last flight of steps leads to the culminating point, the peak of Ambattalo, on which stands, and for eighteen centuries has stood, the Etwihara dagoba, a semicircular pile of brick-work, enshrining a single hair from the forehead of Buddha. The road leading from the base of Mihintala to Anarajapoor, a distance of 8 m., passes between mouldering walls, by mounds where the grass imperfectly conceals the ruins beneath, and by fragments of fallen columns, marking the site of former monuments.

MIKOLAJOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 20 m. N.N.E. Stry, near l. bank Dniester; with 2130 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in weaving linen.

MIKULLINCE [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 11 m. S. Tarnopol, cap. dist. same name, on the Sereth; with a fine baronial castle, an infirmary, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and an active trade in wax and honey. In the vicinity there is a village occupied by German settlers, and containing much-frequented mineral springs, with a complete bathing establishment. Pop. 3340.

MILANOVATZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, circle Kraina, r. bank Danube, 85 m. E.S.E. Belgrade; with a church and a school. Pop. 1400.

MILDENAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 40 m. N. Bunzlau; with three mills, one of them for spinning yarn, and 1100 inhabitants.

MILFORD, two places, U. States:—1, A vil. and township, Massachusetts, on the Milford branch of the Boston and Worcester railway, 9 m. S.S.W. Boston. It contains six

churches and a high-school, and is extensively engaged in manufactures, particularly that of boots and shoes, which are annually made to the value of more than £350,000. Pop. (1860), 9132.—2, A post borough, Delaware, on the Mispillion Creek, 80 m. S.S.W. Philadelphia. It consists of two distinct portions, N. and S. Milford, one on each side of the river, and contains several churches and a public library. Pop. (1860), 3093.

MILFORD, a sound, New Zealand, forming the northernmost of a series of inlets which indent the S.W. coast of the Middle Island. Though of limited extent, compared with some of the others, it surpasses them all in scenery. Pembroke Peak, about 3 m. inland, and always capped with snow, rises on the N. to a height of 6700 ft.; while Lawrenny, a remarkable saddle-backed mountain on the S., has peaks nearly of the same altitude. Mount Mitre, so called from its remarkable shape, starts up abruptly from the S. side of the sound to the height of 5560 ft.; on the opposite shore stands a dome-shaped mountain, which is nearly bare of vegetation, and from its peculiar colour looks not unlike an enormous mass of metal. 'These alpine features, and its narrow entrance, apparently still more contracted by the stupendous cliffs which rise perpendicularly as a wall from the water's edge to a height of several thousand feet, invest Milford Sound with a character of solemnity and grandeur which description can barely realize.'—(*New Zealand Pilot*.)

MILL BROOK, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Durham, 52 m. N.E. Toronto. It stands about half a mile from a station on the Port Hope and Lindsay railway, which gives it a direct communication with Port Hope; possesses two churches, a foundry and machine shop, a tannery, a brewery, a steam saw-mill, and a local trade of some importance. Pop. about 1000.

MILLE LACS, British America, about 60 m. N.W. of Lake Superior, is a beautiful sheet of water of very irregular shape, with an estimated length of 25 and average breadth of 4 m. It belongs to the basin not of Lake Superior, but of Hudson's Bay, its principal feeder being the Savaune coming from the E., and its outlet the Seine, which flows W.S.W. and falls into Lake Rainy. The hills around the lake are clothed with patches of pine of fair dimensions, and towards its W. extremity, both on its islands and the adjoining mainland, are seen rocks of white quartz, which at a distance look so like the sails of boats that they have been mistaken for them.

MILLOTITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 14 m. S.W. Hradisch; with a castle, a poor-house, coal mines, and 1000 inhabitants.

MILTON, a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. co. Halton, on the Sixteen Mile Creek, a feeder of Lake Ontario, 25 m. S.W. Toronto; with four churches, manufactures of waggons and ploughs, a foundry, and several saw and flour mills. Pop. about 400.

MILUM, a tn. India, Kumaon, on the route to Chinese Tartary, 13 m. S. of the Juwahir Pass, at the height of 11,706 ft. above the sea: lat. 30° 25' N.; lon. 80° 11' E. It stands in the fork formed by the confluence of the Gunkha and Goree, and consists of about 140 houses, strongly built of large stones laid without cement, and covered with slates, overlaid with a compact coat of clay. Close to the N.E. of the town there is a temple perched upon a cliff which overhangs the Gunkha. Milum is inhabited only between June and October; during the other months the inhabitants descend to a lower district, and thus avoid the deep snows which render the country impassable, and the avalanches which are constantly rolling down from the stupendous mountains in the vicinity. On their return, the traffic with Chinese Tartary, or Hiundes, as the natives call it, is resumed. It is carried on chiefly by the Juwahir or Uta Dhura Pass, though other passes are far more practicable, because the Tibetan authorities have been pleased to confer upon the Juwahirs the exclusive privilege of visiting and trading in all the marts of Hiundes. The principal exports to this country are grain, cottons, broadcloths, sugar, sugar-candy, spices, dye-stuffs, hardware, wooden bowls, coral, and pearls; the imports from it are gold-dust, salt, borax, goats' and sheep's wool, coarse shawls, yak-tails, ponies, drugs, dried fruit, and tanned leather.

MILWAUKEE [add.], a tn. U. States, cap. Wisconsin,

at the mouth of a small river of same name on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, and on a number of railways connecting it with the Mississippi and all parts of the country; lat. 42° N.; lon. 87° 54' W. It is laid out with considerable regularity, and consists of a central portion situated on a flat, and forming what may be called the business quarter, and two other portions, an E. and a W., seated on commanding heights, and occupied with dwelling-houses generally well shaded with trees. Most of the houses are built of a beautiful cream-coloured brick, which is made from beds of clay obtained in the neighbourhood, and has a light and pleasing effect. The public buildings and institutions are a court-house; a large edifice of Illinois marble, erected by the general government for state purposes, and containing a post-office, a custom-house, and various public offices; thirty-three churches and two synagogues; nine public and a large number of private and select schools; two orphan asylums; an hospital; and a convent. The great staples of trade are grain and flour. The provision trade also, though not yet fully developed, is becoming very important. The population more than doubled within ten years. In 1850 it was 20,061; in 1860, 45,246.

MINAHASA, a prov. or dist. Indian Archipelago, forming the extremity of the N. peninsula of Celebes. It lies between lat. 1° and 2° N., is about 60 m. long by 20 m. broad, and has an area of about 1200 sq. m. It is a romantic region of volcanic mountains, several of which are active, and of valleys, table-lands, and lakes. The mountains are not remarkable for elevation. Klobat, the loftiest of them, being only 6133 ft. above the sea. The table-lands average 2000 to 2500 ft., and contain many lakes, apparently the craters of extinct volcanoes. The fish with which they abound furnish a large part of the subsistence of the inhabitants. The streams, though numerous, are small and unfit for navigation. The cultivated productions are rice, maize, ground pulse (*Arachis hypogaea*), gomati and sago palms, tobacco, coffee, and cacao. The cacao is produced yearly to the extent of 250,000 lbs.; the coffee, considered superior to the best of Java, to the extent of 1,500,000 lbs. The rice produced, though human labour only is employed, exceeds the consumption, and leaves an annual surplus of about 40,000 cwt. for export. The inhabitants are estimated at 96,218. Of these only 3375 are Malays and 510 Chinese; the rest, 92,333, considered as aborigines, are, like the other inhabitants of the Celebes, of Malay extraction, but speak a distinct and peculiar language. Though simple and inoffensive, they are indolent, dirty, and poor. Their chief subsistence is sago.

MINDIF, or MENDEFI, a mountain, Western Africa, connected with a range which forms the western barrier of the country of Wandala, 160 m. S. by E. Kukawa. Surrounded by several other lofty summits, it might be supposed, when viewed at a distance from a particular point, to be the centre of a considerable mountain chain, whereas in reality it is only a detached cone, starting up from a level plain. Its height scarcely exceeds 5000 feet above the sea-line, or 4000 feet above the plain, and its circumference at the base is probably not more than ten or twelve miles. It is partly encompassed by a straggling village of the same name, which seems to stretch out to a considerable length, or rather to consist of two or three distinct clusters. The weekly market of this village is of some importance.

MINERAL POINT, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, cap. co. Iowa, on a branch of the Pickatonokee River, and on the Illinois Central, and the Galena and Chicago Union railways, 58 m. S.W. Madison. It possesses five churches and four smelting furnaces, and has an active trade. Pop. (1860), 2389.

MINERBE, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and about 19 m. S.E. Verona; with, among other fine buildings, a palace by Sanmicheli. Pop. 3065.

MINERSVILLE, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, on the W. branch of the Schuylkill River, and on the Minelhill and Schuylkill Haven railway, 45 m. N.E. Harrisburg. It is situated among hills containing rich seams of anthracite, and possesses four churches, a car-factory, an iron-foundry, a farm and a saw mill. Pop. (1860), 4024.

MINERY, or MINIRI, a vil. Ceylon, East Province, 52. m. N. by E. Kandy. It contains a small temple and a rest-house, but is only deserving of notice for the beauty of the surrounding scenery, which has made it to be pronounced

'the most charming sylvan spot in Ceylon,' and the tank of same name which lies embayed at the confluence of numerous valleys, separated by low and wooded steeps. This tank forms an immense reservoir, upwards of 20 m. in circuit, and its embankment, though overgrown with lofty trees, remains so nearly perfect that the water still issues by the ancient conduit, and after fertilizing a considerable area, flows in a broad stream to the Mahawetti-ganga.

MINGAN, a group of isls. Gulf of St. Lawrence, lying 45 m. along the coast of Labrador, and opposite the N.W. end of Anticosti Island, lat. (of centre) 50° 10' N.; lon. 64° 15' W. The group numbers 29 isls., some of them very small, and the largest not exceeding 11 or 12 m. in circumference. The most easterly is named St. Genevieve; the western is one of the Perroquets, noted for the numerous wrecks upon it. The isls. are of lower Silurian limestone, dipping slightly to the S. at an inclination of 60 to 80 ft. to the mile, outliers of the great Silurian basin of N. America, and formerly connected with Anticosti. Of ancient fossiliferous rock (birdseye to calciferous), the isles are generally low, none of them having an elevation of more than 300 ft. above the sea. Ancient beaches, as well defined as if moulded during the present generation, rise far above the highest tides; and water-worn rocks, shaped like gigantic Egyptian pillars, front the sea, and give a strange and artificial appearance to some of these wave-worn islands. Seals and cod abound upon the limestone reefs and shoals. The four most westerly islands, called the Perroquets, from the vast numbers of these birds which burrow and build on them, are low limestone rocks, quite denuded of trees. The north-western of the Perroquets is the highest of the group, and has a layer of peat on its summit. Shoal water lies off this island for $\frac{1}{2}$ m. both E. and W. The Mingan Islands are bold on the N. side, and free from danger to mariners, but shoals generally project towards Anticosti. With Anticosti and Cape Rosier they form the bounds of the estuary of the St. Lawrence, which, divided by Anticosti, is here 105 m. broad.

MINIEH, a tn. Central Egypt, cap. prov. of same name, on an elevated site above l. bank Nile, 136 m. S. by W. Cairo. It is a large and comparatively handsome place, with several regular streets and some very handsome mosques. Its manufactures consist of cotton goods and earthen vessels called *bardaks*, which by their porosity act as water-coolers.

MINNESOTA, or MINESOTA [add.], North America, one of the states of the American Union, between lat. 43° 30' and 49° N.; and lon. 89° 29' and 97° 5' W.; bounded N. by British America, E. Lake Superior and Wisconsin, S. Iowa, and W. Dacotah or Nebraska; greatest length, N. to S., 380 m.; central breadth, 183 m.; area, 81,259 m. It occupies the summit of a central plateau formed by the conterminous basins of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, and Lake Winnipeg. In the N.E. a group of low sandhills, composed of huge deposits of drift, and overlying an outcrop of the primary and metamorphic rocks, rises about 1680 ft. above the sea, and is known by the name of Hanteur de la Terre, or Heights of Land; but with this exception the surface is generally an undulating plain, with an average elevation of about 1000 ft. The general slope is S.E. towards the basin of the Mississippi, which with its affluents drains about two-thirds of the state; the only other important stream is the Red River of the North, which forms the W. boundary for 379 m., and belongs to the Winnipeg basin. The banks of the latter river are bordered by extensive alluvial flats of great fertility; but those of the Mississippi present a number of rocky limestone cliffs, often remarkable for their picturesque scenery. The rock formations appear to belong almost exclusively to the azoic and lower protozoic groups, which for the most part lie concealed beneath diluvial deposit, forming the superficial covering of vast rolling prairies. About two-thirds of the surface are well adapted for the cultivation of the cereals and roots of the temperate zone, the soil consisting generally of a dark calcareous loam, abounding in organic and saline matters, and retentive of moisture. The country, especially above lat. 46°, is well timbered. Far to the N. forests of pine occur; on the river flat basswood, aspen, ash, maple, linden, butternut, &c., abound; and in the swamps, tamarack, cedar, and cypress. The wild animals include the elk, deer, antelope, wolf, bear, otter, racoon, the eagle, grouse, pheasant, partridge, buzzard, and vast flocks of wild ducks,

wild geese, and other water-fowl. The buffalo, once abundant, is no longer found E. of the Red River. The lakes and streams abound with many varieties of fish. The climate is on the whole excellent, the winters though cold being clear and dry, while winds and breezes temper the excessive summer heats. For administrative purposes Minnesota is divided into 68 counties. St. Paul, situated near its E. frontier, is the capital. By the constitution, which was adopted 11th October, 1857, the right of voting belongs to all free white males 21 years of age, who have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, and have resided a year within their limits, and four months previous to voting within Minnesota itself. The executive consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer, and attorney-general, all elected for two years. The judges are also elected, those of the supreme and district courts for seven, and those of the other courts for two years. The property valued for taxation in 1862 amounted to £6,250,000. The quantity of land sold by the United States since the establishment of the land system in Minnesota, from the beginning of 1850 to the beginning of 1860, was 6,136,111 acres, or between an eighth and a ninth of the whole area of the state. Pop. by the census of 1850, 6077; by that of 1860, 173,855.

MINNESOTA, or **ST. PETER'S**, a river U. States, has its sources in a series of lakes between lat. 45° and 46° N. in Minnesota, flows S.E. for about 300 m. till it receives the Blue Earth, when it turns N.E., and continuing in that direction for about 120 m., joins the Mississippi at Fort Snelling. Owing to a rapid which occurs 40 m. above its mouth, it is navigable by steamers only for that distance, but small boats ascend about 250 m. farther.

MIRAMICHI [add.], a river, British America, New Brunswick, which rises in the W. of the province, on the high ground which borders the basin of St. John, flows N.E., and falls into a large bay of same name in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, after a course of about 100 m. The bay is nearly 14 m. wide, from the sand-bars off Blackland Point on the N. to Escumenai Point on the S., and about 6½ m. deep from that line across its mouth to the main entrance of the river, between Portage and Fox Islands. Beyond these islands is the inner bay or estuary, the entrance to which is obstructed by a bar of sand, which in some parts has not more than 2 ft. of water over it at low tides. At its S.E. end, off Portage Island, however, there is a part called the Swashway, which has a depth of 16 ft. at low water, and of 22 ft. at high water in ordinary spring tides. The inner bay is about 13 m. long from its entrance to Sheldrake Island, where the river may properly be said to commence, and from 7 to 8 m. wide. Its depth in ordinary spring tides is 16 ft. The river, when it enters the inner bay, is three-quarters of a mile wide, but narrows shortly after to half a mile. This width it retains up to the town of Chatham. At its mouth the country begins to rise into gentle undulations, terminating in steep banks and cliffs of sandstone. The scenery is by no means devoid of beauty, though somewhat of a desolate aspect is given to it by the dead and half-burnt trunks of large pines, standing out from a young growth of green poplar, and bearing testimony to the terrible conflagration of 1835. Veins of bituminous coal are seen along the banks, but as yet no seam of quality and thickness to repay the expense of working has been discovered.

MIRICKVILLE, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Grenville, on the Rideau canal, 105 m. S.W. Montreal; with a Church of England and a Wesleyan church, a mechanics' institute, manufactures of woollens, an axe factory, a foundry, a tannery, and a large trade in staves and shingles. Pop. about 1000.

MIRISHI, or **MOISHI**, an isl. in the N.E. of Turkey in Europe, formed by the St. George and the Sulina arms of the Danube. It is nearly in the form of an isosceles triangle, with its base facing the Black Sea, and is densely wooded, furnishing haunts to whole herds of wild swine and to various other animals. On its N. side, close to the Sulina mouth, is the town of Sculish, consisting of a lighthouse and about 200 dwelling-houses, the inhabitants of which find employment in assisting the loading and unloading of vessels, in shipbuilding, and in carrying on a little trade. On the St. George arm there is a fishing colony, established by some monks who were driven out of Mount Athos.

MIRRIYA, a tn. Western Africa, near the N.W. frontiers of Bornou, and W. of prov. Zinder, 110 m. N.N.E. Kano. It was once the capital of the whole W. prov. of Bornou, but began to decay on the foundation of the town of Zinder, of which it is now in some degree a dependency. The wall is beautifully adorned with tamarind-trees. Immediately N. of the town is an extensive district, which enjoys the benefit of irrigation, and on which much wheat and cotton are grown.

MIRTA, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 68 m. N.E. Goodpoor. It occupies a commanding height, is surrounded by a wall, which is built on the W. side of mud, and on the E. of good masonry; and contains several Hindoo temples, a large and lofty mosque, and a well-constructed but rather meagrely supplied bazar. It is said to have a manufactory of felt. A supply of good water is obtained from three large tanks. Pop. estimated at 25,950.

MIRZAPORE, a dist. India, N.W. Provinces, between lat. 23° 50' and 25° 30' N.; lon. 82° 11' and 83° 39' E.; is bounded N. by Joonpoor and Benares, E. Shahabad, Behar, and Palamow, S. Sirgojja, and W. Rewa and Allahabad; area, 5235 sq. m. The N. portion, forming part of the valley of the Ganges, is of an alluvial character, but has one rugged sandstone ridge, which rises into an abrupt rock of considerable height, and furnishes the site of the fort of Chunar. Southwards the elevation increases, the surface rising first into the Bindachal Hills, which are 250 ft. above the adjacent valley, or 500 ft. above the sea, and ultimately into a tableland, about 900 ft. high, forming part of the N.E. extremity of the Vindhya range, which overspreads the whole S. of the district, and gives it a rugged and barren character. The mineral wealth is less varied than might have been anticipated from the nature of the strata. Coal, however, has been discovered on the banks of the Sone, which is, next to the Ganges, the most important river; kukkur, affording excellent lime, and fine sandstone for building abound, and at different localities are found fine slate, native soda, and iron ore. The principal alimentary crops are wheat, barley, bajra, millet, maize, pulse, and oil-seeds; the commercial crops, sugar, indigo, and cotton. The chief manufactures are woollen carpets, in imitation of Turkish, cotton carpets or setreegins, cotton imitations of Cashmere shawls, chintzes, and silk fabrics. In modern times most of these manufactures, unable to encounter British competition, have greatly declined. Pop. 831,388.

MIRZAPORE [add.], cap. of the above dist., situated 50 m. S.E. Allahabad, on a bed of kukkur above r. bank Ganges, which is here half a mile wide, and crossed by a ferry. It presents an imposing appearance from the river, in consequence of the fine ghats leading down to it, the numerous mosques and temples, the handsome European houses, occupying some of the most conspicuous sites, and the great extent of the place. This first impression is scarcely confirmed by actual examination. The native town consists mainly of three long, straight, and wide streets, shaded with rows of trees, and provided at intervals with wells, some of them so built as to furnish good specimens of architecture. The houses, however, notwithstanding the abundance of excellent building stone in the vicinity, are usually constructed of mud or unbaked brick, seldom of more than two stories, and for the most part of very indifferent appearance. The manufactures of carpets, and other strong woollens, cottons, and silks, have long been on the decline, but Mirzapore still maintains its pre-eminence as the greatest cotton mart in India, and has communication with Allahabad, Benares, and other chief places, by means of the India Steam Navigation Company's vessels. The cotton raised within the district forms a mere fraction of what is here warehoused or brought to market, large quantities to be disposed of in the lower provinces being transmitted hither from the Doab, Oude, Bundelund, the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, and even from parts of Malwa and Nagpore. The military cantonment is 3 m. N.E. of the town, on a kind of peninsula formed by the windings of the Ganges.

MISAMIS, a prov. and tn. Philippine Isles. The prov. one of the four into which the island of Mindanao is divided, lies on its N.W. side, bounded by Caraga on the E., the territory of the sultan of Mindanao on the S., and Zamboanga on the W.; area, 1400 geo. sq. m. The climate, hot and damp,

but not unhealthy, produces a luxuriant vegetation, the most obvious effect of which has been to cover most of the country with forests of unusual density. The inhabitants dwell chiefly on the sea-coast, whose bays and coves, abounding with fish, supply them with their chief means of subsistence. A considerable number employ themselves in washing the sands of the rivers for gold. Pop. 47,388.—The town, cap. of the above prov., situated on the W. side of the Bay of Iligan, in lat. 23° 10' N.; lon. 123° 46' E., contains 3830 inhabitants.

MISCOU, an isl. British America, Gulf of St. Lawrence; at the S.E. entrance of Chaleur Bay. It is of a triangular shape, about 8 m. long from N. to S., and has a maximum breadth from E. to W. of nearly 5 m. On the S.W. the shore is low, and sends out a long ledge of sandy flats; but elsewhere it is tolerably bold, with steep sandy beaches, particularly towards the N. extremity, where several stores and fishermen's huts are seen. Near the same extremity, on Birch Point, there is a lighthouse, in the shape of a wooden octagon-shaped building, with a fixed red light 79 ft. above the level of high water, and visible in clear weather at the distance of 12 m. The channel between the islands of Miscou on the N. and Shippigan on the S. forms an excellent harbour, above a mile long, 400 yards wide, and from 4 to 6 fathoms deep.

MISIVRIA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, on a bay of the Black Sea, on the S.E. coast of Bulgaria. It has a harbour encumbered by reefs, but notwithstanding carries on a considerable trade in wine, and wood for fuel. From the inscriptions and other ancient remains found within it, it appears to have been once much more important than at present. Pop. 3000.

MISLYE (Alsó), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Abau-Torna, 7 m. S.E. Kaschau, cap. dist. of same name; with a courthouse, a high-school, a large imposing structure which was once a monastery, and 1000 inhabitants.

MISSLITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 12 m. N.N.E. Znaim; with a handsome parish church, a castle, a synagogue, and 1600 inhabitants, of whom half are Jews.

MISTASSINI [add.], a lake, river, and dist. British N. America. The lake, of vast dimensions, occupies an area between lon. 71° and 74° W., and lies under the parallel of lat. 51° N. It derives its name, 'Great Stone,' from a huge isolated rock in it, the manitou or 'spirit' of which is invoked by the Indians. In the neighbouring country forest trees disappear, and the whole of it is cut up by thousands of lakes, and covered with enormous rocks piled one upon another, and often covered with large lichens of black colour; in the spaces between these rocks a few pine trees are found not exceeding 3 ft. high. The Mistassini River, or Rivière des Sables, is 150 m. long, and navigable for canoes to a distance of 120 m. from its mouth in Lake St. John (lat. 48° 25' N.; lon. 71° 30' W.) In one place it has a cascade 80 ft. in height, and from the summit of the hills near the cascade a chain of lakes, occupying a long valley, leads to the watershed of the district, whence a small tributary of Lake Mistassini takes its rise.

MITCHELL, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Perth, on the Thames and on the Buffalo and Lake Huron railway, 90 m. W. by S. Toronto. It has three churches, manufactures of pumps and fanning mills, a tannery, an iron foundry, and several grist and saw mills. Pop. about 1000.

MITROVITZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, near the S.E. extremity of Bosnia, 30 m. S.E. Novibasar. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the culture of the vine, the lower slopes of a ridge of hills to the N. of the town being wholly planted with vineyards. Pop. about 1000.

MIZDA, a tn. N. Africa, regency and 100 m. S. Tripoli, near the western extremity of the Wady Sofejin, justly celebrated as one of the most fertile within the limits of the regency. It occupies a hill composed entirely of gypsum, and consists of two distinct quarters or villages, of which all the houses are constructed of gypsum. The western and larger village has a wall in a state of decay, and several high round towers equally ruinous, but boasts of being able to furnish 100 full-grown men fit for military service. Two caravan routes, one from Mourzouk, and the other from Ghadamis, join at Mizda, and give it some commercial importance. The inhabitants, belonging to the Zintan tribe, are of a mild disposition, and bear a high character for honesty.

MIZUN, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 30 m. Stry; with blast-furnaces and other extensive iron-works. Pop. 1700.

MJESHTSHOVSK, a tn. Russia, gov. Kaluga, cap. circle of same name, on both banks of the Moschaika. It contains four churches, a secular and a religious circle school, a charitable endowment, and an important yearly market, which lasts from June 27 to July 3. Pop. 4911.

MLAVA, a tn. Russian Poland, gov. Plock, cap. circle and on a stream of same name; contains 3957 inhabitants, and has a missionary church, an elementary school, and various manufactures.

MOBILE [add.], a tn. U. States, cap. and only seaport of Alabama, on the W. bank of the Mobile, immediately above its mouth in Mobile Bay, and on the Mobile and Ohio railway; lat. 30° 41' 26" N.; lon. 88° 1' 29" W. It stands on a sandy plain rising gradually from the water, and consists of the town proper, with regular, well-paved, and well-shaded streets, and several extensive suburbs partly covered with fine villas. The principal public buildings are the market house, a large and handsome edifice, with an upper story in which the municipal authorities are accommodated; the custom-house, with accommodations for the post-office and U. States courts; twenty-three churches, one of them an imposing R. Catholic cathedral; a Jewish synagogue; the public schools, kept in what was formerly the Barton academy; a city and a marine hospital, an infirmary under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, three orphan asylums, a medical college, a literary institute, a theatre, and Oddfellows' and temperance halls. The industrial establishments include two iron foundries, a resin-oil factory, a dry-dock, and several building-yards; but the great staple of the place is cotton, of which during the five years ending 1859-60, 789,057 bales were exported. The other exports, consisting of lumber, turpentine, rosin, oil, &c., are comparatively insignificant. So also are the imports, which in 1859 had a value short of £200,000, while that of the exports exceeded £6,000,000. The greatest hindrance to the trade of Mobile is the shallowness of its harbour. Vessels drawing more than 10 ft. must anchor in the bay, about 25 m. from the town, and receive their cargoes by the intervention of steamboats. Another serious obstacle to the prosperity of Mobile is its climate. In addition to its excessive summer heats, it is subject to visitations of epidemic yellow fever, which in 1853 carried off about a tenth of its then actually resident inhabitants. In common with the other ports of the south it suffered severely during the civil war, and was surrendered to the Federals. Pop. (1860), 29,258.

MOCSONOK, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Lower Neutra, 39 m. E.N.E. Presburg; with a fine summer-palace of the Bishop of Neutra, and 2196 inhabitants.

MODLIN [called by the Russians *Neugeorgiewsk*], a fortress, Poland, woiwod Plock, at the confluence of the united Narew and Bug with the Vistula, 15 m. N.W. Warsaw. Its position, giving it the command of the passage of these rivers, clearly indicates its military importance, and accordingly, in the seventeenth century, the Swedes formed an entrenched camp here. Napoleon saw what might be made of it, and caused its fortifications to be carried on from 1807 to 1812. In 1813 it was blockaded by the Russians, who only obtained possession of it after the provisions of the garrison were completely spent. During the revolution of 1831 it was heroically defended by the Polish general Ledochowski till the fall of Warsaw, when his plan of blowing it in the air was defeated by the pusillanimity of his officers, and he was obliged to surrender. Since then its fortifications have been repaired, enlarged, and strengthened, so that it is now one of the most formidable places in the Russian dominions. The whole space within the works being occupied by military buildings, there is no proper town.

MÖDLING [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, cap. dist. of same name, in a beautiful and romantic district on the South railway, 9 m. S.S.W. Vienna. It has an ancient Gothic church, a subterranean chapel, a poorhouse, an asylum for children, a theatre, barracks, chalybeate springs, three printfields, and a considerable trade in wine. Immediately behind the town opens the rocky valley of the Brühl or Briel, which is rich in natural beauty, and has some of its most romantic heights crowned with ruined castles. One of these belongs to Prince Liechtenstein, who has in the same locality

a fine summer-palace, with a large park laid out in the English style. In the valley gypsum and limestone are extensively quarried. Pop. 3550.

MÖDRITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 5 m. S. Brünn; with manufactures of beet-root sugar, and three yearly markets.

MOENA, a tn. Austrian empire, circle and 35 m. N.E. Trent, at the entrance of a valley on the frontiers of Venetia; with several ironworks, and a pop. of 1400.

MOENA, MUNA, or PANGASANE, an isl. Indian Archipelago, situated between Boeton and the S.E. peninsula of Celebes. It is about 105 m. long by 30 m. broad, and has a computed area of 744 geo. sq. m. Its capital, bearing the same name, is interior, and the only place where any trade is carried on is Tiworo, situated near its N. extremity, opposite to Celebes. The inhabitants, of Malay origin, speak a dialect of the language of Boeton, to whose sultan Moena is subject. The only staple of trade is trepang.

MOGHAR, the name of two nearly contiguous tns. N. Africa, Algerian Sahara:—The one, *Moghar Futani*, or *High Moghar*, has an elevated site on the S. slope of the Uled Sidi Sheikh range, and contains about 150 houses of indifferent appearance, a mosque, a school, and a fountain. The other, *Moghar Tatani*, or *Low Moghar*, lies at the base of the range, surrounded by productive gardens and groves of dates. Both districts raise large crops of grain, with which they supply several places in the neighbourhood.

MOGILA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 4 m. E. Cracow, l. bank Vistula; with a Cistercian monastery founded in the thirteenth century, and 1800 inhabitants.

MOGILANY, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, 8 m. S.S.W. Cracow, on a mountain ridge, commanding a beautiful view of Cracow and the valley of the Vistula, and crowned by a baronial castle. Pop. 1100.

MOGULTOOR, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 46 m. S. Rajahmundry. It has of late years greatly declined, and derives most of the importance which it still possesses from its government salt-pans. In the vicinity, nearly contiguous to the town, is a mud fort occupied by a pensioned rajah, a descendant of the zemindar who once possessed the greater part of the district W. of the Godavery.

MOHAMRAH, a tn. Persia, Khuzistan or Arabistan, on the N. extremity of the island of Abadan, which is formed by the two W. arms of the Euphrates before discharging their waters into the Persian Gulf, 26 m. below Basra. Forming the key to Persia from the gulf, it is a place of great strategical importance, and is accordingly defended by several batteries. These however were easily silenced by the British during the late Persian war in 1856-7, and the garrison, after only a show of resistance, fled, leaving Mohamrah itself to the victors. The pressure thus brought to bear on the Persian government was doubtless a main cause of the peace which they hastened to conclude immediately afterwards. The advantages which Mohamrah derives from its position are counterbalanced by its climate, which is so pestilential that the mortality among those who are obliged from any cause to reside in it during the hot season amounts to about 50 per cent. The cause of this unhealthiness is, according to Sir Henry Rawlinson, 'the marsh malaria produced by the decomposition of vegetable matters under a burning sun, added to the great humidity of the atmosphere in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea.' Farther up the river the climate is comparatively healthy.—(*Sir H. Rawlinson.*)

MOHAN, a tn. India, Oude, l. bank Sae, which is here crossed by a handsome brick bridge of 15 arches, 18 m. W.S.W. Lucknow. It was once defended by a brick fort, which has disappeared, and gives indications of having once been more important than at present. The road leading into it has a low wall on each side, and is paved with brick.

MOHARREK, or MAHRAGH, a tn. Persian Gulf, at S. end of an island of same name, lies like a long white strip on

the shore of the channel that separates it from the town and island of Menamah or Bahrein; lat. 26° 20' N.; lon. 50° 40' E. Its white houses set off by darker palm-huts, the large low palaces of the head family, two or three imposing forts close to the shore, and a long coast battery, altogether give it a striking and pleasing aspect. Along the low sand-line of the island rise many detached groups of palm-huts, with an occasional white plastered residence amid tall date-trees; all having a quiet and peaceful air.

MOHRAN (LITTLE), a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. Freudenthal, 15 m. W.N.W. Troppau, on the Mora; with a wire-factory, a paper-mill, iron-mines, and 1400 inhabitants.

MOISIE, or MIS-TE-SHIVU (the 'Great River' of the Montagnais Indians), a river, British America, which has its mouth on the N. shore of the estuary of the St. Lawrence, on the S.W. coast of Labrador, about 18 m. E. Seven Islands Bay; lon. 66° 10' W. It discharges a great volume of water



MOISIE RIVER, THIRD RAPID.—From Hind's Explorations in Labrador.

in spring after the melting of the snows, and brings down quantities of sand which so obstruct its wide and shallow channel in the first 2½ m. from the sea that boats cannot ascend at low tide. At the end of 2½ m. the river, which has decreased in width to ½ m., has a clear channel, and flows with a depth of 9 ft. between steep sandy shores or cliffs for another mile. Flat-bottomed boats can ascend to the first rapids, a distance which, including windings, is about 20 m. above its mouth. It has its source in some of the lakes and swamps of the high table-land of Canada East. For centuries it has been one of the chief lines of communication from the interior to the coast, travelled by the Montagnais during the time that they were a numerous and powerful people. The old and well-worn portage paths round falls and rapids, and over precipitous mountains, on the Upper Moisie, testify the antiquity of the route. The general course of the river is from N. to S., running for the most part through precipitous mountain gorges, with numerous rapids and falls, which quite preclude its utility for purposes of navigation. Its length is about 250 m., with a total descent of more than 2000 ft.—*Moisie Bay*, to the E. of the mouth of the Moisie River, is lined with a beach 100 to 200 yards in breadth, fringed with open glades and forests of small spruce. The fishing station at the mouth of it, like other places on the N. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, presents, during the summer, a busy scene, but in the winter is desolate. In the summer of 1859 the population was 1500, with 300 boats engaged in fishing for cod; in the following winter the number of people was 21 left in charge of the fishing establishments. Professor Hind gives the following account:—'The bay, especially on the E. side, presented a very lively aspect when we visited it. The beach was lined with stones and "flakes" on which 100,000 cod-fish were drying. We went to see Mr. Tétu's patent deep-sea fishing, in which he had taken 150,000 cod-fish in a fortnight. It consists of an immense net divided into eight compartments, into which the fish enter, but from which they cannot or do not escape. The fisher-

men take them out with scoops after lifting one of the compartments of the net nearly to the surface of the water. On looking over the side of the boat we observed thousands of cod-fish swimming about in the "pound." Mr. Tétu informed us that he allows the fish to remain in his nets until he requires them; they feed as in a preserve, and find the workmen employment when the weather is too boisterous for the boats to go to sea. On the day of our visit he took 9000 cod-fish out of his traps.

MOJO, a tn. Bolivia, prov. and 140 m. S. by E. Potosi, in a scattered and barren district. It consists of mud houses badly whitewashed, ranged in straggling ruinous streets. The shops are ill supplied, though the *panaderos* and bread are in high repute.

MOKAU, a river, New Zealand, which rises in the Rangitoto mountain range, in the W. of North Island or Ulster, flows W., and falls into the sea about 35 m. N.N.E. New Plymouth. It has 2 ft. on its bar at low water, and 14 ft. at high-water springs, admits vessels of about 20 tons, and is navigable for boats for many miles, but subject to heavy freshets. Coal is found on its banks.

MOKME, or **MOUNG-MÉ**, a tn. Burmah, cap. of a Shan state, 70 m. S.E. Ava. The inhabitants, occupying about 350 houses, suffer much from the depredations of the Red Karen, who live on their frontier, and compel all the chief villages to pay them black mail.

MOKOROZE, a rivulet, E. Africa, Portuguese possessions. It joins the Zambesi nearly opposite to Tette, and is celebrated both for the hot spring of Nyamboronda, situated about 1½ m. to the E.; and still more for its gold washings, which have been carried on for a long period, and have not yet been abandoned, though the yield is small.

MOLGHOY, a vil. W. Africa, country of the Marghi, 120 m. S. by W. Kukawa. It is not so much one village as a large aggregate of huts, sometimes clustering together, sometimes detached, and spread over an extensive area. The fields, though shaded and adorned by numerous karage trees, presented a melancholy appearance. Agriculture seemed at a stand, and though the rains had set in there was no appearance of activity. Everything showed that the inhabitants, galled by oppression, were bordering on despair.

MOLINE, a vil. U. States, Illinois, on Rock Island, in the Mississippi, and on the Chicago and Rock Island railway, 148 m. W.S.W. Chicago. It possesses a fine school-house and several mills and factories. Water-power, obtained by the river by means of a dam, and a large coal-field in the vicinity, give it great facilities for manufactures. Pop. (1860), 2028.

MOMEIT, a tn. Burmah, cap. of a considerable territory to the E. of the Irrawadi, about 60 m. N.N.E. Ava, has within its district the celebrated ruby mines of Mogont and Kyat-pen.

MONAS, a river, Asia, which, rising in the Himalaya, in lat. 28° 21' N.; lon. 91° 18' E., flows S. through Tibet for 40 m., descends through a mountain gorge into Bhootan, changes its direction by bending gradually round to the S.S.W., receives the Demree, which nearly doubles its volume, enters Assam after forming part of the boundary between it and Bhootan, and joins the Brahmapootra on its r. bank, opposite to the town of Goalpara. Its total length is about 190 m.

MONASSA, a tn. India, Holkar's Dominions, cap. pergunnah of same name, in a valley bounded on the N. by the Chitor range, 18 m. E. Neemuch. It stands at the height of 1440 ft. above the sea, possesses a bazar and a market, and has a pop. of 4100.

MONASTERZYSKA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 27 m. N.E. Stanislaw, cap. dist. of same name; with an extensive manufacture of cigars, and 3233 inhabitants.

MONASTIR [add.], a small sea-coast town on the Bay of Hammamet, regency and 80 m. S.S.E. Tunis, surrounded by crenelated walls of Saracenic construction. The streets are clean and well laid out, and the palms, which grow in great numbers in the town, and overtop the houses and the wall, impart to Monastir, when seen from a distance, a very unique and picturesque aspect. The town is better fortified towards the sea than towards the land. A tunnel hollowed out in the rock, named by the Arabs the Sultan's Bath, and giving communication between a plateau outside the town and the sea,

is the only noteworthy object of the place. In fine weather this tunnel serves the inhabitants as a bathing-place. Extensive gardens, in which lie many country houses, extend round the town.—(Clarissou, *Aperçu de Tunis*.)

MONAY, a tn. Burmah, cap. Shan state of same name, at the height of 2000 ft. above the sea, 140 m. S.E. Ava. It is built along the foot of the hills bounding the fertile valley of the Nam-tween, a tributary of the Me-ting, is the largest of all the Shan capitals, and the seat where the Burmese government, as the paramount power, exercises its sovereignty; and contains about 8000 inhabitants.

MONCLOVA, a tn. Mexico, dep. Coahuila, 55 m. N.N.W. Saltillo. It is situated in a mountainous district near the centre of the dep. and the sources of the Sabrinias, and contains seven or eight churches, an hospital, and a cotton factory. Pop. about 4000.

MONGHYR, a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 24° 20' and 26° 1' N.; lon. 85° 40' and 86° 50' E., is bounded N. and E. by Bhagalpore, S.W. Ranghur and Behar, W. Behar and Patna, and N.W. Tirhoot; length, N. to S., 115 m.; breadth, 60 m.; area, 2558 sq. m. It lies chiefly along the l. but partly also along the r. bank of the Ganges. The former or N. portion, constituting about two-thirds of the whole, is in general a low flat, in some places sandy, in others swampy and uncultivated, but containing large tracts of remarkable fertility. The S. portion possesses the same general character, but appears to be on the whole still more swampy and unsightly. The principal crops are rice and wheat, but barley, pulse, oil-seeds, opium, indigo, sugar, and tobacco, are extensively grown, chiefly by means of irrigation. The inhabitants are very industrious, and turn their land to the best account, often raising three crops from it in a single year. The first is Indian corn, the second rice, and the third pulse, dibbled in between the rows of rice, and left to attain maturity after the rice is reaped. To the general flatness of the district there are some exceptions. One of these is a rocky tract in the vicinity of the town of Monghyr, whose fort is built on a cliff projecting boldly into the Ganges. Still farther S. and S.E. an extensive highland is formed by the Kuruckpore Hills, which, partly in isolated groups, partly in continuous ridges, are for the most part covered with wood. Among wild animals are tigers, leopards, hyenas, wolves, bears, jackals, monkeys, &c. The gaur, a large and noble bovine animal, exists in the wilder parts, the rhinoceros is not unknown, and a wild elephant occasionally makes his appearance. Snakes, some remarkable for their size, and others for their venom, are very numerous; and the Ganges teams with alligators, porpoises, tortoises, and good fish. Pop. 800,000.

MONMOUTH, a mun. and parl. bor., market tn., and par. England, cap. co. same name, beautifully situated in a luxurious vale, near the confluence of the Munnow and Wye, 25 m. N. by W. Bristol. It consists of several streets diverging to the Wye, which is crossed by a handsome bridge; was once surrounded by walls, of which only a gate remains; and defended by a castle, now reduced to a paltry ruin; is in general well built, partly of ancient and partly of modern houses, many of them with gardens and orchards attached; and has a parish and a district church, the former with an ancient tower terminating in a beautiful spire; Wesleyan, Independent, Baptist, and R. Catholic chapels, Free grammar, national, and other schools; an excellent market-house, alms-house, a dispensary, manufactures of iron, tin, and paper, and a trade in iron and timber. Monmouth, with Newport and Usk, sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 5710.

MONTAGNAIS, a tribe of Indians, British America, Lower Canada, inhabiting the coast from the heights of the Saguenay to the shores of Labrador. They are an honest, hospitable, and kindly race, and gain a subsistence chiefly from fur-hunting. They have no turn for agriculture, and are fast decreasing in numbers from want and privation. Many of the tribe have been converted to Christianity, and resort to the coast periodically for the visits of the R. Catholic clergy who minister to them.

MONTECRISTI, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, prov. Manavi, at the foot of a mountain of same name, about 10 m. from the coast, and 100 m. N.W. Guayaquil. Owing to the inequalities of its site, its streets are very irregular, but many of the houses, which are all built of wood, have a pleasing

and comfortable appearance. The chief manufacture is straw-hats, and the trade is in them and in brandy, rice, caoutchouc, vanilla, and timber. Montecristi was originally built where the port of Manta now stands, but was removed to its present site in consequence of the depredations of the buccaneers. Pop. about 3000.

MONTEFORTE, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 20 m. E.N.E. Verona; with a number of handsome villas, a beautiful parish church, a bishop's palace, and 3674 inhabitants.

MONTEMORELOS, a tn. Mexico, state Nuevo Leon, 70 m. S.E. Monterey; with a pop. estimated at about 8000.

MONTORIO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Verona; with a parish church, an old castle, a paper, an iron, and a cotton mill, the last on a large scale, with 10,000 spindles. Pop. 2021.

MONTRADOK, a tn. Borneo, the chief place of the Chinese diggers of its W. coast, is situated about 45 m. N. of the equator, and within 25 m. of the sea, in a wide plain belonging to the decayed Malay state of Matan. The diggers, a rude but industrious people, all of the labouring-class, come from the prov. of Canton. Not bringing their families with them, they intermarry with the natives, and give rise to a mixed race, but continue notwithstanding to preserve their original dress, manners, religion, and language. Since the Dutch obtained the retrocession of their settlements in the Archipelago, they have subjected the diggers to their authority, though not much to their own advantage, as several rebellions have in consequence ensued. The inhabitants are estimated by themselves at upwards of 100,000. This however is a palpable exaggeration.

MONT ST. HILAIRE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Rouville, at the foot of a mountain, 22 m. E. Montreal. It is much frequented in summer by pleasure parties for its fine scenery. The mountain rises to the height of 1400 ft. above the level of the St. Lawrence, and commands a view embracing the city of Montreal and the St. Lawrence, with its affluents Richelieu, Yamaska, and St. Francis. Some way up its side there is a lake with an outlet sufficiently copious to furnish water-power for several mills. Its base is covered with thriving orchards of apple-trees, for which the soil and climate seem to be peculiarly adapted. A superior hotel has lately been erected on an elevated spot in the vicinity.

MONYE-MAKABA, an isl. of the Zambesi, S. Africa, below the confluence of the Kafue, about lat. 15° 30' S. It is one of numerous islands which crowd the channel of the river, and must ever prove a serious obstruction to the navigation of it; is near 2 m. long by $\frac{1}{2}$ broad; and has, in addition to its human inhabitants, a herd of buffaloes that never leave it, and give battle when they are attacked. The only time when their numbers can be thinned is when the river is in full flood. Then the island is reduced to its narrowest limits, and the buffaloes afford a sure mark to the archers of a fleet of canoes. It is remarkable that under such circumstances they cling to their island home, and refuse to save themselves by swimming, as they might easily do.

MOORHUR, a river, India, presid. Bengal, which, rising in lat. 24° 8' N.; lon. 84° 26' E., flows N.N.E. through dists. Ramghur, Behar, and Patna, and joins the Ganges on its r. bank a few miles below the town of Patna, after a course of about 130 m.

MOORSHEDEBAD, a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 23° 48' and 24° 47' N.; lon. 87° 52' and 88° 41' E.; is bounded N.E. by the Ganges, separating it from Malda and Rajeshahye; E. Rajeshahye; S.E. Nuddea; S.W. Beerbhoom; and W. Beerbhoom and Bhagulpore; area, 1856 sq. m.; pop. 1,045,000. The E. part is a low flat, subject to inundations, and abounding in gheels or small lakes; the W. part is covered with hills connected with the neighbouring highlands of Rajmahal and Beerbhoom. The alluvial land is very fertile, but the hilly land becomes productive only by a liberal use of manure and irrigation. Before the E. I. Company was deprived of trading privileges, this district was one of the principal seats of its silk manufacture. The mulberry is still extensively cultivated, but the manufacture is comparatively limited. Next to silk, indigo is the most important commercial crop. The town of Moorshebad, though it gives the district its name and is still its largest town, has been supplanted as its capital by Berhampore.

MOR, a river, India, presid. Bengal, which rises in dist.

Bhagulpore, in lat. 24° 31' N.; lon. 87° 1' E., flows successively S.E., E., and S., and falls into the Bhagruttee, in lat. 23° 43' N.; lon. 88° 10' E., after a course of about 130 m. Its chief affluent is the Dwarka, which, after joining it, sometimes gives its name to the united stream.

MORADABAD, a dist. India, N.W. Provinces, Rohilcund, between lat. 28° 15' and 29° 27' N.; lon. 78° 10' and 79° 24' E.; is bounded N.E. by Kumaon, E. Bareilly and the jaghire of Rampoor, S. Budaon, W. Boolundshuhur and Meerut, and N.W. Bijnour; area, 2967 sq. m. Its N. and N.E. frontier is formed by a range of hills of no great elevation, and from these the surface gradually declines towards the S. The plain at the base of the hills consists of terai or marsh land, and is characterized by a luxuriant vegetation of forest trees, jungle, and gigantic rushes and grasses, and by deadly malaria. To the S.W., where the slope is toward the l. bank of the Ganges, a good deal of the land is alluvial. The principal rivers are the Rungunga, the Gunghun, and the Kosila or Kosee. The wild animals include elephants, which are numerous in the forests, and a few of which are annually captured for domestication, though they are less valued than those found further east; tigers, leopards, bears, lynxes, spotted deer, antelopes, nylgaus, &c. Among serpents are the boa-constrictor and the cobra-di-capello. The agriculture is varied and important. Maize and millet form the principal food of the labouring classes; but rice and wheat are extensively grown, and sugar-cane and cotton thrive well. Fruit, among which peaches and grapes hold the first place, abounds. Pop. 997,362.

MORAMBALA [‘the lofty watch-tower’], a detached mountain, S. Africa, about 500 yards from l. bank Shire, 18 m. above its junction with the Zambesi; lat. 17° 30' S.; lon. 36° 40' E. It rises with steep sides to the W. to 4000 ft. in height, and is about 7 m. in length. It is wooded to the very summit, and is very beautiful. The S. end seen from a distance has a fine gradual slope, and appears to be of easy ascent; but the side which faces the Shire is steep and rocky, especially in the upper half. A small village is placed about midway up the mountain, in a pure and bracing air, and above mosquito range. The people on the summit have a very different climate and vegetation from those on the plains. Upwards of thirty species of ferns, and even good-sized tree-ferns, are found upon the mountain, though scarcely a single kind is to be found upon the plains. Lemons and oranges grow wild, and pine-apples have been cultivated by the natives. Hornbills, hawks, monkeys, antelopes, and rhinoceroses find home and food among the great trees round the base. In the plain near the N. end a hot fountain boils up clear as crystal from two spots a few yards apart, and sends forth a good stream of hot water; the temperature is about 174°. An incrustation smelling of sulphur has been deposited by the water upon the stones.

MORELLIA, or VALLADOLID DE MECOACAN [add.], a tn. Mexico, cap. state Mechoacan, at the height of 6000 ft. above the sea, 130 m. W.N.W. Mexico. It stands in a marshy plain occupying the centre of a valley watered by two rivers, is surrounded by productive and beautiful kitchen, fruit, and flower gardens, and consists chiefly of a large square and one principal street, with a number of minor ones. Many of the houses, especially in the principal street, are both substantial and elegant. The most important public buildings and institutions are the cathedral—a beautiful structure, somewhat overlaid with ornament both without and within—two parish churches, a college, an ecclesiastical seminary, seven tolerably good elementary schools, two monasteries, two nunneries, and several hospitals. The Alameda and Paseo, both situated in the S. part of the town, afford beautiful walks. Pop. about 22,000.

MORETON [add.] an isl. Australia, Queensland, forming with Stradbroke Island immediately S. of it the E. shore of the large and fine expanse of Moreton Bay. It is 20 m. long from N. to S., by 5 m. broad near its N. end; is in some parts of considerable elevation, Mount Tempest, near its centre, rising to the height of 910 ft.; and has hills moderately clothed with trees and scrub, though the greater part of the surface is sandy, and approaches to absolute barrenness. Between Moreton and Stradbroke Islands is Rous Channel, leading W. into Moreton Bay. Between Sandy Point, the S. extreme of the former, and Aunity Point, the N. extreme of the latter

island, the distance is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., while a mass of sandbanks stretches out $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Sandy Point, and forms what is called the North Bar, on which even in calm weather rollers break with great violence. The channel thus becomes contracted to little more than 200 yards in width, and has a depth of only 4 fathoms. Notwithstanding the obvious danger of attempting such a channel, the masters of steamers and coasters often used it, though their only inducement was to save the short additional distance of sailing into the bay by rounding Cape Moreton; but since the loss of the steamer *Sovereign* on the north bar, in 1846, when a great number of the passengers and crew perished, Rous Channel is seldom attempted.

MOROTTU, a tn. Ceylon, on the W coast, 10 m. S. by E. Colombo, with which it is connected by a road which passes between almost continuous gardens of cinnamon. It is a large place; and its inhabitants, most of them carpenters of the fisher caste, are employed chiefly in making furniture from the jak-tree, the wood of which (though yellow when first cut) acquires in time a mahogany tint. The recent adoption of barrels instead of gunny-bags for the export of coffee has given them an additional source of prosperity. Besides these they also make casks for the shipment of cocoa-nut oil. On a rocky headland which projects into the sea about 4 m. N. of Morottu, and bears the name of Mount Lavinia, are the remains of what was meant to be the marine palace of the governors of Ceylon. It had scarcely been completed at an expense which has been estimated at £30,000, when in a fit of economy orders were given to dismantle it. The buildings are said to have been disposed of for less than the cost of the window frames. Morottu is the S. limit of the region of cultivated cinnamon. Pop. 12,000.

MORUMBWA, a cataract and mountain, S. Africa.—The CATARACT, at the head of the Kebrabasa rapids in the Zambesi, in lat. $15^{\circ} 40' S.$; lon. $32^{\circ} 43' E.$, is situated in a sudden bend of the river, which is flowing in a short curve, and above it is jammed between two mountains in a channel with perpendicular sides, and less than 50 yards wide; one or two masses of rock project, and then there is a sloping fall of 20 ft. in 30 yards. The rocks show that in the highest floods the water rises upwards of 80 ft. perpendicularly. On the N. side of the cataract rises the MOUNTAIN, from 2000 to 3000 ft. high, which gives name to the spot. On the opposite side stands a peculiarly formed mountain, partly conical, with a large concave flake peeled off it, as often happens to granite, and leaving a broad smooth convex surface, as if it were an enormous bulb. These two mountains extend their bases along the river about half a mile, and the stream in that distance, still very narrow, is smooth, with a few detached rocks standing out from its bed. The rocks are all water-worn and smooth, to a height of even 100 ft. above low-water.

MOSTAGANEM [add.], a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 42 m. E.N.E. Oran. It is situated near the shores of the Mediterranean, on a rock about 270 ft. above its level, and intersected by a river, which divides it into two parts. The one on the r. bank, forming what is called the suburb of Matamora, is almost entirely occupied by the military establishment; the other on the l. bank constitutes the town proper, and is a flourishing place, with wide streets, handsome squares, and a number of public buildings, among which the church, the hospital, and the theatre are conspicuous. Mostaganem has long been famous for its manufactures of common and morocco leather, jewellery, and articles in esparto. Since the occupation of the French, brick-works and limekilns have been erected in the vicinity. Though the harbour is one of the worst on the coast, the export of corn, wool, and hides is considerable. The pop. which at one time rose to 30,000, had dwindled down to 15,000 at the time of the French capture. Since then it has sustained a large decrease, and is not estimated at more than 8517.

MOSTAR [add.], a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bosnia, cap. of Herzegovina, beautifully situated 50 m. N. by W. Ragusa. It stands at the point where two mountain ranges so nearly meet as to leave only a narrow belt of land on either side of the Neretwa, becomes visible at a great distance—its white minarets giving it a very imposing appearance—and is entered by a stone bridge of great height, which spans the river by one bold arch. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a series of ancient towers; and consists of about 1500 Maho-

metan, 500 Greek, and 300 R. Catholic houses. Among the houses are a great number of small dimensions, with only two windows. In general, however, they are all surrounded by gardens or empty courts, and thus make the area of the place far larger than is indicated by the number of its inhabitants. Different quarters of the town are occupied by the three classes of religionists, and provided with the minarets or churches required. Besides churches and schools, both the R. Catholics and the Greeks have episcopal palaces, Mostar being regarded by both as a bishop's see. None of the buildings require special notice. The trade, which is considerable, is almost entirely in the hands of the Greeks. Pop. estimated at 14,000.

MOULOUA, or MULAUIA, a river, N. Africa, Morocco, which rises on the N. slope of the Great Atlas, near the centre of the country, flows first E. and then N.N.E., skirting the W. slopes of Mount Gueblen, and falls into the Mediterranean near the N.W. extremity of Algeria, after a course of above 250 m. During the rainy season it is a deep and rapid stream, but in summer becomes so completely dry that it has received the surname of the Bahr-Belama, or 'waterless river.'

MOUNT DESERT, an island of the U. States, in Frenchman's Bay, off the coast of Maine, 70 m. E. Augusta. It is of a tolerably compact shape, about 15 m. long by 12 m. broad, with an area of 100 sq. m. Its surface is rocky, and covered to a great extent by mountains of granite, the loftiest of which exceeds 2000 ft. in height. The other peaks are numerous, and give rise to much striking scenery by their fantastic shapes and the many beautiful lakes which they embosom. The island forms three townships, which contain eight churches and numerous schools, and have a united pop. of 3509, chiefly employed in ship-building and fishing.

MOUNT VERNON, a tn. U. States, Indiana, cap. co. Posey, on a bend of the Ohio, 150 m. S.W. Indianapolis. It contains county buildings, seven churches, a number of schools and benevolent institutions, a foundry, a planing-mill, and two saw and two flour mills. Pop. (1860), 1994.

MOUNT VERNON, a tn. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. Knox, on the Vernon River, and on the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark, and the Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg railways, 38 m. N.E. Columbus. It stands on a gentle eminence, is well and compactly built, containing many elegant mansions, and possesses ten churches, numerous stores, and several mills. Pop. (1860), 4202.

MOURZOUK, or MURZUK [add.], a tn. N. Africa, cap. Fezzan, on a rather picturesque but extremely arid site, in the very heart of the desert, 480 m. S. by E. Tripoli; lat. $25^{\circ} 55' 16'' N.$; lon. $14^{\circ} 10' 15'' E.$ It is situated in a flat hollow, at the height of 1495 ft. above sea-level. All around it are ridges of sand, but the hollow itself is a kind of oasis, covered irregularly with a plantation of date-trees, and particularly towards the N. with gardens and fields, in which wheat, barley, and a few vegetables are cultivated with much labour. The town is situated near the centre of the plantation, and is surrounded by a wall nearly 2 m. in circuit, built of a sort of clay glittering with saline incrustations, and flanked with round and pointed bastions. There are nominally three, but properly speaking only two gates, as the one on the N. side is a narrow entrance unworthy of the name, and the S. side has no gate at all. Though the remains of an old wall in this quarter show that the original area inclosed has been greatly contracted, it is still too large for the actual population, which is thinly scattered, except in the immediate vicinity of the market-place. It has well-built houses and broad streets, but its characteristic feature is the spacious road or *dendal*, which is its principal thoroughfare, and intersects it centrally, commencing at its E. and terminating at its W. gate. Here stands on its S. side the bazar, affording with its halls of palm-stems suitable accommodation to buyers and sellers; and immediately opposite is the principal mosque. To the W. of the mosque are the castle and palace, an immense ponderous structure, with a large court, on the N. part of which barracks, said to be capable of containing 2000 men, have been recently erected. The only other buildings of note are the custom-house, situated on the N. side of the *dendal*, near the E. gate, and a little beyond it the watch-house, ornamented with a portico of six columns. Mourzouk is not so much the seat as the thoroughfare of a considerable trade. Few wealthy merchants reside in it, and foreign

merchants frequent it because it is on the caravan route which, commencing at Tripoli, proceeds directly to Murzuk, and continues thence either S. to Bornou, or S.W. through the Tawarek country towards Soudan. Near Murzuk are ancient remains, apparently Roman. Pop. 3000.

MOWA, a tn. India, Rajpootana state Jeypoor, 70 m. W. Agra. It is surrounded by an earthen rampart, with bastions, and defended by a fort with lofty walls, which rise from 35 ft. to 40 ft. above the bottom of the ditch. The bazar is good, and well supplied with cotton, corn and flour, ghee, coarse cloth, cutlery, and ornaments in gold and silver. Estimated pop. 10,000.—There are several other places in India of same name. One of them in Gujerat, at the head of a small bay on the S.E. coast of Kattywar, in lat. 21° 3' N., lon. 71° 43' E., carries on a considerable trade, though its harbour is very indifferent.

MOZABAD, or MAWZABAD, a tn. India, Rajpootana state Jeypoor, 48 m. E. Ajmere, is a rather large place, with a ruined wall, some good gardens, a mosque, and several temples. One of the last, belonging to the Jains, is a fine structure, adorned with elaborate sculptures, and surmounted by a richly-carved dome and three pyramids.

MOZUFFERPORE, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Tirhoot, on the Little Gunduck, 45 m. N.E. Dinapore. It is the seat of the civil establishment of the district, and contains a government school, in which Arabic and Persian are taught. Pop. about 8945.

MOZUFFURNUGUR, a dist. India, N.W. Provinces, between lat. 29° 10' and 29° 50' N.; lon. 77° 6' and 78° 10' E.; is bounded, N. by Saharunpore, E. the Ganges, separating it from Bijnour, S. Meerut, and W. the Jumna, separating it from Paniput and Sirhind; length, E. to W., 60 m.; breadth, 40 m.; area, 1617 sq. m. The surface rises gently from the Ganges on the one side, and the Jumna on the other, towards the exterior of the Doab, and is there marked by a series of sandhill ridges. The *khadir* or alluvial soil which lies chiefly along the r. bank of the Ganges is very fertile, and admirably adapted for rice-grounds, the cultivation of which, however, renders the neighbourhood very unhealthy. The other principal crops are the usual cereals, various kinds of pulse, oil-seeds, tobacco, cotton, and sugar-cane. The last, in particular, is said to occupy 21,906 acres. Among wild animals wolves are so numerous that it has been found necessary to offer rewards for their destruction. Pop. 537,594.

MOZUFFURNUGUR, cap. of the above dist., l. bank W. Kallee Nuddee, 65 m. N. by E. Delhi, stands at the height of 900 ft. above the sea, consists chiefly of brick-built houses, possesses an old fort, a court-house, and other buildings for the accommodation of the civil establishment, and a well-supplied bazar, and has a pop. of 7264.

MRIMA, or 'THE HILL,' the name given to that portion of the E. coast of Africa which lies between the island of Mombasa, lat. 4° S., and the delta of the Rufiji River, about lat. 8° S. Its general formation is a mass of coralline, in places comminuted and compressed into a rude sandstone conglomerate, and forming by the grinding action of the waves a beach of brilliant white sand. On the part between the Pangani and the Rufiji there are no ports or harbours, but only open roadsteads, sometimes partially defended on the weather side by low islands and coralline reefs. These islands, forming a species of breakwater, are generally waterless, and too small for habitation. They are mere ledges of rock, only a few feet above the water, and have always rugged edges, except in a few cases where these have been worn and ground down into sand. From their proximity to the coast they appear like detached portions of it, and are in fact often separated from it only by very narrow channels. The Mrima, as seen from the sea, swells in little hills that undulate parallel with the water, and belonging probably to an ancient sea-beach, seem to indicate a former rising of the coast. Indeed, in some places there are distinct signs of two sea-beaches, separated from each other by a flat. Inland the Mrima, wherever regular, exhibits a gently rounded surface, rising 100 ft. to 150 ft. above an alluvial plain; but this uniformity is broken by depressions, hillocks, and cones, the last forming excellent landmarks for the coasting mariner. On the upper parts of the alluvial plain and raised beach the wild vegetation is a dense and thorny jungle, but much of it has been cleared by the natives, who have here their *shambas*, or plan-

tations, and raise grain in such quantities as to leave a considerable surplus for export to Zanzibar, and even to S. Arabia. The climate, though very similar to that of Zanzibar, is said to be drier. It has its *masika* or greater rain, its *vuli* or lesser rain, and in the interval between them its *mehoo* or occasional showers; but the fall is not universal upon the coast, and at some places, e.g. Mombasa, is usually deficient. A general opinion prevails that the rains have diminished since the country was cleared to make way for clove and other plantations. The Mrima is everywhere cut by rivulets and water-courses, but the only rivers deserving of the name are the Pangani, the Kingani, and the Rufiji. They are not sluggish, like those of the W. coast, but descend from high inland mountains through deep channels, and were it not for the bars near their mouths, might be navigated at all times by the larger craft, which cannot now enter except at high tide. According to the general rule of the country, the Mrima has many settlements, but not a single town. The only semblance of a town is when a chain of hamlets are, in consequence of their proximity, included under a single comprehensive name; but even then each hamlet has its own distinct designation. The principal settlements in their order from Pangani southwards, are as follows:—Kipumbui, a roadstead with a perilous approach; Saadani, the principal port of what the Portuguese, by a corruption of the proper name, Utondwe, called the 'kingdom of Atondo;' Whinde, the inhabitants of which have earned an infamous notoriety as kidnappers; Bagamoyo, one of the great points of departure for the caravans trading to Unyamwesi; Konduchi, and numerous small settlements, prolonging the line of copal depôts; Mbuamaji, or Boromaji, the great centre of the Mrima traffic; and beyond it a long series of villages continued S. to the Rufiji delta, but too small to deserve enumeration. These Mrima settlements are apparently of modern date. Their invariable position is the seaward edge of the maritime plain, and not the elevated beach, though recommended by pure air and water. Viewed from the sea at a distance, they appear either embosomed in a luxuriant growth of vegetation, or peeping from behind a wave of snowy sand interposed between the blue water and the bright green plain. A sure sign of the vicinity of a settlement is a foreground of tall cocoas, bent backwards by the violence of the gale, and a background of undulating hill cleared for the growth of cereals. The largest of the settlements may contain half a dozen houses and two or three mosques, all built of lime and coralline; the other dwellings forming the mass of the village consist of penthouses, hovels, and haycock-huts—the characteristic African abodes. The more comfortable, formed of wattle and daub, and of a square shape, are divided into two or three compartments, and have thatched roofs which project so far that their eaves are supported by posts, and leave sufficient room for two raised earth-benches, one on each side of the doorway. Garnished with matting, they furnish the only shops and sitting-rooms. In still weather these houses, when the doors are closed, as they always are at night, are almost unendurable to a European; the round huts are still more suffocating, and swarm with vermin. In general the settlements have a full supply of the necessaries of life. The low lands, when not salted by the tides, and the raised beach, are laid out in plantations of cereals, as rice, holcus, maize, bajri, &c.; the vegetables grown are muhogo or white manioc, cucumbers, gourds, sweet potatoes, and beans of several varieties; betel, pepper, and tobacco abound, and fruits, including the cocoa and water-melon, grow almost wild. Animal food, in the form of goats, poultry, and fish, is equally abundant, but large cattle are somewhat scarce. The inhabitants of the Mrima, though closely allied in respect of origin, possess so many distinctive features that they may be regarded as separate races. They are all what Mr. Burton calls Moslem Negroids, and are included under one general designation, being called by the Arabs Ahl Maraim, and by themselves Watu wa Mrima, abbreviated to *Wamrima*, 'coast clans.' The Wasawahili or Sawahili races, mulattoes, originally African, but semiticized by Yemeni or Omani blood, are confined to the lands N. of the Pangani, to the island of Zanzibar, and to the regions about Kilwa. S. of Mbuamaji the people are called Watu ra Rufiji, or Warufiji, the 'Rufiji clans.' Properly speaking, then, the Mrima is peopled by two distinct but anciently-connected families—the half-caste

Arabs and the coast clans. The former belong generally to the Bayazi or Khariji, the latter to the Shafei school; both, though the most imperfect of Moslems, have no lack of fanaticism. Nominally they are the subjects of the sultan of Zanzibar, but when removed a few miles from the coast they are as free spoken and independent as Bedouins. Between them and the pure Arabs there is a repugnance increased by commercial rivalry: they have also a hatred of Europeans, and more especially of the British. The half-caste Arab is degenerate in body, and becomes in the third generation as truly negroid as the interior heathen. The Wamrima are still more completely negroid, and delight in nothing so much as mere indolence, being inert, stupid, and apparently incapable of the least mental exertion.

MSENE, a dist. E. Africa, Unyamwezi country, prov. Usumbwa, about lat. 4° 30' S.; lon. 32° 10' E. It is the great bunder or meeting-place of merchants and station of caravans in W. Unyamwezi, and may be called the capital of the coast Arabs and Wasawhili who have settled in it, leaving Unyanyembe to the purer Omani, for whom they have a great antipathy. Besides these settlers there is a large floating population of the pastoral clan Watosi and of fugitives from Ubha; the native inhabitants, forming the great mass of the population, are Wasumbwa, a Wanyamesi sub-tribe. Msene, like Unyanyembe, is not a town, but a number of detached settlements. To the N. lie Kwihanga and Yovu, the sultan's villages. They are defended by a thick milk-bush hedge, a deep moat, and a strong stockade; and consist of thatched circular huts, separated by wynds and alleys or open square-like spaces. The other principal settlements are Mji Mpia and Chyambo; the former the favourite locality of the Wasawhili, and the latter that of the coast Arabs. Chyambo, containing nine large tembe and about 150 huts, has a kind of bazar, where grain, vegetables, and milk are exposed for sale. The natural unhealthiness of the climate of Msene is greatly aggravated by the filth of the villages and the large number of stagnant pools. The principal crops are holcus, maize, millet, and manioc, grown in such abundance as to leave room for export. Other vegetable products are tobacco, sweet potatoes, egg-plants, pulse, beans, pumpkins, and water-melons. Among a host of wild fruit-trees the tamarind is conspicuous. Milk, poultry, honey, and tobacco are cheap and plentiful. Manufacturing industry is confined to cotton cloths, coarse mats, clay-pipe heads, and various articles in iron. Msene is a place of gross debauchery, and all, from sultan to slave, indulge in intoxication. The drum is never silent, and the dance fills up the intervals of carousing. So strong do these attractions prove, that the fidelity of even household slaves, born and bred upon the coast, is shaken, and the caravans in passing through Msene invariably lose numbers by desertion. The chief possesses considerable power, and affects some degree of state. His subjects approach him with clapping of hands and kneeling, the usual honours paid to royalty. Specimens of the rigorous exercise of his authority may be seen in the heads of criminals stuck upon poles in the front of his villages.

MUBI, a tn. Western Africa, on the N. frontiers of Adamawa, 170 m. S. by W. Kukawa. It stands in a mountainous but well-cultivated district, and is inhabited by the Fulbe, a distinct race between the Arab and the Berber on the one side, and the negro stock on the other. The mixture is not an improvement, since, while lively and intelligent, they have a dash of malice, and are not nearly so good-natured as the real blacks. Almost all the grain cultivated is sorghum, which attains an average height of 9 to 10 ft.

MUGHUR, a tn. India, N. W. Provinces, dist. and 18 m. W. Goruckpore, on the Annee. It is a poor straggling place, surrounded by a ruinous brick wall, and possesses a large mosque, with the tomb of Kafir, a reputed saint, claimed by both Mussulmans and Hindoos, though his actual existence at any period is more than doubtful. Pop. 2220.

MUGRIBEE, a tn. India, Scinde, on the Piniaree, a branch of the Indus. It contains 5000 inhabitants, who deal extensively in rice.

MUHABUN, a tn. India, N. W. Provinces, dist. and 8 m. S. E. Muttra. It was anciently a place of much more importance than at present, and was taken by Mahmood of Ghuznee, who obtained a rich booty in it. Pop. 6968.

MUHESUR, a tn. India, Holkar's Dominions, r. bank Nerbudda, 28 m. S. W. Mhow. It consists of about 3500 houses, and contains a large modern palace built by Holkar, of gray basalt, and overcharged with sculptured figures of human beings and animals. The celebrated Ahalya Bai, who appears much in the history of the Holkar family, resided here.

MUJHOWLEE, a tn. India, N. W. Provinces, dist. and 45 m. S. E. Goruckpore, on the Little Gunduck, opposite to Selemoor, which properly forms one town with it, Hindoo inhabiting the former, and Mahometans the latter. Mujhowlee alone consists of about 200 houses, one of them the brick-built residence of a petty rajah.

MUKONDOKUA, a river of E. Africa, in the prov. of Usagara, rises in the Robeho Mountains, and flows in a S. E. direction, to empty itself into the Indian Ocean at Pangani. The country on either bank is deficient in features of interest, and lacks the attraction of picturesque scenery. In the latter part of its course it is known as the Wami.

MULGRAVE, or BADOO, an isl. Australia, Torres Strait, nearly equidistant from Cape North, the N. E. extremity of Australia, and the S. E. coast of New Guinea; lat. (Mulgrave Hill) 10° 8' 15" S.; lon. 142° 8' 20" E. It is nearly 8 m. long by 6 m. broad, and though generally low along the coast, which is mostly covered with bush and mangroves, rises in the interior to the height of 686 feet. The ground between the high land and the shore seems fertile. The natives, who live partly scattered over the island and partly in villages, are numerous, of much lighter colour than those of Australia, and far more intelligent, but bear a bad character for treachery.

MULONDO-ZAMBI, an active volcano, S. W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Libollo, to the S. of the Coanza, and 120 m. S. E. Loanda. It towers with its conical summit far above the rest of the bare mountain mass, and from time to time, usually at short intervals, sends forth eruptions from its crater. According to the opinion of the natives, the souls of the dead have their abode in this mountain, and they are hence chary of approaching it.

MUNCHUR, a lake, India, Scinde, formed by the expansion of the Narra, a branch of the Indus, and discharging itself by the Arul. During the rainy season it is about 20 m. long by 10 broad, but in the dry season assumes the form of a circle about 10 m. in diameter. The space then left dry is sown with grain, principally wheat, and yields heavy crops. When the lotus is in flower nearly the whole surface is covered with bloom and leaves. So abundant are the fish that about 1000 boats are employed in taking them.

MUNDALOR, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, 67 m. W. Gwalior. It stands on an isolated hill about 2 m. N. of the Chumbul, is surrounded by a wall of masonry, and is defended by a fort seated within the town, and commanding very fine views of the surrounding country.

MUNDOMBE, a country, S. W. Africa, prov. Benguela, inhabited by the tribe from which it takes its name, and extending southwards along the sea-coast from the river Katumbela to lat. 13°. The tribe of Mundombe is spread over a much larger area, including the country of the Mukabalo, Muknaudo, Mukuissi, and Mukurokko, which has its S. limit at Cape Negro. As the original possessors of Benguela, the Mundombe maintained a long and bloody struggle with the Portuguese, and were not subjugated till 1847, when the greater portion of them submitted. Some, however, who live in the mountains and lead a nomadic life, are still independent.

MUNEEMAJRA, a tn. India, Sirhind, on the Sutlej, 29 m. N. Umballa. It stands near the S. base of the Sub-Himalaya, possesses a well-supplied bazar, and has a considerable trade in indigo, which is extensively grown in the district, and exported chiefly to the Punjab and Khorasan.

MUNGHONO, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, within a short distance of Kukawa. It stands on a height between two hollows, in the one of which wheat and onions are cultivated after the rainy season, while the other during that season is converted into a lake. Ironstone abounds in the vicinity, and is used by the native blacksmiths. Munghono is an ancient place, and is often mentioned in the history of Bornou.

MUNIYO, a prov. Western Africa, in the N. W. of

Bornou, bounded S. by Manga, W. Zinder, and N. and E. the Tawarek country. It has a very rugged and even mountainous surface, being much better adapted for pasturage than agriculture, though in many parts a good deal of millet is grown, particularly in narrow vales and glens inclosed by ridges of granite, which is the prevailing rock. The extent and importance of the province may be estimated from the power and income of the governor, who, though nominally the representative of Bornou, is virtually his own master. He is able, it is said, to bring into the field 1500 horsemen, and from 8000 to 10,000 archers; and besides drawing a tribute in corn which amounts to about a tenth of the produce, annually raises by other modes of taxation a revenue of 30,000,000 shells, which is equivalent, according to the standard of currency in use, to 10,000 Spanish dollars.

MUNKAIRA, or MUNKERE, a tn. India, Punjab, in the Doab, between the Jhelum and the Indus, 175 m. W. Lahore. It stands in an arid tract covered with sandhills, and is defended by a mud wall and a brick fort. Runjeet Singh in 1821, after a siege, during which he was obliged to supply his troops with water brought from a considerable distance, succeeded in capturing it.

MUPINDA, a dist. S. W. Africa, Kimbunda country, situated between the Longa on the N. and the Kuvo or Keve on the S.; its boundary on the E. is dist. Ambuim, and on the W. the Atlantic; area about 1700 sq. m. The surface obtains a considerable elevation in the E., where it is covered by ridges of the Hama range; but the W. is very flat, and being exposed to inundation from two considerable rivers, is much flooded during the rainy season. It is hence less adapted for agriculture than pasturage. Good crops of manioc, maize, tobacco, &c., are however raised in various quarters, though the abundance of game and the rich pastures, both of the mainland and several considerable islands in the Longa, make hunting and the rearing of cattle the principal employments. The climate, owing to the prevalence of miasma, particularly on the W. flat, is unhealthy. The inhabitants are much milder and more peacefully disposed than those of the surrounding districts. Pop. 20,000.

MURCHISON CATARACTS, S. E. Africa, between the Upper and Lower Shire, in lon. $34^{\circ} 45'$ E., and beginning in lat. $15^{\circ} 20'$ S., and ending in lat. $15^{\circ} 55'$ S.; their entire length being a little under 40 m. The river in this space runs nearly N. and S., and the principal cataracts are five in number, and are called Pamofunda or Pamoziwa, Morewa, Panoreba or Tedzane, Pampatamanga, and Papekira; besides which are three or four smaller ones. While these lesser cataracts descend at an angle of not more than 20° , the greater ones fall 100 feet in 100 yards, at an angle of about 45° , and one at an angle of 70° . One part of Pamoziwa is perpendicular, and when the river is in flood, causes a cloud of vapour to ascend, visible at a distance of 8 or 10 miles. The entire descent from the Upper to the Lower Shire is 1200 feet. Only on one spot in all the distance is the current moderate, namely, above Tedzane; the rest is all rapid, and much of it only 50 to 80 yards wide. Pamofunda or Pamoziwa has a deep shady grove on its r. bank. The rock lowest down in the series is dark reddish-gray syenite, which seems to have been an upheaving agent, for the mica schists above it are much disturbed. Dark trappean rocks of hornblende have in many places burst through these schists and appear in nodules on the surface. The highest rock seen is a fine sandstone, quite metamorphosed where it comes in contact with the igneous rocks below it. It sometimes gives place to quartz and reddish-gray schists much baked by heat. This is the usual geological condition on the r. bank of the cataracts. On the other side are masses of porphyritic trap in contact with the same mica schists, giving the soil great fertility. The great body of the adjacent mountains is syenite. So much mica is washed into the river that myriads of particles may be seen floating and glistening in the sun.—(*Livingstone*.)

MURCHISON FALLS, on the Somerset River, or Victoria Nile, Central Africa, lat. $2^{\circ} 17'$ N.; lon. $31^{\circ} 47'$ E.; about 25 m. from the mouth of the river in the Albert Nyanza. Viewed from below, the cliffs on either side of the river rise abruptly to the height of 300 feet, and are beautifully wooded, with rocks jutting out from the intensely green foliage. Rushing through a cleft in the rock, the river, contracted from a broad stream, is pent up in a narrow gorge not more

than 50 yards wide, and roaring furiously plunges in one leap of about 120 feet perpendicularly into a dark abyss. The fall of water is snow-white, and has a beautiful effect in contrast with the dark cliffs and graceful palms and other trees around it.—(*Daker*.)

MUREN, a riv. Chinese empire, Manchooria, which has its sources in the mountains E. of Ninguta, flows N. N. E. and joins the Usuri on its l. bank, 25 m. above Imma, in lat. $45^{\circ} 45'$ N.; lon. 134° E. At its mouth it forms a delta, with an area of 200 sq. m., and sends its waters across it by numerous channels, of which the largest and most northern has a width of only 50 to 60 yards. Its banks are formed by the edge of a plateau, which is densely wooded and well adapted for cultivation, the soil consisting of a loose reddish earth.

MURFREESBOROUGH [add.], a tn. U. States, Tennessee, near the centre of the state, on an elevated plain, surrounded by the Cumberland Mountains, and on the Nashville and Chattanooga railway, 35 m. S. E. Nashville. It is well built, chiefly of brick, contains six churches, a Baptist university with 3000 students, two female colleges, one of them with 150 pupils; a military institute, and two high-schools. It has also a foundry and machine shop and a few factories. On January 5, 1863, the town was occupied by a Federal army after several days' hard fighting in the vicinity. Pop. (1860), 2861.

MURI, a mountain range, Western Africa, stretching along the north side of the Benuue, where this river intersects the province of Hamaruwa. A similar range on the S. side, from its being supposed to link with the mountains of Adamawa, has received the name of Fumbina. The Muri range is continuous, and has precipitous sides, often terminating in peaked summits, of which the loftiest, called Tangale, has an estimated height of 3000 feet.

MURRAY, a group of islets, Australia, Torres Strait, near the N. extremity of the Great Barrier Reef. Mear, the largest of the three islets which compose the group, is only about 2 m. long by two-thirds of a mile wide, and has a conical peaked hill, in lat. $10^{\circ} 55'$ S.; lon. $144^{\circ} 2'$ E., which rises abruptly to the height of 750 feet. It is well wooded, and in many parts cultivated, producing cocoa-nuts, yams, plantains, and other vegetables and fruits. The natives of the group, estimated at about 700, are partly of a dark chocolate colour and partly almost black, active and muscular, and warlike. They are dexterous in the use of their weapons, chiefly bows of a superior construction, and have large and fast canoes, carrying 18 to 20 men.

MUSCATINE, a tn. U. States, Iowa, cap. co. of same name, on the Mississippi, at the apex of what is called the Great Bend, in the midst of picturesque cliffs, and in connection with an extensive network of railways, 27 m. S. E. Iowa city. It contains 16 churches, planing, saw, and flour mills, and having an excellent landing-place is the centre of a large and increasing trade. The annual sale of lumber exceeds 10,000,000 feet. Pop. (1860), 5324.

MUSESTRE, a tn. Italy, prov. and about 15 m. S. E. Treviso, where the Via Claudia Augusta crosses the Sile. It contains a church, and a strong tower, the only existing remnant of an old castle.

MUSGU, a country, Western Africa, bounded N. by Bornou, W. and S. Adamawa, and E. Bagirmi. It was reported to be a mountainous and inaccessible tract, but Dr. Barth, the first European who set foot in it, had full opportunity of proving the contrary, by accompanying a hostile expedition sent against it by the government of Bornou. It has indeed a hilly surface, intersected by numerous water-courses, which form extensive swamps, rendering even a peaceful journey through it a task of no ordinary difficulty, and a hostile invasion of it for the purpose of effecting a permanent conquest all but hopeless; but the soil, besides being generally fertile, is cultivated with a care of which few examples are seen in Central Africa. Even the importance of manure is understood, and Dr. Barth saw a field to which it was actually applied. The uncultivated land, moreover, is not without its value. Wild rice grows spontaneously, and is collected in vast quantities among the swamps of the forest. Though inferior in quality to the cultivated kinds, it is by no means despicable food, and finds its way as a regular article of sale to the market of Kukawa. The chief disadvantage is that the elephant, which abounds so much that his footprints

are everywhere visible, knows the value of rice as well as man, and besides selecting what is best in quality, too often appropriates or destroys far more than his fair share. The inhabitants, from whom the country takes its name, are a division of the great nation of the Masa, which comprises the Kololoko or Makari, the Logon or Logone, the Mandara or Ur Wandala, the Gamerghu, and the large tribe of the Batta. Unfortunately the friendship which a common origin should have perpetuated, has disappeared, and even the Musgu themselves, whose only safety is in union, are split up into hostile communities, from which it were vain to hope for any vigorous effort against the enemies who surround them, and who are influenced, in addition to the ordinary love of conflict, by the sordid desire of procuring slaves. There cannot be a doubt that, though other objects were pretended, the Bornou expedition which Dr. Barth accompanied was undertaken mainly in the hope of capturing and enslaving the inhabitants of Musgu. Considering the circumstances in which they are placed, it is astonishing to find the country so populous and so industriously cultivated. The religion of the Musgu is fetishism, in which the principal fetish is a long spear-like pole. They seem not to have any sacred groves.

MUSHUALAGAN, a lake, British America, Lower Canada, near the upper part of the Manicouagan River, about lat. 50° 30' N., and lon. 67° 30' W. It is about 50 m. in length, and varies from 3 to 9 m. in breadth; it is surrounded by high mountains, is very deep, and contains pike, the kokomesh, a variety of salmon trout, the meméhil, a red kind of fish, and other species.

MUSKONISIA, a group of islets in the Archipelago, on the coast of Asia Minor, N.E. of Mitylene, and at the entrance of the Gulf of Adramyti. They are so near the mainland that one of them is connected with it by a causeway, near the spot once occupied by the town of Arwali, or Cydonia, which was celebrated for its schools, till it was laid in ruins, and its inhabitants were dispersed by the Turks.

MUSSOOREE, a sanitary station, India, on the N. frontier of the Delra Doon. It stands 6282 ft. above the sea, on a rugged ridge composed of beds of compact limestone, alternating with others of soft slate, and has a site so irregular and uneven that the houses are built at considerable distances from each other, on ground which it has been necessary to level on a ridge, a crag, or on the S. slope of the mountain. In the E., however, which has been longest settled, the houses stand more closely together, and have more the appearance of a regular town. The principal public buildings are a neat church with a turret, and a club-house. The surrounding scenery is splendid.

MUSTAFABAD, a tn. India, Sirhind, 33 m. N.W. Saharanpoor. It is of moderate size, surrounded by a brick wall, is defended by a fort, which has round towers at the angles; and is the residence of the Sikh chief to whom the adjoining territory, comprising thirty-one villages, belongs; and possesses a well-supplied bazar.

MUSZYNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 22 m. S.E. New Sandec, r. bank Poprad; with 1950 inhabitants, who carry on an active trade in linen between Galicia and Hungary, and have several walk-mills.

MUTNE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Arva-Murocz, on the frontiers of Galicia; with 1300 inhabitants, who grow flax, rear cattle, and saw timber.

MUTTRA, a dist. India, N.W. Provinces, between 27° 14' and 27° 58' N.; lon. 77° 20' and 78° 34' E.; is bounded N. by Goorgaon and Allygurh, S.W. and S. Agra, and W. Bhurtapore; area, 1607 sq. m. With the exception of a few hills on the W. frontier, the surface is an extensive plain, watered and drained almost entirely by the Jumna. The soil on the W. bank of this river is sandy, with a mixture of kunkar, or calcareous conglomerate; on the E. bank, though still rather light and shallow, it improves and becomes good towards the middle of the Doab. The alimentary crops are chiefly wheat, barley, millet, pulse, oil-seeds, cucurbitaceous plants, and sugar-cane; the commercial crops, indigo and some other dye-plants, cotton, tobacco, and opium. Pop. 701,688.

MUTTUPETTA, a vil. India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, near the extremity of the peninsula which forms the W. side of the Paumbun Pass between the Gulf of Manaar

and Palk's Strait. Its inhabitants, almost all fishermen, are chiefly R. Catholics, and have a large church in the centre of the village.

MVAI, a mountain, S. Africa, the highest peak of Kirk's range, which runs in a nearly due N. and S. direction to the W. of Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa. The Mvai peak is in lat. 14° 53' S.; lon. 34° 27' E. It is a huge bare rounded block of granite shooting up from the rest of the chain. It and several other masses of rock are of a light gray colour, with white patches, as if of lichens; the sides and summits are generally thinly covered with rather scraggy trees. There are several other prominent peaks: one, for instance, still further N., called Chirobve. The range is probably not less than 5000 ft. above the sea.—(*Livingstone*.)

MYAPOOR, two places, India:—1, A vil. Bundelcund, Jhansi, 50 m. N.E. Calpee. About 1 m. S.W. of the village the Majapoor Pass commences.—2, A vil. r. bank Ganges, dist. Saharanpoor, about 2 m. below Hurdwar. At this spot the artificial channel of the new Ganges canal commences, at the extremity of a natural branch across which a dam of masonry is thrown.

MYCONI, a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, cap. and on the W. shore of the island of same name; is the seat of a justice of peace court, and has a Hellenist and a parish school, and the only springs of water on the whole island. The harbour is open except towards the N. The inhabitants are famous sailors, and number 5600.

MYEENGYAN, a tn. Burnah, on a low plain opposite the little delta of the Kyendwen, l. bank Irawadi, 23 m. S.W. Ava. It is one of the largest provincial towns in the kingdom, and is a great mart for rice, brought both from the adjoining districts and from Pegu. Pop. about 10,000.

MYMENSING, a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 24° 4' and 25° 41' N.; lon. 89° 28' and 91° 13' E.; is bounded N. by Goalpara, on the borders of Assam and the Garrow tribes; E. Sylhet; S. Tipperah, Dacca, and Furreedpoor; S.W. Pubna; and W. Bogra and Rungpoor; area, 4712 sq. m. In the N. and the S.W. there are many hills and irregular tracts densely covered with jungle. The rest of the district is in general flat, covered with extensive gheels, and traversed by numerous streams, of which the Brahmoputra, which both bounds in several directions and traverses it, is far the most important. The soil, except on the jungly hills, is in general a dark, deep, and fertile loam, from which in a single year two crops of rice and a crop of mustard are often obtained; the other chief crops are sweet potatoes, ordinary potatoes, dhul and other pulse, wheat, cucurbitaceous plants, sugar-cane, indigo, hemp, flax, tobacco, and plantains. The manufactures are confined to coarse cotton cloths, blankets, and a few finer fabrics; the principal article of export is rice. Nusserabad is the capital. Pop. 1,487,000.

MYNPOORIE, a dist. India, N.W. Provinces, between lat. 26° 54' and 27° 50' N.; lon. 78° 30' and 79° 30' E.; is bounded N. by Budaon, N.E. and E. Furruckabad, S. Etawah and Agra, and W. Agra, Muttra, and Allyghur; area, 2009 sq. m. The surface is level and well-watered, chiefly by the Jumna and the E. Kallee Nuddee. In the N. the soil is generally light and sandy, depending much on rain or moisture for its successful cultivation; in other parts the soil is rich and moist, and rice is the staple crop; sugar-cane also is extensively cultivated; indigo grows wild, but though it is said that it might be grown at little more than half the usual cost, not much attention is paid to it. The chief crops, in addition to those already mentioned, are wheat, barley, millet, gram and other pulse, cotton, and tobacco. Pop. 639,809.

MYNPOORIE, cap. of the above dist., situated 70 m. E. Agra, on the banks of the Esun, here crossed by a bridge, is a walled town of considerable size, but has suffered so much from the ravages of war that it now contains only 2773 inhabitants. Its principal buildings are those of the civil establishment, a Jain temple, and a jail.

MYSORE [add.], a tn. India, presid. Madras, cap. dist. of same name, 250 m. W.S.W. Madras. It stands on two parallel ranges of elevated ground, running N. and S., 2450 ft. above the sea, and consists of the town proper, surrounded by a rampart, and a fort of a quadrangular form. The latter, which is about 450 yards each way, has a large tank on one of its sides, and on the others a deep double ditch, beyond which is a stone rampart flanked with bastions. The streets

of the town are regular—the principal one stretching N. and S., while most of the others intersect it at right angles. Many of the houses are large and substantial, of two or three stories, and occasionally with terraced roofs, though most of them are tiled. Within the fort is the palace of the titular rajah. It is a large building, forming three sides of a square, but has nothing attractive either in its external appearance or its internal arrangements. The old residency and the church belonging to it are badly situated on the outskirts of the town. Owing to the elevation, the climate is tolerably cool. It is, however, unhealthy, and both fever and cholera prevail. One cause, probably, is the defective supply of water, which is only obtained from tanks, and, when these fail in droughts, from wells impregnated with soda or other deleterious ingredients. The manufactures consist chiefly of carpets, which

are said to be fair imitations of British and Persian; the trade, though there are many rich merchants in the town, is limited. Pop. 55,424.

MZETHA, a tn. Transcaucasian Russia, in Georgia, l. bank Kur, 10 m. N.N.W. Tiflis. Though now a miserable and ruinous place, it was for ages famous, wealthy, and powerful, and the capital of the Georgian kings, who lie buried in the vaults underneath the cathedral. This building, the foundation of which is ascribed to king Miriam, who was converted to Christianity, A.D. 276, was originally of wood, but after various vicissitudes was rebuilt of stone about the middle of the 17th century. It still soars with its conical dome over the remains of other buildings, and is one of the most remarkable churches south of the Caucasus. The present pop. is scarcely 1000, but appears to be increasing.

N.

NACAOME, a tn. Central America, Honduras, dep. Choluteca, on a river of same name, about 10 m. above its mouth in the Gulf of Fonseca. It is one of the hottest and most unpleasant places in the state, and stands in an amphitheatre of hills, where ventilation is greatly impeded. During the hot months fevers are both prevalent and fatal. Pop. about 3000.

NACHIRA, a tn. Central Africa, about a mile N.E. Tassaua, is a straggling place, composed of clusters of huts which cover a large area. The staple commodity of its market is provisions and ready-dressed food, but a considerable number of cattle and occasionally camels are exposed for sale.

NAGPORE [add.], a tn. India, cap. territory of Nagpore or Berar, 440 m. E.N.E. Bombay. It occupies a low swampy flat, with a slight inclination towards the E., and covers an area about 7 m. in circuit. From the number of trees interspersed over all parts of its site, it might at a distance almost be mistaken for a forest; when more nearly approached, it is found to be little better than a vast assemblage of huts straggling or huddled together in the most irregular manner. Some houses of large size, built of brick, with terraced roofs, rise up among the general mass; but even these have no architectural merit, and the whole has been not incorrectly characterized as 'perhaps the meanest capital city in India.' Even the rajah's palace, though a vast pile of stone masonry, is utterly devoid of symmetry; and is not only obscured in its lower story by the mud huts abutting upon its walls, but cannot be reached except by passing by means of stepping-stones over an open ditch, the receptacle of all sorts of filth and garbage. In like manner the so-called palace of the minister stands on the margin of a green stagnant pool reeking with pestilential abominations. Close to the suburbs on the W. are the Setabuldee Hills, where there is a small cantonment and the British residency is situated. They are celebrated as the scene of a desperate struggle, in which a mere handful of British troops, when treacherously attacked by the rajah Appa Sahib, in 1817, with a body of about 18,000 men, not only held their ground, but gained a signal victory. Many of the inhabitants are wealthy bankers; but the employment of the greater number is in manufacturing cotton and woollen cloths, and utensils of copper, brass, and other alloys. The population is estimated at 115,000.

NAGYAG, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 12 m. N.W. Broos, in a mountainous district; with a mining school, mines of gold and silver, and an extensive mining establishment. Arsenic and manganese are also found here. Pop. 2205.

NAHUN, a tn. India, capital of the petty state Sirmoor, stands on a hill of granuwaek formation, at the W. extremity of the Kyarda Doon, 3207 feet above the sea, in lat. 30° 34' N.; lon. 77° 21' E., and is a clean handsome place, consisting of small houses built of stone and lime, with flat roofs

covered with mud tempered so as to be waterproof, and so arranged on the uneven crest of a rocky eminence, that some of the streets are mere flights of stairs, while others more level are well paved. The bazar is large and well supplied; and the rajah's residence, which stands in the centre of the town, is a spacious stone structure, with a beautiful zenana, in an antique Hindoo style. The three temples which the place possesses are more remarkable for their fine sites than their architectural merits.

NAIN, a tn. Persia, 92 m. E.N.E. Ispahan, on a rugged part of a great plain bounded to the N. by mountains. It is inclosed by a dilapidated wall and ditch about a mile in circuit, and entered by five gates. The only buildings of any note are the principal mosque, with an ancient pulpit more than 500 years old; a ruined mud fort, and a small bazar. The environs are far from fertile, and yield only scanty crops of barley, wheat, and cotton. In the gardens some melons, grapes, and pomegranates are grown. Pop. about 2500.

NALANDÉ, a tn. Ceylon, in a beautiful country, where the road winds through wooded hills, 24 m. N. Kandy. It contains a R. Catholic church.

NALIELE, or NARIELE, a tn. S. Africa, in the Makololo country, cap. Barotse, l. bank Liambe or Zambesi; lat. 15° 24' 17" S.; lon. 23° 5' 54" E. It stands on an artificial mound, which Santura, the maker of it, used as a storehouse for grain, and consists of several distinct quarters or villages, each encircled with a wall of reeds. An earlier capital, 500 yards S. of the present, stood in what is now the bed of the river, and has entirely disappeared, with the exception of a small portion of the mound on which it was built. The site must have been very injudiciously chosen, since proper allowance was not made for the rise of the river, which, in consequence of the obstruction caused by the falls near Gonye some distance below, sometimes attains an extraordinary height. The present town will probably one day share the fate of its predecessor, and from the same cause, since the water occasionally comes so near the foundation of the huts that the inhabitants are cooped up, and cannot move beyond their reedy walls.

NAMA, a tn. Western Africa, 280 m. W.S.W. Timbuctoo. It stands at the foot of the hilly chain which encircles the whole valley or basin of El Hodh, and is substantially built of clay and stone. In a valley on its W. side there are several hundreds of palm-trees, and some tobacco is grown. Nama, which was founded little more than half a century ago, owes its origin to a civil war which broke out in Walata, and led to a considerable migration.

NAMAQUA-LAND, a vast territory, S. Africa, consisting of two distinct parts—Little and Great Namaqua-land. The former, lying between the Orange River on the N. and lat. 31° S., is now included in Cape Colony, and is described in the article under that head. The latter, lying between lat. 22° and 28° 30' S., is bounded N. by Damara-land, E.

the Kalahari desert, S. the Orange River, and W. the Atlantic; area about 148,000 sq. m.; pop. under 30,000, or rather less than five persons to the statute sq. m. The coast line is a long dreary sandy waste, extending backwards into the interior from 30 to 40 m., and sometimes even 100 m. With the exception of a few localities, this tract is uninhabitable. Of the rivers—which are few and of little importance—some, as the Kursip, fall into the Atlantic; but the greater part take an opposite direction, and flow E., chiefly to the Fish River; which, rising in the N. of the territory, intersects it from N. to S. to its junction with the Orange River. The characteristic feature of Great Namaqua-land is its immense tract of sandy desert, traversed by hill and rock, and thickly strewn with quartz, which reflects a dazzling and perplexing light. In the N. the dense thorny bush of Damara-land is continued for only a short distance across the frontier, and then succeeded by a waste, on which the vegetation consists of scattered stunted trees, varied occasionally by the ebony, and by a few mimosas along the water-courses. For more than six months the surface is scorched by a vertical sun; the periodical rains, always accompanied with heavy thunder, are very partial and uncertain; and the springs, often either hot or salt, are neither numerous nor copious. It is a general complaint among the natives, and may now be regarded as an ascertained fact, that less rain falls now than half a century ago, and that in the whole country north of Orange River a general process of desiccation is going on. The prevailing rock of the country is granite; but quartz occurs extensively, both in large veins filling up gaps and fissures, and in boulders scattered over the plains. Slate and sandstone also are not uncommon. The metals are tin, lead, copper, and iron. The first three, though known to exist, have not been proved by actual working, but the last, in the form of meteoric iron, is found in apparently inexhaustible quantities. Mr. Anderson says:—‘I have seen lumps of several hundredweights brought from thence, so pure and malleable that the natives converted it into balls for their guns, &c., with out any previous application of fire. The names Hottentot and Namaqua, by which the inhabitants are usually designated, are not found in the native tongue, and are therefore probably of European origin. The Namaqua Hottentots are divided into the two great branches of Topnaar and Oerlam. The former consider themselves the original inhabitants, and are very jealous of the latter, who are said to have come overland, and are therefore regarded as intruders. They form numerous sub-tribes, each under its own petty chief, who gives his name to the tract over which he rules. The principal sub-territories have the somewhat odd names of Jonker Africaner, Cornelius, Amral, Zwartbooi, Jan Boois, William Fransman, Paul Goliath, David Christian, and Boudel Zwartz. The Namaquas dwell in small round huts, formed of a framework of semicircular boughs, and covered with rush-mats. When they change their locality, they take down the huts, pack them on oxen, and carry them along with them. In addition to the ordinary scanty dress, they use a profusion of ornaments, consisting chiefly of beads of various colours, and articles of brass, copper, and iron. They also tattoo themselves, and besmear themselves with grease and powders, the latter obtained chiefly from the leaves of plants. For their original arms—the bow and arrow, the assegai, and an immense shield—they have generally substituted the musket. The chief employment of the Namaquas is the rearing of cattle, of which they have a breed of moderate size and very compact build. The other domestic animals are sheep, goats, and dogs. In respect of moral qualities the natives rank very low. Such is their apathy and laziness that they may be seen basking in the sun for days together, and can scarcely be aroused even by the pangs of hunger and thirst to make the necessary exertion for their relief. They are at the same time a selfish, hard-hearted, cruel race. The aged and disabled of their own people are left to perish; any of their slaves committing the least offence is instantly shot;

and in their predatory incursions into Damara-land, besides robbing the inhabitants of their cattle, they are often guilty of the most horrible atrocities. Their religious creed is so scanty that it has been doubted whether they have any idea of a Supreme Being and a future state. It seems, however, that they believe in a deity, goblin, or defiled ancestor, called Heitjeebib, who can grant or deny them prosperity, and is supposed to haunt the graves of the dead. They have also so much faith in sorcery that witch-doctors, male and female—called respectively *kaiab* and *kaiab*s—drive a very active and profitable trade in imposture.

NAMANTUGU, a vil. Western Africa, prov. Yagha, 310 m. W. Sokoto. It was once a place of considerable importance, and figures in the history of the Songhay empire, but is now destitute of attraction, consisting of a great number of very narrow huts forming several groups, and covering a large tract of ground. Cotton is extensively grown in the vicinity.

NAMEAUKAN, a river, British N. America, in Rupert's Land, lat. 48° 30' N.; lon. 92° 40' W.; which connects the great Nequawgon, or Pine Lake (Lac de la Croix), with Nameaukan Lake, at the S.E. extremity of Rainy Lake. The river flows in a N.W. direction, between high precipitous rocks, clothed with dense groves of pine and aspen, descending by numerous rapids and falls to the level of the Rainy Lake. Of these the most important are Crow Portage, with



NAMEAUKAN RIVER, GRAND FALLS.—From Hind's Canadian Exploring Expedition.

9-88 ft. fall; the Grand Falls Portage, 16 ft.; and the dangerous Nameaukan Rapids, between 15 and 16 ft., where the waters eddy and whirl among the jagged rocks with unceasing violence. At the debouchement of the river into Nameaukan Lake there is a grove of magnificent elms. The lake is upwards of 13 m. long, and is connected with the Rainy Lake by a narrow circuitous stream, without perceptible current, meandering through a reedy expanse, dotted with low willows. From Lake Superior it is distant by water 197 m.

NAMO, an isl. China, off the E. coast of prov. Quang-long. It is 12 m. long from E. to W., has a maximum width of 5½ m., and is separated from the mainland by a channel which is 3½ m. broad, and has depths varying from 3 to 6 fathoms. Its three peaks, one of which attains the height of 1900 ft., are the most prominent landmarks in the neighbourhood. Notwithstanding the general barrenness of its surface it is densely peopled, the fisheries affording ample means of subsistence. Baylis Bay and Clipper Road, both near its S.W. extremity, afford good anchorage, and used to be much resorted to by opium vessels during the N.E. monsoon.

NANAIMO, tn. and harbour, British (Western) N. America, E. side Vancouver Island, about 60 m. N.W. Victoria. The town stands upon a curious promontory, apparently rent by volcanic action, which has strangely twisted the strata. It derives its importance from being the place of shipment for coal, which is found in the neighbourhood suitable for engine purposes. A new wharf and improved shipping appli-

ances have recently been provided, and an extensive and profitable trade will probably be opened. Coal has also been found in Burrard Inlet, on the opposite side of the Gulf of Georgia.

NANGASAKI, or NAGASAKI [add.] From 1636 to 1858 the Dutch was the only European nation permitted to trade with Japan, and to establish a factory on the artificial island of De-sima, at this port. In the latter year Lord Elgin concluded a treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Japan, which opened the port to British subjects; and since then other European nations, besides the U. States of America, have ratified similar treaties with the Japanese government. The result is free intercourse and traffic between the foreigners resident at the port and the inhabitants; all transactions being subject to import and export duties, according to a fixed tariff. Instead of being confined to the limited area of De-sima, and the restrictions on Dutch trade, commerce is now extended to the mainland, where a considerable tract of ground is laid out as a foreign settlement to the left of the city, with a custom-house for the regulation of traffic. Here are many

sumed a pacific aspect, and foreign residents took up their abode at the settlement in perfect security, although few in number. At the commencement of 1866 the following comprised the population:—British subjects, 70; American citizens, 32; Dutch, 26; Prussian, 19; French, 14; Portuguese, 3; Swiss, 2; total, 166. Besides this resident population numbers of foreign residents in China cross over during the extremely hot months, to recruit their health, residing in bungalows built for their reception, on the picturesque hills already mentioned.

The principal exports are tea, camphor, cotton, tobacco, vegetable wax, and silk. Since the opening of the port their production has increased according to the demand for foreign trade, and their cultivation is still increasing. The quantity of tea exported in 1865 amounted to 2,239,839 lbs.; in 1861 it was 1,559,587 lbs.; showing a surplus of 680,252 lbs.; and this does not include the 'green leaf,' which the Chinese ship to their own country and prepare it there for the foreign market, the quantity being considerable, but impossible to ascertain. The export of silk has only recently commenced, but it promises to become a large item, and it may be added that in 1865, 160,000 cards of silkworm-eggs, valued at £21,721, were sent to Europe. The principal imports are cotton and woollen manufactured goods, such as gray shirtings, cambrics, camlets, &c. A very large business is transacted also in arms and ammunition, of which but a very small portion is reported to the custom-house. Indeed, the same may be said of almost every other article of import or export, in consequence of the extensive system of smuggling carried on at this port, through the connivance of native officials with foreign traders. This, added to the corrupt practice of low estimates on the value of merchandise and products to evade the duties, renders the customs returns so incorrect as data for the external trade of the port, that it has been calculated from 50 to 100 per cent. should be added in order to arrive at the truth. Some idea of this traffic may be gleaned from the shipping returns for 1863, as follows:—Arrived, British, 140 ships, tonnage 44,417; American, 48, and 14,397; Dutch, 42, and 12,819; French, 20, and 4656; Prussian, 13, and 3760; and one Portuguese vessel of 363 tons. An item of importance is the number of steamers and sailing ships sold at this port to the native princes, which realized £154,472 in 1865, of which £116,379 was British.—(Consular Reports; Mossman, MS. Notes.)

NAN-HIOUNG, or NAN-YANG, a tn. China, on the N. frontiers of prov. Quangtung, near the source and at the head of navigation of the Pekiang, 175 m. N.N.E. Canton. It is celebrated for its storehouses and its vast port, where all the junks coming up the river from Canton stop.

NANING, a small state of the Indian Archipelago, lying inland from Malacca, and subject to it. It has a mean length of 40 m., with a mean breadth of 10 m. Though it has belonged successively to the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the British, it is a poor unprofitable possession, covered mostly with jungle. Pop. 5881, composed almost entirely of Malays.

NANKIN, or NANKING (*nan*, south; *king*, court), [add.] Before the reigning Tartar dynasty established the Chinese emperor's court at Peking, the previous dynasties of the empire held their government, some occasionally, others permanently, at Nankin. Hence it was named the 'southern court,' in distinction from Peking, or the 'northern court;' but at no period have the Tartar emperors resided at, or even visited, this ancient city, which flourished with great splendour during the Ming dynasty in the 16th century. When the Taiping rebellion spread into the central provinces of China, it was the great aim of the leaders of that movement to capture Nankin, and establish the throne of the new 'Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace' within its walls. This capture was effected in April, 1853, and the *Tien Wang*, or 'heavenly emperor,' held it with his forces against the Imperialists up to July, 1864, when the latter recaptured it, by springing a mine with 68,000 lbs. of gunpowder under the massive walls, and entering through the breach. When the conquering force reached the palace of the *Tien Wang* they beheld a gorgeous edifice literally glittering with gold. The entrance, or reception hall, was panelled in carved wood, and the pillars and ceiling superbly carved, painted red, and gilded. Gold



substantial stone-built warehouses and residences erected by the consulates and subjects of the treaty powers; with a breast-work of stone, which forms a convenient terrace by the water side, for landing merchandise, and a public promenade. At the back, the settlement rises up the wooded hills, where the foreign residents have built houses after the fashion of the Japanese, surrounded with beautiful gardens, and having the unrivalled prospect of the city and harbour of Nangasaki, with the most salubrious site for a residence of all the open ports in Japan or China.

A considerable influx of foreigners took place in 1860, chiefly from the open ports in China, the principal mercantile houses and banks establishing branches here. It was soon found out, however, that though the native traffic between Nangasaki and the ports in the Sea of Japan was important, yet its powers for foreign trade were limited, in consequence of the port being distant from the great producing districts. This desideratum was found at the more northern port of Yokohama, whither the chief portion of the foreigners migrated in 1861. Then followed three years of fluctuating commerce, caused by political agitation and the threatened expulsion of foreigners from Japan. In 1865 matters as-

seemed to have been spread on the place like mortar on an ordinary building, and, although to a European taste too gaudy, to the Chinese eye it seemed truly magnificent. It was surrounded by a wall 30 ft. high, inclosing a garden planted with trees, shrubs, and flowers in the highest art of Chinese gardening. Here the body of the Taiping chief was found, he having committed suicide by eating gold leaf, previous to which he hanged all the chief women of his harem on the trees in the garden. The palace was immediately sacked by the Imperialists, who dug up every nook and corner, and tore up the flooring, in search of treasure, which they found to the extent of about two millions sterling. Excepting this and a few other buildings, which had been tenanted by the secondary Taiping chiefs, the city, where it was habitable, presented a picture of desolation and ruin. The famous Porcelain Tower was levelled to the ground, the ornamental portions carried away, and only a heap of rubbish lies now where that beautiful edifice stood. Entering by the north gate a person may traverse a road for 8 m.; for the most part between cultivated fields; the place presenting simply the appearance of a large tract of land walled in. The only relics of its former greatness are the tombs of the Ming dynasty, with their colossal statues of men and animals, and a square tower 50 ft. high, on the top of which is a finely sculptured figure of a turtle, constructed of one solid block of marble. When Lord Elgin was sailing up the Yang-tze-kiang, which, in front of Nankin, is not more than 1000 yards wide, and lined with batteries on both banks, the British vessels were brought into collision with the insurgents, by an unprovoked attack of the latter in disregard of a flag of truce. Punishment immediately followed by a bombardment, which, begun on the afternoon of one day, and resumed on the following morning, silenced their batteries, and laid them in ruins. The insurgents, evidently astonished at the overpowering fire they had drawn upon themselves, replied very feebly, though one round shot nearly occasioned a public calamity, by cutting through a rope within 2 ft. of Lord Elgin's head, as he was standing on the bridge between the paddle-boxes of the *Furious*. A full apology having been offered by the insurgents for the outrage, part of his lordship's suite, on returning down the river, landed at Nankin, and visited the insurgent general.

Since the city has been reoccupied by the legitimate government some attempt has been made to restore the manufactures in cotton and silk, for which it was so justly famed, but with small success. The governor-general of the two Kiang provinces resides here, and has established a manufactory of ordnance, shot, and shell, under the superintendence of a British officer, who resigned his commission, and entered the Chinese service. The business part of the city is gradually being restored; but the new houses are not very substantial. A good deal of local trade is carried on, and the traffic through the west and south water-gates, where the canals penetrate into the interior of the country, is very considerable. But at the northern gates, opening on the Yang-tze River, very little traffic is carried on, and there is at present no prospect of its becoming a port to attract foreign trade. According to the treaty of Tientsin it became an open port, immediately the Taiping rebels were driven away from it; but no foreign trader has located himself there, neither have any of the treaty powers established consulates.—(*North China Herald*; Mossman, *MS. Notes*.)

NAN-TCHANG, a tn. China, cap. prov. Kiangsee, on the Kan-Kiang, about 30 m. before it enters Lake Poyang. It is one of the most important of Chinese provincial towns, is surrounded by walls about 6 m. in circuit, consists of large and tolerably clean streets, and contains many magnificent shops and extensive warehouses. Kiangsee being the province which has the largest porcelain factories, Nan-tchang, as its capital, is naturally the entrepôt for the articles produced at them, and is accordingly full of china and porcelain of every description.

NANTO, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 5 m. N.W. Kotah, contains a palace, which was built by Zalim Singh, and is a fine specimen of a Rajpoot baronial residence, having in front a spacious court surrounded by cloisters, and ornamented with orange-trees and other odoriferous growths, and a beautiful pavilion with a fountain.

NANTSIN, a tn. China, prov. Chekiang, on the Grand

canal, about 15 m. E. of Hoo-chow-foo. It has no walls, and is politically of little importance. It is, however, a large and wealthy place, extending for miles on each side of the canal and far back into the country, and containing many good streets and shops well stocked with valuable goods. Vegetables of all kinds, and fruits, particularly water-melons, peaches, and plums, are abundant and cheap; butchers' stalls groan under loads of fat pork; ducks, geese, and fowls are exposed for sale in hundreds; and in short everything tempting to a Chinese epicure. Frogs, which are eaten, abound in the shallow lakes and rice-fields, and are often very beautifully coloured. The vendors of them sit in the streets skinning them alive in the most unmerciful manner. The great staple of Nantsin is silk, in which it is supposed to do even a larger trade than Hoo-chow-foo itself.

NAPANEE, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Lennox, on a river of same name, which falls into the Bay of Quinte, and on the Grand Trunk railway, 125 m. E.N.E. Toronto. It possesses five churches and a mechanics' institute and library association, and is a port of entry, from which large quantities of lumber and of flour and other agricultural produce are exported. Pop. about 2000.

NAPHA, a tn. on the S.W. shore of the island of Great Loo Choo, in the N. Pacific, nearly 3 m. S.W. of Shendi or Shui the capital, of which it is the port, is a large and important place, beautifully situated and embosomed among trees of dark green foliage. The suburb through which it is entered consists merely of winding lanes, but the town itself has a number of good streets, one of them a broad paved thoroughfare leading towards the capital, and said to be almost equal to the macadamized roads of Great Britain. It possesses a temple with a finely shaded courtyard, a large edifice which appears to be of the nature of a townhall, a school for proficients in Confucian lore, and a Christian mission belonging to the English church, and included within the diocese of the Bishop of Victoria. There are properly two harbours, an outer and an inner. The former, or what is called Napha-kiang road, is protected E. and S. by the land, and surrounded in other directions by a chain of coral reefs, which form a tolerable breakwater against the swell, but otherwise afford no shelter; the inner harbour has a depth of 2 to 3 fathoms, and is large enough to accommodate the fifteen or twenty junks and other coasting craft engaged in trading with the neighbouring islands.

NAPIERVILLE, a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. co. of same name, on a small river, 27 m. S.W. Montreal. It possesses a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, several schools, a tannery, and grist, saw, carding, and fulling mills. Pop. about 1500.

NAPO [add.], a river, S. America, Ecuador, which has its sources on the E. slopes of the volcano of Cotopaxi and Mount Senchologua, flows S.E., receiving on its left the Coca, Aguarico, Anguteros, Oritos, and Oregon, and on its right the Cararay and several minor streams, and after a direct course of about 350 m. joins l. bank Amazon, which here forms the boundary between Ecuador and Peru, in lat. 3° 40' S.; lon. 73° 20' W. A little below the confluence of the Coca, to which, a distance of about 220 m., it might be navigated by steamers, it is 500 yards, and at its mouth about 1200 yards wide. Its pure and crystalline waters may be distinguished from those of the muddy Amazon for nearly 100 m. below the point of junction. In the first part of its course it hurries along with the rapidity of a mountain torrent, but after receiving the Coca it becomes a placid and majestic stream, with flat alluvial banks, covered for the most part with a most luxuriant and gigantic vegetation.—(*Villavicencio*.)

NARBOROUGH, an isl. S. America, Ecuador, in the Pacific, belonging to the Galapagos group, lying about 600 m. W. of the continent; lat. 0° 25' S.; lon. 91° 35' W. It is a great volcano rising to the height of 3720 ft., and is separated from Albararle Island by a channel which is 2 to 3 m. wide, and 55 fathoms deep. Within this channel, on the Albararle side, is the anchorage of Tagus Cove, with 6 to 14 fathoms water. It is formed by an old crater, is well sheltered, free from dangers, and capable of containing six frigates.

NAROL, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 36 m. N.W. Zolkiew; with a strong castle surrounded by a deep ditch. Pop. 1129.

NAROO, a river, Sinde, which rises in lat. 27° 42' N.;

lon. 69° 4' E., a few miles E. of Roree, flows S., and is lost in the desert near Omerkote, about lat. 25° 23' N.; lon. 69° 34' E., after a course of nearly 185 m.

NARSAPOOR, or **NARSPŌOR**, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 47 m. S. by W. Rajahmundry, on the Vadhra, or W. branch of the Godavery, near its mouth. It consists partly of Narsapoor proper and partly of the remains of Maddapollam, which, before the East India Company ceased to trade, was famous for its cloths. The trade in this article has now greatly diminished, but the commissariat at Masulipatam still receives from this place tent cloth of superior strength and quality, said, however, to be made not here but in neighbouring villages of Rajahmundry. Narsapoor possesses an English and a vernacular school, supported by local subscriptions chiefly of the native inhabitants. There are likewise missionary schools for boys and girls, attended chiefly by the lower castes. The harbour, which was once resorted to by large British vessels, is now accessible only to native craft; but a great accession to its trade is anticipated, from the proposed removal of its bar, as one of the first and most essential improvements of the navigation of the Godavery, which even now has a depth of 40 to 50 ft. immediately opposite to the town. United pop. of Narsapoor and Maddapollam, about 8000.

NARWAR, or **NERWAR**, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, r. bank Sindh, 44 m. S. Gwalior. When taken by Sikandar Lodi, sovereign of Delhi, in 1506, it is said by Ferishta that it was 14 or 15 m. in circuit, and that the captor spent six months in destroying its temples and idols. At present its only object of interest is its fort, to which access is given by flights of 360 stone steps. The inclosure, about 1½ m. in circuit, is formed by a massive battlemented rampart, and contains a palace and many other fine buildings. Magnetic iron ore, abundant in the vicinity, is largely smelted.

NASACARA, a tn. Bolivia, prov. and 80 m. N.W. Oruro, with a bridge over the Desaguadero. It consists of a number of houses, several of which are large, substantial, and commodious. The prosperity thus indicated Nasacara owes to its position, in being the great toll or ferry over the river, and the point at which the transit of merchandise from Europe to Bolivia takes place.

NASHUA, a tn. U. States, New Hampshire, at the junction of the Nashua and Merrimac, and at the junction of several lines of railway, 29 m. N.W. Boston. It contains ten churches and a savings-bank, and, having an almost unlimited supply of water-power from the Nashua, which has here a fall of 65 ft. in 3 m., has rapidly acquired importance by its extensive cotton factories, which are chiefly in the hands of large companies. One of these employs 1000 persons, and produces annually between fifteen and sixteen million yards of cloth. The other manufactures are bobbins and shuttles, iron castings, edge tools, locks, watches, and card and fancy paper. Pop. (1860), 10,065.

NASHVILLE [add.], a tn. U. States, cap. of Tennessee, on the Cumberland, and at the common centre of five railways which radiate from it; lat. 36° 9' 33" N.; lon. 86° 49' 3" W. It stands chiefly on the S. side of the river, at the foot and on the slopes of a hill rising 200 ft. above the water, and is generally well built, having numerous elegant private dwellings and several imposing public edifices. Of the latter the finest is the new capitol, finely seated on a commanding eminence, and built of a beautiful variety of fossiliferous limestone, at a cost of above £200,000. It is approached by four avenues, rising from terrace to terrace by broad marble steps, adorned by columnar porticoes, and surmounted by a tower 206 ft. high. The other buildings and institutions of note are, a large new courthouse, situated on the public square; the state bank, a handsome Doric structure; twenty-seven churches; the university, accommodated in a handsome Gothic edifice, and attended in 1860 by 200 literary and 400 medical students; a female college, with 450 pupils; a historical society, with a good museum and library; a state library of 40,000 volumes, a R. Catholic theological seminary, two orphan asylums, a state asylum for the blind, and a state penitentiary, with about 400 convicts. The manufacturing establishments are not important, consisting chiefly of machine shops, and planing and flour mills; but the trade, both retail and general, is very extensive. The leading business of the town is in dry goods, hardware, drugs, groceries, and books. The staple exports are of cotton,

tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, bacon, hogs, and lard. The neighbourhood is famous for the rearing of stock-blood horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, and Casulmere goats. Pop. (1860), 16,988.

NASQUAPEE, or **RIVIÈRE DES ESQUIMAUX**, a river, Labrador, falling after an easterly course into Hamilton Inlet, upon the N. side, about 30 m. from the mouth of the latter. It takes its source in Lake Meshikumau (Great Lake), and the river itself is, after the Indians' custom, called by them Meshikumau Shipu. About 2 m. from its outlet it passes through a long narrow lake bordered by high mountains. There is a canoe communication between this river and the Ashwanipi. The country drained by the river is rocky and destitute of trees, except a few clumps of pine, spruce, and stunted birch. Fifty miles up the surface is so undulating as to resemble billows of solid rock.

NASQUAPEE, a tribe of Indians, British N. America, Lower Canada, who roam over the interior, and subsist by fishing and fur hunting. They number about 2500, of whom 1000 are Christians; the pagan part of them acknowledge a superior being, to whom they sacrifice a portion of everything they kill. They are clothed altogether in furs and deer skins, and are described as being most filthy in their habits. Their only weapons are the bow and arrow. Of late years they have frequented the Seven Islands. Polygamy is said to be practised, and the horrible custom still obtains of killing their parents and relatives when old age leaves them incapable of exertion; and even cannibalism is not unfrequent. Famine and the fatal influences of the coast have rapidly thinned their numbers.

NASSICK, a tn. India, presid. and 92 m. N.W. Bombay, dist. Ahmednuggur, is the principal seat of Brahminism in the Deccan, and is as much venerated as Benares is in Hindoostan. It was a flourishing place when the Peishwa ruled at Poonah, but lost much of its prosperity when the Mahratta confederacy was finally overthrown. It still, however, continues to be important, contains numerous temples and Brahminical establishments, which attract crowds of devotees from all parts of the country. In the vicinity are numerous remarkable excavations, believed to have been made when Buddhism prevailed. Pop. estimated at 25,000.

NATASHQUAN, a river, British N. America, Lower Canada, falling into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in lat. 50° 10' N.; lon. 61° 50' W. It runs from the N. through a mountainous region, thickly wooded with spruce, fir, and birch trees. Natashquan Point, at the mouth of the river, has a fishing settlement of about forty families, and is a great resort of seals on account of its gently sloping beach. In the rear of it the forest timber is of fair dimensions, and the soil about the harbour is pure sand; but when manured with fish and their offal, yields excellent crops of potatoes, &c. Wild peas and vetches grow in abundance a little distance from the shore, affording pasture for cattle. Close to the shore are low dunes thrown by the waves, in which fresh water is found at a small depth; the salt of the sea water being probably extracted by upward filtration through the sand. From April to November the fishermen of Natashquan, who own a few vessels, are engaged in catching seals, salmon, cod, herring, and mackerel.

NATHPORE, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 50 m. N.W. Purneah, r. bank Coosy, near the S.E. frontier of Nepal. It consists of four market-places, and contains about 8000 inhabitants, who carry on a very extensive transit trade between Nepal and Hindoostan.

NATOOR, or **MADURA-OYA**, a river, Ceylon, which rises in a mountainous district near the S. frontier of the Eastern Province, flows first circuitously N., then E., and falls into the beautiful Bay of Venloos, below the town of Natoor. It has a wide and rapid stream, studded with numerous fertile islands, and is navigable by boats for a considerable distance westward.

NATSCHERADETZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Tabor, 36 m. S.E. Prague; with a deanery church, a castle, a townhouse, an hospital, and five mills. Pop. 1700.

NAUSSA, or **AGUSTI**, a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, on a bay on the N. coast of the island of Paros; with a parish school, and a spacious well-sheltered harbour. Pop. 1300.

NAXOS, a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, on a bay on the N.W. coast of the island of same name; is the seat of a R. Catholic archbishop, a Greek bishop, and a justice of

peace court; is defended by a strong castle, built by the Venetians; and has ten Greek and four R. Catholic churches, a lazaret, a Capuchin and an Ursuline monastery, a custom-house, and a parish school. Pop. 5000.

NAZAIRE (Str.), a tn. France, dep. Var, 9 m. W. Toulon, was a small fishing town scarcely known a few years since, but has become a considerable town, both as regards population and commercial animation, and has assumed the rank of a third seaport in the French empire. France a short time since did not possess a commercial port over an extent of 500 miles of coast washed by the Atlantic. The manufacturers in that part of France were therefore placed in a disadvantageous position, in consequence of having no seaport whence to ship their produce. But in 1857 a floating dock 38 acres in extent was opened to ships entering the port of St. Nazaire. This dock, though sufficient to accommodate 500,000 tons of shipping, shortly became overcrowded, and insufficient during one day in 70, according to official documents, to receive ships which presented themselves. Since that period the Transatlantic steam fleet has been built, which requires accommodation. The maritime traffic having greatly exceeded the accommodation, and that traffic progressively increasing, the construction of a second floating dock double the size of the first has been undertaken; and the traffic has so much increased that the construction of two more floating docks has become necessary. The population has kept pace with the traffic. It has increased tenfold within six years, and at present amounts to 15,000 souls. According to present appearances, St. Nazaire will shortly rival Havre and Marseilles. The value of ground has increased with the population. Ground, sold formerly for 6*l.* the square yard, is now worth almost £8.

NAZARETH, a vil. U. States, Pennsylvania, 60 m. N. Philadelphia. It was founded in 1739 by George Whitfield, who, before completing a school-house intended for African children, sold it to Count Zenzendorf. It now contains a church and a Moravian academy for boys. Pop. 781.

NEBRASKA [add.], a territory, U. States, bounded N. by British America; E. Dacotah, Iowa, and Missouri; S. by the 40° parallel, separating it from Kansas; and W. the Rocky Mountains, separating it from territories Utah, Oregon, and Washington; length, N. to S., 620 m.; average breadth, 541 m.; area, 335,882 sq. m. The pop. is mostly in a tier of settled counties fronting the Missouri from Kansas to the Niobrarah, a distance of about 200 m., and another tier along the Platte, following the stream westwards and upwards for nearly 300 m. The capital is Omaha. The surface may be considered as a vast plain, with a gentle rise from the Missouri towards the mountains, and consisting partly of flats along the banks of the rivers, and partly of undulating prairies which occasionally rise into low ridges. The principal river is the Missouri, which has all its head waters and upper branches within the territory. The most important of its affluents is the Platte, which divides the settled portions of the territory into two nearly equal sections. The lower portion of its valley has a soil of exuberant fertility, and the banks of many of the smaller streams are rank with vegetation. The Missouri valley, from 10 to 20 m. wide, between parallels 40° and 43°, is covered for about half the extent with a heavy growth of cotton wood, intermingled occasionally with hard wood, as oak, black walnut, elm, butter-nut, &c.; the other half, nearly destitute of timber, is covered with coarse grass. In the S. part of the territory limestone abounds, and in many places sandstone is seen cropping out; but the geological formations are yet very imperfectly known. Several rich salt springs have been discovered, and it is expected that more valuable minerals, including the precious metals, will be found as the Rocky Mountains are approached. The soil differs much in quality. In the valley of the Missouri, between lat. 40° and 43°, there is a tract of about 30,000 sq. m., which, as an agricultural and pastoral region, cannot easily be surpassed, but in the N. and N.W. the whole aspect of the country changes, and the arable land almost entirely disappears. In particular, a tract which has received the name of Mauvaises-Terres, and deserves it, is singularly desolate. This tract, which lies to the E. of the Black Hills, and occupies an area of about 90 m. by 30 m., sinks down abruptly from the surrounding prairies to the depth of nearly 300 ft., and is bare and sterile in the extreme, presenting an almost endless succession of

pinnacles, columns, and irregular masses of earth and rock, separated by winding passages, in which there is scarcely a vestige of vegetation. In the fertile districts all the ordinary cereals and root crops grow well; fruits also, particularly plums and grapes, are abundant. The climate is on the whole good. The winters are short and mild, and the summer heats, which are sometimes excessive, are tempered by prairie breezes. Ague, however, and other diseases of a malarious nature, are not uncommon. The settlers consist generally of citizens from the more northern states, with an intermixture of Germans and Irish. Before the territory was organized, almost the only inhabitants were Indians. They are still numerous, and considerable reserves and annuities have been secured to those among whom civilization has made some progress. Towards the N. and N.W. many of the tribes are still wild. Pop. (1860), 28,903.

NEDSHEFABAD, a tn. Persia, prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 18 m. W. Ispahan, is a considerable town, wearing an aspect of prosperity and wealth, the houses being well and tastefully built, and the streets laid out with some pretensions to regularity. Extensive and blooming gardens surround the town, the whole occupying an area of not less than 16 m. in circumference. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the cultivation of cotton, and in dyeing cloths. Pop. 15,000.

NEEMUCH, a tn. India, Seindia's Dominions, on the N.W. frontier of Malwa, in a well-drained plain, studded with a few small stony hills, 270 m. S.S.W. Agra. It consists of a town which has lost much of the importance which it possessed in earlier times, and of a fort which, though small, is stronger than usual in India, because British art has been employed in the construction of it. The place would now be little deserving of notice but for its military cantonment, intended to contain a portion of the troops of the Gwalior contingent, and rendered a complete scene of desolation during the late mutiny. On the 3d of June, 1857, the troops stationed there, consisting of the 7th and 72d regiments of infantry, the 1st regiment of cavalry, and the 4th company of artillery, broke out in open revolt, and committed many atrocities. The fort, however, gave a refuge to most of the officers and other European residents, and the mutineers, after a siege and ineffectual attempt at assault, were obliged to content themselves with a kind of blockade, which was not relieved till the end of Nov. of the same year, when a British force, under Brigadier Stuart, completely defeated the rebels at Mundisore, in the vicinity, and compelled them to decamp. The pop. of Neemuch is roughly estimated at 4000.

NEFSAUA, a dist. Africa, in the S. of Tunis, lying between the salt swamp of Sehott-Kebir on the W., and the country bordering the Gulf of Gabes on the E. It has been termed an archipelago of oases, and no fewer than 101 villages have been counted within its limits, though many of these have ceased to be inhabited. The whole tract is richly watered. Everywhere springs burst forth, and form either running brooks or large natural basins. In spring it may be said to form one great marsh, and becomes covered with luxuriant grass and other kinds of vegetation. The climate, however, from this very cause, is unhealthy, and fever rages every year from May to October. The inhabitants have generally the negro cast of countenance. They are industrious agriculturists, but suffer much from the extortion of their own rulers, and the depredations of the Arabs. The most important town of Nefsaua is Kebilli.

NEF-SCHEHR, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Karamania, 340 m. S.E. Constantinople, on a height with a deep ravine on one of its sides. The houses are almost all whitewashed, and present a very cheerful appearance; but there are no public edifices of any importance, and towers and minarets, which, considering the size of the place, might be expected, are altogether wanting. It was originally a village called Masch-kara, but one of its natives, Ibrahim Pacha, who rose to be grand vizier, and held the office from 1718 to 1730, took a pride in adding to its population and importance, and having conferred upon it the rank of a provincial city, gave it the name of Nef-Schehr, or 'New Town.' It is a place of great extent and importance, with a pop. estimated at 25,000 to 30,000, chiefly Greeks, with a considerable mixture of Turks and Armenians.

NEFUSA (JEBEL), part of the mountain-chain, N. Africa, in the S. of Tunis, which, at a distance from the coast, follows

the contour of the lesser Syrtis, extending E. of Tripoli to Cabes. These hills form the fringe or border of an immense plateau, which, rising abruptly above the neighbouring plain to an elevation of 1500 ft., is included in the Tripolitan Jebel, a rich fruit-producing district. The inhabitants form two distinct classes: the original Wahabees, belonging to the Berber race, and the Arabs, who are orthodox Islamites. Jebel Nefusa is said to have contained in the middle ages 300 villages and 235,000 inhabitants, now reduced to 64 villages and 47,000 inhabitants.

NEGOTINA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, cap. circle Kraina, on a stream of same name, forming part of the boundary between Servia and Walachia, 19 m. N.E. Widin. It is the seat of a court of justice, and the see of a bishop, and has a church, a gymnasium, an elementary school, and much-frequented yearly markets. Pop. 3261.

NEJ-NUDDIE, a river, India, which rises in Malwa, in lat. 25° 20' N.; lon. 75° 17' E., flows E. through Boondee for 100 m. and joins the Chumbul.

NE-KA-LOO, a tn. China, on the shores of the Bay of Hang-chu, on the N.E. shore of prov. Chekiang, near the terminus of a canal, on the l. bank of the Ningpo. Between the town, or rather village (as it is but a small place), and the bay there is a wide mud flat, about 3 or 4 m. in extent, having several wide and substantial embankments stretching across it parallel to the bay, and probably indicating the successive tracts which have been reclaimed from the sea, and converted into fertile corn-fields. Nearer the sea the flats become white with a crystalline substance, which proves to be salt, and is accordingly manufactured here to a great extent as a government monopoly, all the land, with the salt-mounds, boiling-houses, &c., belonging to government. Smuggling is, however, carried on almost openly, the officials having doubtless substantial reasons for conniving at it.

NELLORE [add.], a tn. India, presid. and 100 m. N. by W. Madras, cap. dist. of same name, S. or r. bank Pennar, about 20 m. above its mouth on the Coronand coast. It stands on a flat of red laterite somewhat raised above the surrounding country, and was surrounded by a rampart, and defended by a fort, both of which are now in ruins. It is irregularly built, and in some places crowded and confined, but it possesses several good streets, and for a native town is on the whole clean and airy. The principal public buildings are the civil dispensary, the hospital, and the jail. The last consists of a double range of buildings, forming two distinct squares, and is calculated for 800 prisoners. Tanks and cuts from the river affording ample means of irrigation, rice is extensively cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. about 20,000.

NELSON [add.], a prov. New Zealand, forming the N.W. portion of Middle Island or New Munster, is bounded N. by Cook Strait, W. the ocean, S. Canterbury, and E. the ocean and Marlborough; length, N. to S., 160 m.; greatest breadth, 80 m.; area, 8,000,000 acres. The coast-line, which has a sweep of about 300 m., is tolerably continuous on the W., but is deeply indented in the N., particularly by Blind Bay, on the S.E. shore of which Nelson the capital is situated. A large part of the W. half of the prov. appears to be a densely timbered alpine region, in which some lofty mountain summits are situated. It has as yet been very partially explored, but what is known goes to prove that its agricultural and pastoral capabilities are not great. It promises, however, to yield wealth of a different kind. Iron, copper, and coal are found in it, and it possesses a gold field which is actually worked. Pop. 11,000, of whom only 900 are natives.

NELSON [add.], cap. of the above prov., situated at the bottom of Blind Bay, on the margin of an excellent harbour, beneath a circle of precipitous hills, which rise like a wall above it, was founded in 1842. It consists of a number of spacious streets, only partially built, and of a central square; and contains two churches, an Episcopal and a Wesleyan, several schools, and a court-house and other public offices. One great objection to Nelson is the small quantity of land available for cultivation in its neighbourhood, but this objection will probably be overruled should its gold-field prove so extensive and valuable as is now confidently predicted. The principal agricultural districts in the neighbourhood are in the fine valley of the Waimea, a tract under high cultivation, and the Motueka in a pleasant district across the bay. Pop. 6000.

NELSON'S HEAD, a lofty and precipitous promontory forming the southern extremity of Baring's Land, Arctic Ocean, and lying nearly opposite to Cape Parry, a headland on the N. coast of America; lat. 71° 5' N.; lon. 123° W. It is of limestone formation, about 850 ft. in height, and rises almost perpendicularly from the water's edge. It received its name from the captain and officers of H.M.S. *Investigator*, who visited it in 1850.

NEMAUR, or NIMAWAR, a dist. India, between lat. 21° 28' and 22° 25' N.; lon. 74° 48' and 76° 45' E. It comprises a large portion of the valley of the Nerbudda and of the Vindhya Mountains, is about 130 m. long from E. to W., with an average breadth of 40 m., and has an estimated area of 2225 sq. m. It is partly native and partly British territory, the latter extending only to 269 sq. m., or about an eighth of the whole. Much of the soil is admirably adapted for cotton, which was extensively grown while the Indian cotton manufacture flourished. The prevalent geological strata, both in the bounding ranges and on the banks of the rivers, are basaltic, and are often broken into picturesque forms, which, combined with the wood usually clothing them, produce much fine scenery. Pop. about 250,000.—The town, of same name, situated on the r. bank of the Nerbudda, 90 m. S.E. Oojein, is an unimportant place.

NEMOURS, a vil. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 80 m. S.W. Oran, on the shore of the Mediterranean. It derives some importance from its proximity to the E. Morocco frontier, from which it is only 8 m. distant, and though its harbour is shallow and exposed, a large quantity of the produce of the neighbouring districts, consisting chiefly of corn and wool, is shipped at it. Pop. 985.

NERIAD, a tn. India, presid. Bombay, dist. Kaira, 35 m. N.W. Baroda, consists of clean, broad, and level streets, and occupies the heart of a country in which tobacco is very extensively grown. Pop. about 40,000.

NERTCHINSK [add.], a tn. and circle, Russia in Asia, Siberia, gov. and 540 m. E. by N. Irkutsk, in the Nertcha, near its confluence with the Schilka. The town, which lies so low as often to suffer from inundation, is built almost entirely of wood, and though possessed of several churches and schools, has nothing attractive in its appearance. Its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fur trade. Within the circle, among the Nerchinskoi Mountains, about 100 m. from the town, are the celebrated government mines, which are worked by convicts. Pop. of town, 6000; of circle, 120,000.

NETAGAMU, a river, British America, which has its mouth 1½ m. N.W. of a group of islands of same name, off the coast of Labrador, in the N. of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, towards the entrance of the Straits of Belle Isle. It is a large stream with a rapid current, over a rocky bottom, and with deep water both in its narrow entrance and within, till the navigation is terminated by falls, which descend perpendicularly 50 ft. on either side of an island into a basin ½ m. wide. These falls are partly visible from the sea.

NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE); [add.] The following statistics, as supplementary to those given in the *Gazetteer*, will furnish a useful comparison of the state and progress of the kingdom of Holland.

AREA and TOTAL POPULATION of each PROVINCE of the KINGDOM OF HOLLAND on Dec. 31, 1861, 1863, and 1865.

PROVINCES.	Area, geog. sq. m.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1863.	Pop. 1865.
Brabant	93·38	411,946	418,201	423,421
Gnederland	92·76	410,464	419,996	427,753
South Holland	55·32	635,193	651,885	672,267
North Holland	45·46	534,119	562,504	566,474
Zealand	30·20	170,131	173,160	176,169
Utrecht	25·01	163,933	168,429	172,787
Friesland	59·61	278,559	282,481	288,949
Overyssel	61·54	240,209	244,541	250,358
Groningen	42·65	211,462	218,176	224,237
Drenthe	48·42	98,509	102,225	104,014
Limburg	40·20	218,727	220,023	222,579
	504·55	3,372,652	3,461,621	3,529,108
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	46·00	196,804	206,245	206,574
Total	641·15*	3,569,456	3,667,866	3,735,682

* 13,464·15 English sq. m.

The last census of religious professions in 1859 gave the following numbers:—

Protestants	1,942,387	Greeks	32
Lutherans	64,539	Jews	63,830
R. Catholics	1,234,486	Unknown	3,794

The population of the colonies in Africa, and in the East and West Indies, is stated as follows:—

AFRICA.

Coast of Guinea (1863)	120,000
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EAST INDIAN COLONIES.

Java and Madura	Pop. 1864. 13,917,368	Borneo (W. Coast	Pop. 1864. 354,329
Sumatra (W. Coast)	1,107,703	(S. & E. Coast	610,679
Beukoelen	120,514	Celebes	298,222
Lampongs	93,019	Moluccas—Menado	180,418
Palembang	527,050	Ternate	92,291
Rhioh	80,683	Amboine	167,273
Banka	54,339	Bandia	111,586
Billiton	15,824	Timor	907,184
		Bali and Lombok	863,725

WEST INDIES.

	Pop. 1865.		Pop. 1865.
Curacao	19,864	Bonaire	3,579
Aruba	3,484	St. Eustatius	1,936
St. Martin	2,771	Saba	1,809
Surinam (1864)			61,760

The number of Europeans settled in the Dutch East Indies in 1864 amounted to 33,677, of whom 27,933 were born in the colonies, 4478 born in Holland, and 1266 born in other European countries. The number in Java and Madura was estimated at 27,105. These figures are exclusive of the army, which numbered 11,747. The Chinese in the same colonies reached the total of 235,535, Java having 156,192 of them.

Trade and Commerce.—The following table exhibits the shipping trade, and gives the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, at the principal and other ports in the Netherlands, in the year 1863:—

PORTS.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.	
	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.
Amsterdam	1,788	375,582	9	1,246	1,340	273,011	479	123,089
Edam	123	80,752	—	—	1	436	109	27,111
Helder	219	53,790	19	1,529	45	13,623	179	54,670
Purmerend	103	29,749	7	385	18	1,875	99	29,388
Zaandam	165	12,777	—	—	18	1,068	52	5,655
Dordrecht	464	85,439	1	242	219	41,776	248	41,195
Rotterdam	2,250	634,280	109	18,542	2,038	629,578	623	139,052
Schiedam	603	95,795	—	—	93	10,254	356	59,942
Vlaardingen	93	13,235	—	—	54	6,213	39	6,270
Groningen	439	23,174	10	733	291	19,593	213	12,686
Delfzijl	554	29,573	24	1,219	40	1,784	333	30,480
Termonterzigt	205	11,456	39	937	33	1,311	209	7,307
Harlingen	538	80,895	71	29,310	319	74,523	329	46,364
Zwolle	127	15,864	2	1,064	37	2,621	49	4,924
Kampen	47	8,510	—	—	40	7,511	18	1,667
Middleburg	40	8,232	1	45	6	1,125	85	7,237
Viissengen	40	4,187	2	147	21	2,045	35	3,633
Other Ports	315	28,303	187	15,799	321	26,483	269	24,932
Total	7,913	1,591,093	481	71,198	4,939	1,114,830	3,674	625,507

The nationality of these vessels is shown thus:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.	
	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.	vessels.	tons.
Dutch	3,447	616,533	164	10,235	2,386	491,743	1,363	161,668
British	2,171	597,035	236	58,871	1,632	510,751	815	175,738
N. American	24	21,881	—	—	8	5,155	17	15,609
French	92	9,905	1	49	41	4,345	54	6,357
Russian	16	3,852	—	—	41	1,534	13	2,918
Swedish	71	17,422	—	—	27	5,776	59	11,300
Norwegian	644	154,494	—	—	148	24,291	526	144,337
Danish	257	27,161	—	—	85	8,380	175	18,028
Prussian	201	43,806	—	—	61	15,056	130	29,969
Hanoverian	724	40,114	75	1,905	460	26,567	364	20,453
Mecklenburg	78	18,638	—	—	9	3,228	68	16,224
Oldenburg	77	3,945	5	138	27	1,437	52	2,984
Bremen	17	8,666	—	—	11	5,637	5	2,475
Hamburg	49	17,545	—	—	20	6,240	24	10,215
Spanish	5	796	—	—	1	91	4	707
Italian	20	4,925	—	—	9	8,538	13	3,668
Other Countries	20	4,825	—	—	4	1,061	12	2,857
Total	7,913	1,591,093	481	71,198	4,939	1,114,830	3,674	625,507

The number of merchant vessels belonging to Holland on Dec. 31, 1863, was 2231, of 539,844 tons; of these 40 were steamers, of 13,994 tons.

The extent of the commerce of the kingdom of Holland is shown in the following statement of the imports and exports in each of the years 1861, 1862, 1863:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1861	£39,097,456	£22,800,942
1862	37,132,289	21,141,334
1863	36,869,909	23,956,634

The quantities and value of the principal articles of the import and export trade of Holland in the year 1863 are stated in the subjoined tables:—

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Value.
Ashes	Fonds. 10,912,981	Gulden. 2,837,375
Chemicals	—	1,331,974
Coffee	69,908,346	30,759,671
Copper	2,568,032	5,147,902
Cotton	21,373,823	13,124,293
Drugs	—	7,216,135
Grain and Meal	—	40,489,987
Hemp	3,563,103	1,425,241
Hides	—	11,703,126
Indigo	805,450	4,832,700
Iron—Raw, Cast, &c.	—	14,005,353
— Nails	5,684,617	1,705,385

IMPORTS—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.		Value.
	Pounds.		Gulden.
Iron—Other Sorts	—	—	4,794,836
Lead	—	—	1,875,514
Manganese	18,238,950	—	2,735,408
Manufactures—Cotton	—	—	16,387,246
— Woollen	—	—	12,330,423
— Silk	—	—	4,276,377
Rice	40,506,624	—	12,151,987
Silk	246,393	—	—
Spelter or Zinc	12,456,199	—	3,114,050
Sugar	119,015,861	—	41,655,553
Tobacco	21,531,003	—	10,765,508
Tea	2,406,702	—	6,016,758
Tin	3,700,340	—	3,700,340
Wine	—	—	6,721,922
Wool	5,955,645	—	6,786,774
Yarn—Cotton	—	—	8,175,710
— Linen	—	—	4,736,373
— Woollen and Silk	—	—	10,512,686

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.		Value.
	Pounds.		Gulden.
Butter	14,512,020	—	11,609,814
Cheese	27,837,383	—	9,743,085
Coffee	56,164,539	—	24,712,400
Copper	2,951,693	—	2,951,693
Cotton	17,129,746	—	10,277,843
Flax	20,258,979	—	14,181,237
Gold and Silver	—	—	10,526,230
Grain—Wheat	11,919	—	3,575,700
— Rye	8,095	—	1,619,000
— Barley	13,659	—	2,185,440
— Oats	22,660	—	2,492,600
Hides—Raw	—	—	6,407,281
— Prepared	—	—	2,653,800
Indigo	777,577	—	4,665,402
Iron—Pig	—	—	2,666,865
— Forged	—	—	3,357,977
Live Stock—Horned Cattle No.	106,199	—	8,495,920
— Other Kinds	436,580	—	6,463,865
Iron Wares	—	—	3,313,366
Manufactures—Silk	—	—	2,086,113
— Cotton	—	—	15,557,494
— Linen	—	—	1,998,211
— Hosiery	—	—	2,240,088
— Woollen	—	—	429,310
— Other Kinds	—	—	4,499,119
Palm Oil	6,558,219	—	3,279,111
Rice	16,521,363	—	4,956,400
Silk	342,009	—	4,104,108
Spirits	23,074,414	—	5,772,732
Sugar—Raw	86,319,926	—	12,711,975
— Refined	63,731,703	—	25,602,460
Tin	3,674,098	—	3,674,098
Tobacco—Leaf	14,276,637	—	7,138,324
— Cigars	384,711	—	1,538,844
Wool	6,257,015	—	7,598,418
Yarn—Cotton Undyed	1,557,763	—	1,869,315
— Dyed	—	—	1,404,349
— Woollen and Silk	—	—	10,904,716
Zinc or Spelter	11,966,146	—	2,991,540

* 1 Last = 10½ quarters. † 1 Kanne = 1½ pint.

Agriculture, &c.—The live stock of various kinds possessed in Holland in the years 1862—1864 is thus enumerated:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Horses No.	249,800	254,336	255,237
Cattle—Total	1,374,030	1,380,579	1,393,887
— Bulls	15,098	14,852	13,571
— Oxen	57,268	56,425	52,719
— Cows	958,955	968,249	943,214
— Calves	341,363	341,051	313,604
Sheep	882,139	896,628	930,136
Pigs	275,656	290,055	294,636
Goats	123,330	122,826	120,450

The principal descriptions of agricultural produce raised in Holland in the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, are stated in the following quantities, which are given in Dutch measures—the mud = 2¼ bushels, and the pond = 2·2 lbs. avoirdupois:—

Kinds of Produce.	1860.	1861.	1862.
CORN—			
Wheat Mud.	1,772,233	1,538,158	1,471,393
Rye	3,749,290	3,075,082	3,191,688
Buckwheat	1,201,590	1,382,875	1,202,088
Barley	1,579,384	1,342,785	1,325,386
Oats	3,260,682	3,470,300	3,742,258

Kinds of Produce.	1860.	1861.	1862.
PULSE—			
Pease Mud.	500,678	167,108	205,083
Beans	704,033	538,150	665,277
Potatoes	11,654,910	6,475,442	15,910,007
Turnips Pond.	209,505	503,024	1,362,243
—	26,000	289,000	305,200
Chicory	22,215,830	17,533,931	23,807,138
Madder	7,585,325	7,063,289	9,838,330
Clover Mud.	32,950,018	47,962,370	18,360,112
—	1,115	4,557	13,149
Hemp Pond.	112,477,440	1,053,251	2,952,426
Flax Mud.	5,731,923	7,284	152,672
Tobacco Pond.	1,491,112	7,819,357	9,705,293
SEEDS—			
Hemp Mud.	34,936	Pond. 25,205	19,425
Cabbage	448,642	437,478	568,016
Linseed	101,226	Pond. 110,006	Pond. 92,227
Mustard	26,697	21,214	18,113
Bird	32,419	27,696	8,501

Finance, &c.—The various branches of the revenue and expenditure of the kingdom of Holland, as stated in the budget for 1864, are as follows:—

REVENUE.		Gulden.
Direct Taxes		20,749,850
Excise		18,080,000
Indirect Taxes		12,489,000
Customs and Shipping Dues		3,939,936
Stamp on Plate		256,500
Domains		1,259,400
Post and Telegraphs		2,405,700
Lottery		410,000
Licenses for Hunting and Fishing		100,000
— Mines		598
Miscellaneous		11,553,965
Belgian Instalment		400,000
Repayments from Colonies		9,500,000
Excess of Funds for Colonial Administration		19,463,000
Balance of Revenue of Past Years		2,825,000
Total	{ Gulden	103,732,949
	{	£8,644,412
EXPENDITURE.		Gulden.
Royal Household		900,000
High Colleges and Cabinet		598,029
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		598,050
— Justice		2,933,744
— Interior		24,278,387
— Protestant Religion		1,752,886
— Roman Catholic Religion		668,673
— Navy		8,739,953
— Finance		6,749,200
— War		12,733,000
National Debt		39,976,977
Colonial Department		2,925,073
Miscellaneous		50,000
Total	{ Gulden	102,893,972
	{	£8,574,497

The amount of the public debt of the kingdom of Holland was in 1862, £85,779,715; in 1863, £82,251,581; and in 1864, £84,602,423.

NEUDORF, or RYERGES-UJFALA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Gran, on the Danube; with 1470 inhabitants, who grow excellent wine, and have both coal mines and marble quarries. The Roman station Villa stood here, and many Roman coins are found near it.

NEUDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 20 m. E.N.E. Eger; with a church, mineral springs, and 1500 inhabitants.

NEUDORFL, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 14 m. N.W. Oedenburg, on the Leitha, and on the railway to Vienna; with a mineral spring, and 1300 R. Catholic inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in preparing wood for matches.

NEUHAMMER, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 24 m. N.E. Eger; with a church, manufactures of wire, and a mill. Coal is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1500.

NEUMARKT, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, 26 m. W. Linz; with a town hospital, woollen manufactures, and 1200 inhabitants.

NEUMARKT, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle New Sandec, cap. dist. of same name, at the confluence of the Black and the White Dunajec, 38 m. S. Cracow. It has

an old church, which, though built of wood in 1219, is still in good condition; a high-school, and a considerable trade in wine and linen. Pop. 3459.

NEUSATZ [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Banat, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Danube, opposite to Peterwarden, 76 m. S.W. Temesvar. It is a royal free town, is the see of a non-united Greek bishop, and the seat of a Protestant consistory, and has ten churches—two of them evangelical Protestant, one Armenian, five Greek, and two R. Catholic—a synagogue, a handsome townhouse, an under gymnasium, a brewery, and an important trade partly in wine and fruit. On 11th June, 1849, Neusatz was stormed by the Ban Jellachich, and suffered dreadfully. Pop. 15,822.

NEUSTADT, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and W. Kronstadt; with a Protestant church, large potteries, a trade in flax, and 2060 inhabitants.

NEUSTIFT, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle, Upper Wienerwald; with a parish church, iron and other mills, and 1200 inhabitants.

NEUTITSCHHEIN [add.] a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, cap. circle of same name, in a beautiful and fertile country, 64 m. N.E. Brinn, on the Titsch, an affluent of the Oder. It consists of the town proper and five suburbs, is the seat of several important public offices, and has three churches—one of them a deanery church, built in the Byzantine style, and surmounted by two lofty towers; an ancient castle, a townhouse, a high and other schools, a town hospital, an infirmary, and an asylum for children. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and linen goods, plain and dyed, and there are four important yearly markets. Pop. 7907.—Old *Titschein*, about 2 m. off, contains an ancient parish church and two castles, one of them a ruin, and has 800 inhabitants.—The circle of *Neutitschein*, bounded N. by Austria, Prussia, and Silesia, E. Hungary, S. Hradish, and W. Olmutz, has an area of 927 geo. sq. m., and a population of 261,539, of whom 20,518 are Protestants, and 3363 Jews.

NEVADA, a territory, U. States, formed in 1861 out of the W. part of Utah and portions of California, is bounded N. by the parallel of 42° N., E. by the meridian of 116° W., S. by the parallel of 37° N. as far W. as the watershed between the valley of the Carson and the Pacific, and W. by this watershed as far as the parallel of 41°, and from thence due N. to the parallel of 42°. Its finest portion is the valley of the Carson, which is celebrated alike for its fertility and for its mineral wealth, particularly in silver. The gold and silver fields are also found stretching from the Washoe in the S.W. part of the territory across it from W. to E., and radiating N. and S. from the great central discoveries of Washoe. It was estimated, in August, 1862, that there were in Nevada 140 crushing-mills in operation. In some places boulders of quartz are said to lie upon the surface from 3 to 5 m. in extent, and to be rich in silver. Obsidian also, resembling coarse glass, is found upon the surface; and in some districts hollow boulders are coated inside with a stone resembling fine agate, of various colours. Bituminous coal and salt have been discovered; and the soil, which is in some districts extremely dry and barren, and covered with wild sage, contains much alkali. Besides its resources in the precious metals and useful minerals, the territory likewise possesses considerable agricultural capacities scattered throughout its mineral ranges. Carson city is the capital. The estimated area is 83,500 sq. m., and the estimated white population in 1863, 40,000.

NEVIANSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 175 m. E.S.E. Perm, near the source of the Neva in the Oural Mountains, in a district which is almost a continuous forest. It is one of the oldest mining establishments in the Oural, having been founded about 1702 by the first Demidoff, who built its castle and made it the family residence, which it long continued to be. Extended by his successor, it grew into a magnificent mansion; and though much curtailed and partially demolished by the caprice of one of his descendants, still contains several splendid apartments. About 200 yards from the castle is a fine brick tower, much out of the perpendicular. At one time all the silver brought from the Altai was refined within it. The zavod and mines of Neviansk have belonged for nearly a century to the Yakovlif family. Very good bar-iron is made here from a mixture of common with magnetic iron ore. Large quantities of painted iron-

ware, sent to the fair at Irbit, find their way to every part of Siberia. Pop. of Neviansk, 18,000.

NEVREKOP, a tn. Turkey in Europe, cyalet and 78 m. N.E. Saloniki, on the Kara-su or Strymon, at the foot of the Arnaut Balkan. It is surrounded with walls, and has a pop. of 2500.

NEW ALBANY [add.], a tn. U. States, Indiana, cap. co. Floyd, on the Ohio, opposite to Portland, in Kentucky, and on the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago railway, 10 m. N.W. Louisville. It stands on an elevated bank, is well laid out in wide paved streets, and contains 22 churches, a college, and a collegiate institute. The chief industrial establishments are steam-boat building-yards and foundries. At commodious wharves, made suitable for the largest steamers, an active and rapidly increasing trade is carried on. Pop. (1860), 12,647.

NEWARK [add.], two places, U. States.—1, A tn. New Jersey, cap. co. Essex, on the W. bank of the Passaic, on the Morris canal, and on lines of railway connecting it with New York, Philadelphia, and other quarters, 19 m. W. New York. It covers an area of nearly 5 sq. m., and consists generally of wide and airy streets, and of three spacious squares or parks. Broad Street, the principal thoroughfare, 2½ m. long and 132 ft. wide, is a handsome avenue, shaded with majestic elms and lined with numerous elegant mansions. The central park is in like manner embowered among towering elms, and surrounded by the residences of many of the wealthy inhabitants. The public buildings include 58 churches, of which no fewer than 12 are German; a custom-house and post-office, erected at the expense of the general government; a savings-bank, a high-school, an academy, two orphan asylums, and an almshouse. In the vicinity are several cemeteries, one of which occupies 40 acres, and is laid out in winding avenues, shaded by ornamental trees and flowering shrubs. The manufactures consist chiefly of leather, common, patent, and enamelled shoes, wheels and carriages, plated ware, jewellery, saddlery, tools, cutlery, locks, railings, mattresses, hangings, patent or enamelled cloth, hats, castings, brass and malleable iron, machinery, needles, buttons, type-metal and printing, cement and chemicals, ale, and lager beer. The trade is chiefly confined to the above articles of manufacture. The real and personal property of the place is estimated at £6,300,000. Pop. (1860), 71,941.—2, A tn. Ohio, cap. co. Licking, at the confluence of three branches of the Licking, on the Ohio canal, and on the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark, and the Ohio Central railways, 30 m. E.N.E. Columbus. It contains eight churches, and has in its vicinity quarries of sandstone, a coalfield, which is extensively worked, and a number of coal-oil factories. Pop. (1860), 4675.

NEW BEDFORD [add.], a tn. U. States, Massachusetts, one of the capitals of co. Bristol, on Buzzard's Bay, and on the New Bedford and Taunton and the Fairhaven branch of the Boston railway, 50 m. S. Boston. It is built along the W. side of the Acushnet, which is here crossed by a bridge communicating with Fairhaven; and contains 24 churches, a handsome city-hall in the Doric style, a custom-house, a lyceum, several excellent private academies, a public library of 13,500 vols., an orphans' home, a house of correction, and an almshouse capable of admitting 400 inmates. Most of the public edifices are built of granite, and not a few of the private houses are remarkable for elegance. The principal manufactures are cotton yarn and cotton cloth, hoop iron, oil, soap, candles, screws, rivets, castings, paper-hangings, and Prussian blue, but for a long period the whale fishery has been the staple business of the place. It began to be prosecuted here as early as 1755, and though prostrated first by the war of the Revolution, and subsequently by that of 1812, is still the centre of the whale fishery in the U. States. On the 1st of January, 1860, the number of vessels in the district of which New Bedford is the port of entry, was 547, measuring 151,473 tons. Of this number, 301, measuring 103,564, belonging to this place alone, were employed in the whale fishery, the aggregate products of which for the whole district were, in 1859, 2,236,438 gallons sperm-oil, valued at £575,093; 4,715,583 gallons whale-oil, value £509,315; and 2,010,882 lbs. whalebone, value £258,024. According to the valuation of real estate and personal property, New Bedford is the wealthiest community

in the U. States, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. Pop. (1860), 22,300.

NEW BRITAIN, a post-borough and township, U. States, Connecticut, on the Providence and Fishkill railway, 10 m. S. Hartford. It contains six churches and a state normal school, and has extensive manufactures of stockinet goods, bank and safe locks, jewellery, hooks and eyes, cabinet hardware, harness trimmings, rules, plumbs, and levels. One of its establishments for the manufacture of locks, house trimmings, and general hardware, is the largest and most complete of its kind in the States. Pop. (1860), 5212.

NEWCASTLE, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Durham, on the N. side of Lake Ontario, and on the Grand Trunk railway, 42 m. E.N.E. Toronto. It possesses two churches and an academy, marble-works, a tannery, a foundry, and a considerable general as well as lumber trade. Pop. about 1250.

NEWCASTLE, a tn. British America, New Brunswick, cap. co. Northumberland, on the Miramichi, about 15 m. above its mouth. It is agreeably and advantageously situated, contains a court-house and jail, two churches, and some other good buildings, and has nearly 6 fathoms water at its wharves. Pop. about 1000.

NEW-CHWANG, or **NEU-CHE-WANG**. See **YING-TSU**.

NEW GLASGOW, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Terrebonne, on the Achigan, 30 m. N. Montreal. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, possesses several tanneries, and carries on a large trade in lumber. Pop. about 1800.

NEW HAMBURG, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Waterloo, on the Grand Trunk railway, 65 m. W.S.W. Toronto. It contains two churches—a Church of England and a German Lutheran; and possesses a pottery, a tannery, a cloth factory, a brewery, and a distillery. The trade is, however, mostly local. Pop. about 1100.

NEW HARMONY, a tn. U. States, Indiana, on the Wabash, 50 m. above its mouth, 140 m. S.W. Indianapolis. It was built by the Harmonists under George Rapp, in 1815, and purchased from them, in 1825, by Robert Owen of New Lanark, who, after failing in an attempt to establish his so-called social system, sold it to a William Maclure, who converted it into a school of industry. This scheme, failing like the others, was abandoned at the end of six years, and the place began to decline. It is said to be again improving, and now contains an Episcopal and a Methodist church, a large schoolhouse, a working men's institute, a hall used as a theatre, three steam mills, and two distilleries. Pork and whisky are its principal exports. Pop. 825.

NEW LEBANON SPRINGS, a vil. U. States, New York, in the township of same name, 20 m. S.E. Albany. It contains two churches and a female seminary, and is noted for its thermal springs, which have at all seasons a uniform temperature of 73°, and contain as their chief ingredients chloride of sodium, chloride of calcium, and carbonate and sulphate of lime. The springs are so copious as not only to supply several baths, but to keep two or three mills running throughout the year. In the township is a large Shaker establishment of about 500 persons, owning about 4000 acres of land. Pop. 2187.

NEW LIVERPOOL, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Levi, r. bank St. Lawrence, about 7 m. above Quebec. It contains a R. Catholic church, and carries on a very extensive trade in lumber. Pop. about 1800.

NEW LONDON, a tn. and port of entry, U. States, Connecticut, r. bank Thames, 3 m. above its mouth in Long Island Sound, and on the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer, and on the New York and Boston railways. It consists of two portions—an older, which possesses few attractions; and a more modern, which is regularly formed, contains many handsome residences, partly for the accommodation of summer visitors attracted by the beauties of the surrounding scenery. Among the public edifices are a handsome granite custom-house, city buildings containing also the post-office, court-house, and other county offices, ten churches, a female academy, a high-school, and a public library. The chief industrial establishments are cotton factories, steam saw-mills, foundries, and machine and nail shops. There is also a building yard, at which a few vessels are built. The

harbour, which is 3 m. long, 5 fathoms deep, well sheltered, and seldom obstructed by ice, is one of the best in the U. States. It is also well defended at its entrance by Fort Trumbull, which has been entirely rebuilt since 1840, mounts 80 pieces of heavy ordnance, and can accommodate a garrison of 800 men. The coasting trade and fisheries of New London are important. In 1860 the shipping of the district amounted to 37,490 tons, of which the whale fishery employed 13,066, the cod fishery 4957, and the coasting trade 15,000. Pop. (1860), 10,116.

NEWMARKET, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. York, on the Ontario, Simcoe, and Lake Huron railway, 26 m. N. Toronto. It contains four churches and a grammar school, and has manufactures of stoves and water pumps, and of copper, tin, and sheet-iron ware, a rope-walk, a tannery, and marble works. Pop. about 1000.

NEW MILFORD, a vil. U. States, Connecticut, S. bank Housatonic, and on the Housatonic railway, 30 m. N. by W. Bridgeport. It consists of wide and well-formed streets, and contains four churches, a cotton and two woollen factories, paper, fulling, and flour mills, and several tanneries. Pop. (1860), 3535.

NEW ORLEANS [add.] The close of the civil war, during which New Orleans was captured and held for a long time by northern troops, has relieved it from the prostrate condition to which it was reduced, and to a certain extent caused a revival of the trade which previously existed in it as a port. But it will necessarily be long before its staple trade in cotton can be fully restored. Previous to the war one-half of the total crop of cotton passed through the New Orleans market—namely, 1,849,312 bales, out of 3,699,926; but in 1865 the quantity in the market was only 271,015 bales. Two wants will have to be supplied to the cotton and sugar planters before the production can approach that previous to the outbreak of the war—the want of capital and the want of labour. With regard to the latter, it is said that the free negroes in many parts of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas are coming forward largely to make labour contracts, and in many instances are returning to their old masters. This is a hopeful sign. Many of the plantations are being let at low rents, and some have been sold or let to men from the northern states; but there appears to be a greater disposition to rent cotton than sugar plantations, the capital required for carrying on the cultivation of the former being much less than that necessary for the successful culture of sugar, and the sugar crop is attended with much more uncertainty than that of cotton. The experiment of white labour is being tried on a small scale by means of German immigrants, but it is considered doubtful whether white men can do field labour with effect in the summer months. The city of New Orleans itself has always been considered abroad as being unhealthy. Unhealthy seasons occur, and the summer climate is unsuited to some European constitutions; but many foreigners enjoy excellent health in New Orleans all the year round. The great scourge of the city has been the yellow fever; but it has been quite free from it for several years, owing probably in some measure to the quarantine regulations, which are strictly enforced from May to November, and have prevented this contagious disease from being introduced from the gulf ports.

The revival of trade in the year 1865 was characterized by quantities of goods being thrown into the market for distribution in the country districts, which had been for four years without supplies of foreign or northern merchandise, except such as they received through the blockaded ports. The principal part of this revived trade was in articles received from New York and Boston. The principal trade carried on in British vessels up to the time of the closing of the war, was almost confined to what is called the gulf trade. After that vessels arrived in some numbers direct from English and French ports, bringing principally salt, coal, and wine, and receiving in return cargoes of cotton. The number, tonnage, and crews of British vessels entered and cleared at the port in the year 1865 were as follows:—

ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crews.
265	52,218	2552	270	43,831	2,352

The total number of vessels arriving at the port in the same commercial year (ending August 31) was 1449, besides 1481

steamboats from the interior. The export trade is that on which New Orleans principally relies, and of this cotton constitutes the most important article. The following table exhibits the cotton exports for the past ten years to various countries:—

	Great Britain.	France.	North of Europe.	South of Europe, Mexico, &c.	Coastwise.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1856	986,622	244,814	162,675	178,812	222,100	1,795,023
1857	749,485	258,163	156,450	129,619	223,204	1,516,921
1858	1,016,716	236,596	116,304	125,454	164,637	1,659,707
1859	994,696	256,447	182,475	146,963	196,590	1,777,171
1860	1,426,966	313,291	136,135	129,270	208,634	2,214,296
1861	1,159,348	388,925	122,042	113,358	132,179	1,915,852
1862	1,312	472	—	21,571	4,323	27,678
1863	2,070	1,849	—	372	19,459	23,750
1864	1,155	4,023	—	307	122,645	128,130
1865	21,326	5,952	402	167	164,504	192,351

The following statistics will also be interesting as showing the effects of the war upon the other principal articles of the export trade of New Orleans during the five years ending August 31, 1865; it being premised that the tobacco export in the preceding year (1860) amounted to 82,680 hds.:—

	Tobacco.	Sugar.		Molasses.	
	hds.	hds.	brls.	hds.	brls.
1861	39,806	42,163	4,724	185	122,512
1862	2,224	56,372	4,773	—	78,878
1863	12,556	98,266	9,969	—	187,143
1864	799	39,481	2,071	—	83,533
1865	1,831	882	217	1	5,266

The subjoined comparative view of the prices per lb. of 'middling' cotton at New Orleans on the first day of each month in the same five years will also have its interest:—

	1860-1.	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.
	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
September.	10 ³ / ₈ to 10 ¹ / ₂	9 to 10	—	—	—
October....	10 ¹ / ₂ „ 10 ³ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂ „ 9	—	62 to 68	161 to 163
November.	11 ¹ / ₂ „ 11 ³ / ₈	9 „ 9 ¹ / ₂	64	65 „ 73	119 „ 120
December..	10 „ 10 ³ / ₈	10 ³ / ₈ „ 11	54 ³ / ₈	71 „ 72	127 „ 128
January ..	11 ¹ / ₂ „ 12	10 „ 11	53	72 „ 73	118 „ 120
February..	10 ³ / ₈ „ 11 ¹ / ₂	10 „ 11	62	76 „ 77	68 „ 70
March	10 ³ / ₈ „ 11 ¹ / ₂	11	80	72 „ 73	75
April	12 ¹ / ₂ „ 12 ³ / ₈	9 ¹ / ₂ „ 10 ¹ / ₂	72	70	—
May	10 ³ / ₈ „ 11	—	60	82 „ 83	35 „ 36
June	11 ¹ / ₂	—	—	92 „ 93	42 „ 43
July	10 „ 10 ³ / ₈	—	—	160	40
August....	10 „ 11	—	53	160 „ 163	42 „ 44

NEW PLYMOUTH, New Zealand, cap. prov. Taranaki, New Ulster, beautifully situated on the W. coast among gentle hills, and watered by numerous small streams, was a thriving settlement, with a granite church and chapels, and several stores, breweries, and mills. These still remain, but the rural beauties, which constituted one of its chief attractions, have almost disappeared amid the ravages of war. Many of its peaceful homesteads have been sacked and burned down by the natives; and the careful cultivation which caused it to be familiarly talked of as the garden of New Zealand, was necessarily abandoned while the settlers were obliged to concentrate all their efforts on the defence of the town.

NEWPORT, two places, U. States:—1, A tn. and port of entry, Rhode Island, cap. co. of same name, on Narraganset Bay on the W. shore of Rhode Island, 5 m. from the ocean. It has a fine harbour, safe, commodious, and of sufficient depth for the largest ships, and defended by two strong forts—Adams and Woolcut; the one on Benton's Point, and the other on Goat Island. The town, built on a declivity facing the harbour, is partly old, but interesting from its quaint appearance; and partly modern, with many large and elegant mansions. The principal buildings are a dozen churches, a state-house, custom-house, market-house, a public library, a masonic and an armoury hall. Both manufactures and trade are limited, and the place depends less on them than on its healthy climate, fine sea-beach, and beautiful scenery, which have made it one of the most popular summer resorts in the U. States. Its visitors during the summer season are counted

by thousands; and it is for their accommodation chiefly, and not from any permanent increase of population, that the modern town has been erected. Berkley, the celebrated Bishop of Cloyne, resided here for some time, and is said to have then written his well-known work entitled the *Minute Philosopher*. Pop. (1860), 10,508.—2, A tn. Kentucky, on the Ohio, just opposite to Cincinnati, on the Licking, here crossed by a fine suspension bridge. It stands on an elevated plain, commanding a fine view, and contains an academy, a U. States arsenal, and several rolling mills and foundries. Pop. (1860), 10,047.

NEW QUAY, a fishing-town in Cornwall, in the E. division, and parish of St. Columb Minor, about 21 m. N. Truro. This rising and busy place is picturesquely situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and has a small harbour, protected by a pier, enlarged a few years ago to meet the increase of the pilchard fishery. There are several large cellars or warehouses for curing the fish, which is exported to various ports in the Mediterranean. A mine of lead is worked, but with no considerable results; and stone of superior quality, somewhat resembling granite, is shipped here. The parish church is at St. Columb Minor, half a mile distant, but there are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

NEW RIVER, New Zealand. See *ORITE* in *Supp.*
NEWTON, a tn. U. States, Iowa, cap. co. Jasper, on the Mississippi and Missouri railroad, 35 m. E. by N. Des Moines. It contains a large court-house, a bank, five churches, and three schools. A mine of coal has been opened about 2 m. from it. Pop. (1860), 1617; in 1865, said to be 2000.

NEW ZEALAND [add.] New Zealand is now divided into nine provinces: Auckland, Taranaki, or New Plymouth, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay, in the North Island; and Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago, and Southland, in the Middle Island. The South or Stewart's Island is at present unconnected with the organized provinces. By the constitution conferred upon the country in 1853, it is governed in the following manner:—The crown appoints the governor and four judges, but the general government of the colony is vested in the General Assembly, which holds its annual session at Auckland, and is composed of a Legislative Council, consisting of about twenty-five leading colonists nominated by the governor for life; and in the House of Representatives, which is made up of about fifty members elected by the people every five years. Every man owning a freehold worth £50, or being a householder at a rent of £5 per annum in the country, or £10 in a town, is qualified to vote for or to be a member of the House of Representatives. The governor is aided and advised by a ministry, comprising the chief officers of state, who are members of the General Assembly. Each of the nine provinces is governed for local purposes by a provincial council, consisting of a chief officer called the superintendent, and from ten to twenty provincial councillors chosen by the electors of the province every four years. Every provincial-council act has to receive the assent of the governor and the ministry before it becomes law. The civil and criminal laws are the same as those of England, and for judicial purposes the colony is divided into four districts; and assizes are held by the judges in the chief towns of the provinces. The number of criminal convictions in the supreme court for various offences in 1863 was 234. By the police, magistrates, and minor courts, 12,593 criminal cases were disposed of.

New Zealand, while displaying some fine open plains and many undulating champaign districts, may be described generally as a wooded highland country, clothed with luxuriant evergreen vegetation. It is of volcanic origin, several of the small elevations being extinct craters, and shocks of earthquake being still occasionally experienced. The country around Wellington, the S. portion of the North Island, is chiefly affected by them; but, though within the last twenty years two shocks have been severe enough to involve the loss of three or four lives, the inhabitants do not regard them with very much apprehension. Numerous wooded ranges of moderate elevation, and three snow-capped mountains, Rnapehu, Tongariro, and Egmont, are found in the

North Island, whilst a chain of rugged forest ranges, including Mount Cook, 13,200 ft. high, extends along the entire coast of Middle Island, from Dusky Bay to Cape Farewell. The North Island contains only two or three moderately extensive plains, but abounds in large luxuriant valleys, and in sheltered dells and dales. Middle Island, on its W. side, consists chiefly of wooded alpine regions, but on the E. displays fine plains and open tracts, admirably adapted for tillage and pasture. In climate New Zealand is temperate, though it is subject to violent winds and heavy rains; but though the rainfall is great, the number of dry days in the year is very large. The following table, compiled from meteorological observations made in 1853 and subsequent years, will show the character of the climate of New Zealand as compared with that of Great Britain:—

	Mean temperature of coldest month.	Mean temperature of hottest month.	Mean annual temperature.	Annual fall of rain in inches.	Dry days in the year.
Auckland . . .	51°	68°	59°	45	205
New Plymouth . . .	46°	64°	56°	59	240
Wellington . . .	45°	64°	55°	49	266
Nelson	45°	64°	55°	34	245
Christchurch . . .	40°	64°	53°	31	304
Otago	40°	58°	50°	30	235
London	37°	63°	50°	24	187
Edinburgh . . .	34°	59°	47°	40	205

The soil and climate of New Zealand produce in perfection every English grain, grass, fruit, and vegetable. Wheat, potatoes, onions, apples, plums, peaches, and their congeners are excellent in quality, and the peach bears profusely as a standard. The vine thrives in the open air a little, but only a little better than it does in England; while in the gardens of the warmer valleys fruits of a semi-tropical character, the pomegranate, citron, orange, and olive, might be raised. Maize, the taro, a native of the Sandwich Islands, and the kumera, a sweet potato, are partially cultivated by the natives in sheltered sunny spots of the North Island; but under common field cultivation maize will not ripen. Geraniums and myrtles, attaining a shrub size, and various plants, which require the greenhouse in England, flourish through the winter in the open air; and generally, the few fruits and plants which will grow in New Zealand, but not in England, are not those which require more summer heat, but those which require less winter cold. In the colder parts of Middle Island, ice and snow occur in winter; but in the North Island, except on the high mountain ranges, ice and snow are seldom if ever seen.

The natives of New Zealand, called Maories, a people of Malay origin, are supposed to have immigrated from the Sandwich Islands some centuries ago. Split up into numerous petty tribes, and wasting each other by internecine feuds, their numbers have been so reduced that they do not now exceed 56,000, all of whom, with the exception of a few hundreds, are located in the North Island. In personal appearance they somewhat resemble deeply-bronzed gipsies. By missionary efforts a great part of them have been converted to Christianity; many of the young can read and write their own language, and the Bible has been largely circulated amongst them. They have acquired in many instances considerable property, in stock, cultivated lands, coasting vessels, flour-mills, and specie; a few even have accounts at the banks, and others have taken shares in local companies. In the neighbourhood of the settlements they are adopting articles of European dress, but they cling to a great extent to their old degraded domestic habits.

In the animal kingdom New Zealand is singularly deficient. as it does not possess a single indigenous animal. With the exception of two or three harmless lizards, a small and now scarce rat is the only four-footed creature found in the islands. The pig, however, originally introduced by Captain Cook, and straying from the native villages, and breeding in the forests, has become a wild animal in some of the remote districts. The cat, too, and a few cattle have likewise some wild representatives. Pheasants, partridges, quails, and red and fallow deer have been introduced, and have so far thriven successfully. There are eighty-three species of native birds, of which the bell-bird and the tui are good songsters. Some

English small birds, and English poultry—the latter now abundant all over the colony—have been imported by immigrants. Insects are about as numerous as those in England; sand-flies and mosquitoes are found, but disappear before cultivation; the cicada, the weta, and the koeke, a flying grasshopper, are the three most peculiar species. The common garden bee, introduced with signal success, frequently swarms in the woods. River fish are scarce and poor, but sea fish are plentiful and good. With mineral wealth New Zealand is liberally supplied. Coal has been found in many parts of the country—in Blind Bay near Nelson, in Auckland, and of fine quality near the Buller River, on the W. coast of Nelson; while the whole of the mountainous peninsula, forming the N.W. corner of this province, appears to be stored with coal. Iron is found in many localities, and some of the rocks on the Otago shore are powerfully magnetic.

The beach at New Plymouth for several miles is formed of fine iron sand, which adheres to a magnet in crystallized particles. Copper has been worked on a small scale at the Kawau and Great Barrier Islands, near Auckland, and chrome and copper are derived from the Dun Mountain mine at Nelson. Gold has been found in the Coromandel country, near Auckland, and in Nelson province, as well as near the Buller River, on the W. coast of the same province. But the chief discoveries of the precious metal have been made in the province of Otago, in which vast districts have been found rich in auriferous deposits. The first discovery was made in June, 1861, and produced a rush of immigrants from Australia and elsewhere; Otago, the capital, suddenly became a large and populous place, and many thousands of gold-seekers rapidly spread themselves over the auriferous districts; in two years 700,000 oz. were obtained, worth nearly three millions sterling. In the year ending March 31, 1866, the returns showed the following amount of gold exported from the various ports in the colony:—

Auckland	4,008
Nelson	14,908
Havelock	2,672
Picton	2,334
Hokitika	331,840
Greymouth	103,429
Lyttelton	23
Dunedin	210,488
Invercargill	3,918
Total	674,490

Trade and Commerce.—The total value of the imports and exports from the colony, including bullion and specie, in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, is thus given:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Imports	£2,493,811	£4,626,082	£7,024,674
Exports	1,370,247	2,422,734	3,455,405

The principal and other articles of which these imports and exports were composed, with the value of them, are stated in the following tables:—

IMPORTS.			
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£	£	£
Animals	223,773	422,516	633,810
Apparel—			
Boots and Shoes	89,223	177,531	209,693
All other kinds	466,683	809,431	1,393,009
Furniture, &c.	25,256	67,428	94,456
Glass and Earthenware	22,395	58,950	93,530
Iron and Hardware	142,628	280,942	443,680
Oilman's Stores	31,034	65,826	102,750
Ale and Beer	67,940	152,815	224,984
Sugar	154,701	248,508	263,874
Tea	87,906	88,663	178,304
Specie	81,722	230,686	2,785
Brandy	51,290	123,814	202,692
Gin	17,823	39,672	59,139
Rum	18,256	20,856	24,787
Whisky	14,652	34,499	57,879
Other spirits	16,352	6,425	9,466
Books and Stationery	43,827	65,647	108,915
Tobacco	54,190	73,993	201,699
Wine	53,296	112,365	142,375
Total value of principal and other articles	2,493,811	4,626,082	7,024,674

EXPORTS.			
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	£	£	£
Gold and Gold Dust	752,657	1,591,389	2,432,479
Specie	—	—	97,000
Kauri Gum	9,888	11,107	27,026
Copper Ore	1,300	1,024	—
Oil	5,126	9,055	8,387
Potatoes	4,121	10,205	3,763
Timber	19,499	16,173	18,174
Wool	523,728	674,226	830,495
Total value of principal and other articles }.	1,370,247	2,422,734	3,485,405

The rapid increase in the shipping trade of the colony will be seen in the following table, exhibiting the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each of the principal ports, in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863:—

PRINCIPAL PORTS.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	1861.		1862.		1863.		1861.		1862.		1863.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Auckland	103	33,974	107	37,913	177	67,210	103	33,792	106	34,435	137	61,110
Russell	43	15,292	40	13,882	24	8,222	44	15,135	41	14,411	29	8,711
Mongonui	16	5,177	16	4,850	5	5,753	17	5,452	16	4,850	15	5,207
New Plymouth	16	2,188	8	873	5	759	19	4,701	9	1,362	9	2,500
Wellington	32	9,003	36	10,353	36	11,029	25	8,042	30	8,472	41	13,245
Nelson	45	12,891	44	13,838	54	18,755	28	9,522	38	13,616	36	14,245
Lytelton	35	14,222	75	33,145	106	42,224	53	18,225	80	33,969	102	38,508
Dunedin	256	84,394	395	155,194	496	201,328	213	89,720	385	152,912	491	200,264
Invercargill . . . . .	..	..	..	..	136	23,512	..	..	..	..	127	21,594
Bluff Harbour . . . . .	..	..	67	25,263	35	21,267	..	..	52	17,458	26	12,506
Total at principal and other ports	596	197,986	813	301,365	1154	410,935	546	205,350	783	288,647	1094	394,665

Of these vessels entered in 1863, 990 of 347,485 tons, and cleared, 923 vessels of 319,479 tons, were British vessels.

The total amount of the gross revenue and expenditure of the colony is thus stated for the years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1861.....	£691,464.....	No returns.
1862.....	1,186,009.....	£1,118,117
1863.....	1,380,836.....	1,757,092

The revenue of 1863 was derived from 'ordinary' sources, of which the customs duties (£592,051) were the principal—producing £743,272; and from 'territorial' sources—the sale of crown lands (bringing £384,039) being the principal—producing £524,405; the remaining £113,928 arose from 'incidental receipts and reimbursements.' The public debt in the year 1863 comprised £600,000 on account of the general government, and £689,750 on account of the provincial governments; making a total of £1,289,750, and involving an annual charge for interest and sinking fund of £68,635.

The area of New Zealand is calculated to be 106,259 sq. m.; and the population in 1861 was found to be 106,315, including 7294 military and 1117 half-castes; but exclusive of about 3000 gold miners, and of the Maories, who numbered 56,049. On Dec. 31, 1863, the estimated population was:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
European.....	105,978.....	53,070.....	164,048
Military and their families..	9,521.....	1,788.....	11,309
Total.....	115,499.....	54,858.....	175,357

In December, 1864, the European population, exclusive of military, had risen to 172,158.

In 1861 the number of immigrants was 22,339; in 1862, 34,290; and in 1863, 45,730. Of the last number no less than 32,653 entered the gold-producing province of Otago (with Southland). Against this, however, must be set the number of those who left New Zealand during the same period; this number was in 1861, 6117; in 1862, 13,299; and in 1863, 10,610; the largest proportion in each case being from Otago.

A great obstruction to the progressive prosperity of the colony, has arisen in the disaffection of some of the native tribes, who, repudiating the sale of certain lands which they had made to the New Zealand Company, began to commit many acts of trespass and petty violence, and at length broke into open rebellion. The friendly tribes united with the

colonists and the military, and a long and desultory warfare ensued, the available troops being insufficient to effectually suppress the rebels. The settlers were driven from their holdings, and many left the country, and trade, immigration, and agriculture were stopped. More than once the insurrection appeared to be quelled, when fresh outbreaks occurred. The Waikato district in Auckland province, Taranaki, and several districts in Wellington and Hawke's Bay have been the most disturbed. But, after the native confederacies in these parts seemed to have been broken up, a fresh outburst took place in October, 1866, in the neighbourhood of Napier, in Hawke's Bay, which was terminated by a successful attack upon the rebels' pah or fort at Omarunui, on the Tutaekuri River; since which the country appears to have become generally pacified.

NEYRIZ, a tn. Persia, prov. Fars, on the road between Shiraz and Kerman, and about 7 m. from the E. extremity of the lake of same name, called also Lake Bakhtegan. It

occupies a considerable space with its gardens and houses, possesses three adjacent forts, a paltry bazar, and three caravanserais, and is inhabited by about 1500 families. Its trade is insignificant.

NGALA, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, prov. Kotoko, near the S.W. extremity of Lake Chad. It stands on an elevated terrace, surrounded by clay walls, and composed of clay houses, among which stood forth imposingly the governor's palace, presenting, with its immense substructure and towering walls, all the appearance of a citadel. The town, however, tells only of a bygone prosperity and a present decay. Several of its quarters are in ruins.

NGAMI [add.], a lake, S. Africa, in the Batwana country, on the N. frontier of the Kalahari desert, between lat. 20° 23' and 20° 40' S., and lon. 22° 31' and 23° 6' E. It lies between E.N.E. and W.S.W., at the height of 3700 ft. above sea level, and is of somewhat irregular shape, narrow towards the centre, and thence bulging out on both sides, so as to form two nearly equal ovals; the one terminating at its W., and the other at its E. extremity. Its greatest length is 37 m.; its breadth near the centre, where narrowest, does not exceed 4 m., but towards the W., where widest, about 12 m.; making the average breadth about 6, the circuit about 70 m., and the whole area about 224 geo. sq. m. The N. shore is low and sandy, without tree or bush, or any other kind of vegetation; but about a mile behind the country becomes densely wooded, chiefly with various species of acacia indigenous to S. Africa, and an occasional baobab towering above them. The S. shore is so closely fringed along the water line by belts of reeds and rushes, as to be accessible only in a few places, or where the native cattle or other animals have broken through. Behind this fringe southwards the ground rises considerably. The W. shore is also somewhat raised. The greatest depth of water is towards the E. extremity; in other directions, and especially on the W., it is shallow. The principal, and indeed the only known feeder of the lake, is the Teoge, which enters it near its N.W. extremity; and though not more than 40 yards wide, is deep, and when in flood discharges a large volume of water. Its outlet is the Zonga, which issues from its E. extremity at Batwana town, so called because the chief of the tribe has there fixed his residence. Where it thus issues the Zonga is about 200 yards wide, and has a current so gentle that the eye is unable to perceive it.

NGAN-KING, a tn. China, cap. prov. Nganhoei, l. bank

Yang-tze-kiang, 145 m. S.S.W. Nankin. Its handsome pagoda of eight stories, rising out of a substantially built isolated stone fort, and its massive walls give it an imposing appearance from the river. When Lord Elgin passed up the Yang-tze-kiang this place was in the hands of the insurgents, while the imperialists were in the immediate vicinity. His lordship was anxious to move on peaceably; but the insurgents, either because otherwise disposed, or from mistake, as they afterwards alleged, fired a shot at the leading British vessel. This was at once resented; and the whole of the British ships, at once opening their fire on the fort, compelled its garrison to scamper out of it into the open country. Before the British reached the last angle above the fort, the insurgents repeated the offence in a more aggravated form, by firing two other shots in rapid succession. The only effect was to increase their chastisement by not only silencing the battery, but also throwing some balls and shells into the heart of the town. This unprovoked collision made it impossible for any of Lord Elgin's suite to visit the town, and hence our only knowledge of it is derived from the account of Lord Amherst's embassy. According to Mr. Ellis, who explored it in 1816, the shops are not so good as at Woo-hoo, and the streets are unusually narrow. The best shops he saw were those for the sale of horn lanterns and porcelain; and he would have had 'little difficulty in laying out a large sum in curiosities of all kinds—such as necklaces, old china, agate-cups, vases, ornaments of corundum and other stones, curious specimens of carved work in wood and metal.' The fort of Ngan-king, in fit hands, could easily prevent large vessels from passing it, as they are obliged, in order to find the deep channel, to come within sixty yards of the muzzles of the guns.

NGAUNDERE, a tn. Western Africa, Adamawa, 150 m. S. by E. Yola. It is surrounded by a low rampart, and consists entirely of huts of reed, with the exception of the governor's house and the mosque, which are unpretending buildings—the one of clay, and the other of reeds and clay. There is a daily market.

NGEGIMI, a tn. Western Africa, near the N.W. extremity of Lake Chad, is a far-famed place that has fallen rapidly into decay, and now consists of detached conical huts constructed without any regard to comfort. It has suffered much from its position on the boundary between Bornou and the Turiks. The king of the former, as if it were beyond its dominions, withholds from it the necessary protection, while the latter are continually making predatory incursions into it. Many of the inhabitants have been carried away into slavery; and the remainder, driven away by inundations, have built a new village on the slope of the adjoining sand hills.

NGORNU, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, in the vicinity of the capital Kukawa. It consists of light but large and commodious huts; there not being a single clay dwelling, with the exception of a residence belonging to the sheikh. In the winter of 1854–5 more than half of the town was destroyed by water, and a deep open lake formed to the S., burying a large extent of what had formerly been a fertile plain. The most probable cause of the catastrophe was a subsidence of the plain to the extent of several feet.

NGURUTUA, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, about 80 m. W. by N. Kukawa. It lies in an extensive plain, is well shaded with trees, and though once a large and celebrated place, shows symptoms of decay. Mr. Richardson the traveller died here, and is buried under a large, wide spreading fig-tree.

NIAMZO, or NYEMZU, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, circle of same name, beautifully situated in a wild and romantic district, 62 m. W. by N. Jassy. It occupies a rugged height above the Nemz, an affluent of the Moldavia, contains the ruins of a fortress which belonged to the knights of Malta, and has in its vicinity a large monastery which is occupied by about 500 monks, and possesses a wonder-working image of the virgin in solid silver.

NIAS, or NIA [add.], an island, Indian Archipelago, about 35 m. off the N.W. coast of Sumatra; length, N.E. to S.W., about 65 m.; breadth about 17 m.; area, 1200 sq. m. The surface consists of ranges of hills, nowhere rising more than 800 ft. above the sea, and of intervening valleys. Though without any indication of volcanic origin,

it is subject to violent earthquakes, one of which in 1843 swallowed up a hill and a village. The inhabitants, of Malay extraction, and fairer than those of Sumatra, are a simple, mild, and primitive agricultural people. They are skilful in irrigation, and raise good crops of rice, cotton, and other useful products. Nias, though virtually independent, is included by the Dutch among their possessions. Pop. computed at 169,500.

NICHOLAS (Str.), a harbour, British America, 3 m. N.E. of the cape of same name, on the N. shore of the estuary of the St. Lawrence. It consists of a narrow inlet, only 150 yards wide at its entrance, and nowhere within exceeds 380 yards, but is so secure that a vessel might be laid on shore and repaired as if she were in dock. This security it owes to the granite hills of 500 to 700 ft. by which it is inclosed. Its greatest depth at low water is $9\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms; but, owing to a bar, not more than 12 to 17 ft. can be carried in at high water.

NICHOLSON (PORT), New Zealand. See WELLINGTON.

NICOLET, a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. co. and on the river of same name, 72 m. N.E. Montreal. It contains a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a large R. Catholic seminary or divinity hall, several schools, a brewery, and some general trade. Pop. about 1000.

NICOPOLI [add.], a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, eyalet and 95 m. E.S.E. Widin, at the confluence of the Osma with the Danube. It is picturesquely situated between steep mountain heights; and being surrounded by gardens, occupies a large space, extending partly along a hill which overlooks it, and is crowned by a castle, once of great strength, but now in a very dilapidated condition. From this hill the wall stretches downward till it reaches the Danube. Nicopoli is the see of a Greek bishop, and the great entrepôt for the goods brought from Walachia. An excellent wine is grown in its environs. A great and decisive battle was fought here, in 1396, between the Christians under Sigismund of Hungary and the Turks under Bayazid I. The former were defeated. Pop. about 12,000.

NIEGATA, a tn. Japan, on the W. coast of the island Nippon, nearly opposite to the island of Sado. It is one of the ports which by Lord Elgin's treaty with the Japanese were opened for trade in 1860. Scarcely anything is known of it; but from the number of masts of junks seen in its harbour, it is understood to be a place of extensive trade.

NIEMIROW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Zolkiew, 30 m. N.W. Lemberg; with a sulphur spring and a garden establishment in a fine park, a paper-mill, and extensive manufactures of linen. Pop. 1750.

NIEPOLOMICE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 9 m. N.W. Bochnia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Vistula; with a castle, which was a frequent resort of the kings of Poland, and is now partly used as an hospital, and 3204 inhabitants.

NIESHIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 35 m. S.S.E. Tchernigov, cap. circle of same name, on the Ostr. It contains a cathedral and nineteen other churches, a monastery, a lyceum and gymnasium, two circle schools (one of them for Greeks), many industrial establishments, and a large trade, chiefly in tobacco. Pop. 17,981, many of them Greeks.

NIKOLAIJEVSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and about 100 m. S.E. Samara, cap. circle of same name, on the Great Irgis. It has two churches, a circle school, and some trade in corn. Pop. 6350.

NIKOLAISTADT, a seaport tn. Russia, Finland, on a small bay in the Gulf of Bothnia, 355 m. N.W. St. Petersburg. It has a church of stone, infirmary, and high-school; manufactures of leather and pitch, and a trade in these articles, fish, and timber. Of late years the harbour has been much injured by the formation of shoals and sandbanks. The town was called Vasa or Vasa until 1856, when it received its Russianized appellation. Pop. 2700.

NIKOLAREVSKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, r. bank Don; with a yearly market and 5691 inhabitants.

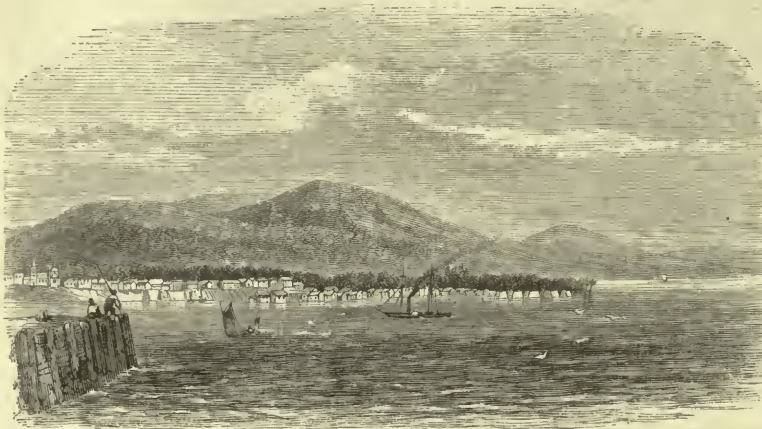
NIKOLAYEVSK, a tn. Russian empire, E. Siberia, on a wooded plateau above 1. bank Amoor, near its mouth in the N.W. of Mammia Strait, which connects the Gulf of Tartary with the Sea of Okhotsk. It was till lately supplanted by Sofyevsk, the most important Russian station on the river, is defended by four batteries, and consists chiefly of 250

dwelling-houses arranged in a main and three side streets. The houses are of wood, with strong doors and windows, and well arranged within. The principal public buildings, likewise of wood, are the church, with five steeples—one large and four small; the 'chancellerie,' governor's house, pay-office, police-office, hospital, and school for pilots' and soldiers' sons. About 2 m. W. of the town the governor has a country residence, seated on a prominent cliff commanding a very extensive view. Some Russian peasants established in the neighbourhood supply the town with eggs, poultry,

NIMAN, a river, Russian empire, Manchouria, formed by several streams from the Zeya Mountains, flows S.W., and is joined near Bureinsk by the Bureya, which it doubles in volume. After receiving the Nimakan, its principal tributary, it has a width of 160 yards. It flows through a valley bounded by hills which descend steeply towards it; but after its junction with the Bureya, the hilly country is succeeded by extensive swampy prairies.

NIMBERA, a tn. India, Rajpootana, cap. pergunnah of same name, 16 m. N.W. Neemuch, is surrounded by a rampart with towers, and has a court-house, a mosque, some small temples, and a remarkably fine well, with a noble staircase, and a verandah of rich Saracenic arches round the wall about half way down.—The pergunnah has an area of 172 sq. m. and an estimated revenue of £14,000.

NING-KANG-JOO, a tn. China, prov. Chekiang, on the Ningpo, above the town of this name, at the point where the boat-navigation ceases. It is a place of no great extent, but has a fair, which, being held at the time when Mr. Fortune visited it, is thus described by him: 'The streets of the town were now crowded with people, and the whole scene reminded me of the fair of a country town in England. In addition to the usual articles in the shops, and



NIKOLAYEVSK.—From the Illustrirte Zeitung.

and butter. The vicinity of Nikolayevsk being unfitted for agricultural pursuits, a Russian colony has been established in villages which extend about 70 m. below Mariinsk, and where oats, barley, rye, and especially vegetables, are cultivated with success. The trade of the port in 1859 amounted in imports to £96,075, forming the cargoes of eight vessels, carrying 1836 tons. Pop. (1858) 2552, of whom 1518 were soldiers and sailors, and only 369 females.

NIKOLSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 150 m. N.E. Vologda, cap. circle of same name, on the Yug. It has two churches, one of them a cathedral; a circle and a parish school, and a charitable institute. The chief employments of the inhabitants, both of the town and circle, are barge-building and the felling of trees for fuel. A small haven at the confluence of the Yug and the Pushma is an important entrepôt for goods conveyed to and from Archangel. Pop. 1192.

NIKOPOL, a tn. Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper; with a church, a parish school, a charitable endowment, several colonies of foreigners, and 5295 inhabitants.

NILES, a tn. U. States, Michigan, r. bank St. Joseph, and on the Michigan Central railway, 145 m. W. by S. Detroit. It stands in a pleasant and fertile agricultural district, and contains six churches and a number of mills and factories. Pop. (1860), 2826.

NILLAVELLI, or NILLAWALLA, a tn. on a lagoon on the N.W. coast of Ceylon, 6 m. N. by W. Trincomalee. It contains a rest-house, built on the model of one of those substantial edifices which furnish a memento of the former presence of the Dutch, and said to be timbered from the wreck of a ship stranded in the vicinity; and is the great station for the supply of salt to the eastern provinces. The salt-pans extend for a mile along the E. shore of the lagoon, and are formed simply by levelling and embanking the clayey soil, which is strongly impregnated with salt. The process of manufacture is simple. The sea-water, raised into one of the pans by a wooden scoop swung from a triangle, is run off successively into a second and third pan. When in this way it is supposed to have parted with all earthy ingredients, it is left to evaporate by exposure to the intense heat of the sun. The salt is of the purest description, and might be produced in quantity sufficient to supply the whole demand of India, did not policy require that salt should form an important source of Indian revenue. At present the pans of Nillavelli produce only about 25,000 bushels annually.

an unusual supply of fruits and vegetables, there was a large assortment of other things, which seemed to be exposed in quantity only on a fair-day. Native cotton cloths, woven by native handlooms in the country, were abundant; mats made from a species of juncus, and generally used for sleeping upon; clothes of all kinds, both new and second-hand; porcelain and wooden vessels of all sorts; toys, cakes, sweetmeats, and all the common accompaniments of an English fair. Various textile fabrics of interest were abundant, being produced in large quantities in the district; hemp, jute, China grass (so called), being the bark of the *Urtica nivea*, and the juncus already noticed. A great number of the wooden vessels were made of the *Cryptomania japonica*, which is remarkable for the number of beautiful rings and veins, which show to great advantage when the wood is polished. The staple summer crops of the district, the soil of which in the valleys is a light rich loam in the highest state of cultivation, are juncus, jute, China grass, and a gigantic species of hemp from 10 to 15 ft. high, which yield the textile fabrics mentioned above as sold at the fair; the staple winter crops are wheat, barley, the cabbage oil-plant, and other kinds of vegetables, among them a liliaceous plant, probably a *Fritillaria*, grown for its bulbs, which are used in medicine. Its flowers, of a dingy grayish-white, are not ornamental.

NINGPO [add.] Since the opening of this port in 1844, its internal and external trade has fluctuated, without much increase; and in 1861 all legitimate commerce was suspended during its occupation by the Taiping rebels. As the outport for the province of Che-kiang it commands a region rich in the Chinese staple products, tea, silk, and raw cotton. But in consequence of the defective water communication with the districts in which these articles are produced, only a portion of the quantity raised is shipped at this port, the bulk being forwarded to Shanghai. In 1865 the quantity of silk exported amounted to 1914 piculs, of 133 lbs., valued at £215,325; green tea, 70,662 piculs, £745,077, and cotton, 33,567 piculs, £216,697. Besides the usual imports of British and other manufactured goods into Chinese ports, rice, opium, and sugar form the principal items on the import sheet at Ningpo, as follows:—In 1864 rice was imported to the extent of 1,911,143 piculs, valued at £1,213,029; but this was exceptional, in consequence of the Taiping devastation of the province, so that the quantity was reduced in 1865 to only 558,442 piculs, valued at £245,970. In 1864 opium was

imported to the extent of 3011 piculs, valued at £508,146; and in 1865, 3380 piculs, of about the same value, in consequence of the price falling. On the other hand, sugar rose in price, but was less in quantity—149,924 piculs in the former year, and 136,847 piculs in the latter, the value respectively being £231,674, and £203,718. The foreign tonnage of the port decreased from 296,311 tons in 1864, to 258,247 tons in 1865.

Although some of the missionaries have their mission-houses within the precincts of the walled city, yet the bulk

of the foreigners are located in an old village on the opposite bank of the River Yung, facing Ningpo. Here are 21 mercantile firms, employing 36 persons, of whom, in 1864, 28 were British. The foreign maritime customs have 13 employés, of whom 11 are British; and the municipality have 17 constables. There are also British, French, and American consulates; and 5 mission establishments, two of which are English, two are American, and one French. In addition to these civil and religious foreign residents, there are two military contingents of native disciplined troops quartered in



the city under the command of English and French officers, numbering 17 of the former, and 6 of the latter; besides 4 British officers in a revenue cutter, making a total foreign population of 117 persons. Besides having suffered from the Taiping occupation, and intercourse with foreigners in contraband traffic, this port at its approach from the mouth of the river to the Chusan Islands is infested with pirates, who are bold enough to attack and plunder foreign ships even in the daytime. The Chinese government have tried ineffectually to suppress this maritime pest, and British gun-boats are always cruising on the station to protect peaceful traders of all nations. Notwithstanding these and other drawbacks to its prosperity, Ningpo is recovering rapidly from its depression; and the industrious inhabitants are increasing the products of the surrounding country.—(*Consular Reports; Mossman, MS. Notes.*)

NIO, a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, cap. and on bay on the W. shore of the island of same name; with a justice of peace court, an Hellenist and a parish school, and a good harbour. Homer is said to be buried here. Pop. 2500.

NIOBRARA, or **RUNNING WATER**, or **L'EAU QUI COURT**, a river, U. States, rises among the Black Hills, Dakota, and flowing E. through the N. part of Nebraska, enters the Missouri at Niobrara; its total length is 450 or 500 m.

NIPISIGHT, a river, British America, which rises in the N.W. of New Brunswick, near the watershed between the basins of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, flows E.N.E. and enters Nipisight Bay, the largest of the arms of Chaleur Bay, after a course of about 60 m. It forms a basin about 3 m. long by 2 m. wide, and is well sheltered. At the head of this basin the town of Bathurst is finely situated. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above this town the Nipisight, in consequence of rapids which prevent the farther advance of the tide, ceases to be navigable.

NISSA, or **NISH**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N. of Turkish Servia, cap. eyalet and on a river of same name; lat. $43^{\circ} 24'$ N.; lon. 22° E. It is the birthplace of the emperor Constantine, and the seat of a general governor, is defended by a citadel, and contains eleven mosques and two Greek churches. There are thermal springs in the vicinity. Pop. 16,000, of whom 6000 are Mussulmans.

NIU-CHWANG, a tn. China, prov. Liautung, on the Liau-ho, about 20 m. above its mouth in the N.E. of the Gulf of Liautung. Scarcely anything is known of it, but it is reported to be of considerable extent and commercial importance. This is confirmed by the fact that its proper port, situated 2 or 3 m. within the bar of the Liau-ho, is itself a large place, and gives evident signs of the existence of an extensive and thriving commerce in quiet times. Its streets and roads are indeed masses of mud and filth; and its houses, mostly of one story high, and built of stone and unburned brick, with oiled paper as a substitute for glass in the windows, have nothing to boast of; but supplies are plentiful, and there are large quantities of grain stored in spacious inclosures. A large supply of hemp, it is said, can be always furnished; and coal may be procured at Niu-chwang, though 30 tons furnished to H.M.S. *Bittern*, when she anchored here in 1855, proved of very inferior quality. In the channel used by the large junks there is a depth of 4 to 5 fathoms over the bar of the Liau-ho. Niu-chwang is one of the future seaports open to European commerce. In the opinion of Captain Sherard Osborn, 'What Kurrachee is with respect to Beloochistan, Afghanistan, and Bokhara, the port of Niu-chwang will one day be to the great region of Manchooria and Eastern Tartary.'

NIZANKOWICE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 9 m. S. Przemysl, cap. dist. of same name; with a castle picturesquely situated on an island in a small lake. P. 1200.

NOCHISTLAN, a tn. Mexico, state and to the W. of Oajaca, on the road from it to the capital. It stands in a beautiful district, in which wheat is largely cultivated, and was a thriving populous place till war laid it waste. The only remarkable building is a handsome church, which once belonged to a Dominican monastery. Pop. about 1200.

NOELGUNJ, a tn. India, Oude, 19 m. W. Lucknow, is a large walled place, with a bazar in a handsomer style than usual, and a considerable number of well-supplied shops. Though the walls, and many of the houses, give indications of decay, the inhabitants seem to be thriving.

NOGARA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 20 m. S. Verona, on the Tartaro, has a dilapidated castle, an old parish church with three naves, and a modern church. Pop. 3460.

NOGAROLE, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 11 m. S. by W. Verona; with a church containing an altar-piece by Brusatorzi, and an old castle.

NOGOCS, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Somogy, 20 m. N.N.E. Kaposvar; with manufactures of spirits, and a trade in corn, wine, and tobacco. Pop. 1195.

NOORABAD, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, on the r. bank of the Sank, here crossed by a stone bridge of seven arches, 11 m. N.W. Gwalior. Within the inclosure of a pleasure-ground in the vicinity is the tomb of Gonna Begum, celebrated for beauty, wit, and poetical genius. She was the wife of a vizier of two successive Mogul emperors. The inscription on the mausoleum is, 'Alas! Gonna Begum, 1180' (1775).

NORFOLK [add.], a tn. and port of entry, U. States, Virginia, on the N. bank of the Elizabeth, 88 m. S.E. Richmond. It lies low, and is irregularly laid out, but consists on the whole of wide streets, and houses substantially built of brick and stone. Among the principal buildings are the city-hall, with a cupola 110 ft. high; a court-house and jail, a new custom-house, fourteen churches, a military academy, and a mechanics' institute. The harbour, which is safe and easy of access, admits the largest vessels, and is defended by the two forts Calhoun and Monroe. The foreign commerce exceeds that of any other place in the state. A branch of trade which has become important of late years is the supplying of the northern cities with early fruits and vegetables. The average annual value of these is estimated at nearly £100,000. At Gosport, in the vicinity, there is a U. States navy-yard, with a dry-dock, constructed of granite, at an expense of £195,000, and also a marine hospital. There is also in the suburbs a cemetery, beautifully laid out, and adorned with cypress-trees. Pop. (1860), 14,605, of whom 3280 were slaves.

NORMAL, a vil. U. States, Illinois, co. McLean, on the Central railroad, where it is intersected by the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis railroad, 61 m. N.E. Springfield. Here is the state university, a large and prosperous institution, with 450 students; the building cost £40,000, and it is endowed with a similar sum. Pop. 800.

NORRISTOWN, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, on the N. bank of the Schuylkill, and a railway connecting it with Philadelphia, from which it is 15 m. N.W. It consists of regular and well-paved streets, and houses neatly and substantially built of brick and native marble; and contains a new court-house, erected at an expense of £40,000; thirteen churches, four large public schools, a public library, a county jail, several large cotton and woollen factories, rolling-mills, foundries, furnaces, machine-shops, naileries, oil-mills, &c. The trade, furnished with new facilities by the improved navigation of the Schuylkill, is active and increasing. Pop. (1860), 8948.

NORTHAMPTON [add.], a vil. and township, U. States, Massachusetts, cap. co. Hampshire, on the Connecticut River railway, 70 m. W. Boston. It stands on elevated ground in a beautiful country, with two mountains fully in view; contains county buildings, seven churches, a collegiate institute and other excellent schools, cotton and paper mills, tool and silk factories. It is connected with Hadley by a fine bridge across the Connecticut. Pop. (1860), 6788.

NORTH CORNWALL, a tract or isl. British America, Arctic regions, lat. (W. extreme) 77° 39' N.; lon. 96° 15' W. Sir Edward Belcher, who discovered it, and gave it its name in honour of the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, had no opportunity of exploring it fully, but reached a station within it which had a height of not less than 800 ft., and was about 5 m. distant from its W. point. It is composed of friable sandstone and sand, interspersed on the surface with boulders of granite.

NORTH SAN JUAN, a vil. U. States, California, co. Nevada, near the Middle Yuba River, 12 m. N.W. Nevada city. Its principal resources are gold mines; grapes are also cultivated with success. Pop., including Chinese, about 1500.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a group of numerous islets, Australia, forming part of the Great Barrier reef, and extending along the E. coast of Queensland from 12 m. N.E. of Cape Townshend to about 18 m. N.N.E. Cape Palmerston. Pradhoe, the north-westernmost, and the largest of the group, is only 2½ m. long, and nearly as broad. It rises into two peaks, connected by a narrow low neck of swampy ground,

and is partly covered with long grass over loose stones, and a few stunted trees. The S. peak, the loftier of the two, rises to the height of 1025 ft.

NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT, British America, separating Prince Edward Island on the N. from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on the S., is 100 m. in length, and near its centre, where it is narrowed by the projection of Cape Tormentine, the S.E. extremity of New Brunswick, is only 5½ m. wide, though it widens out on either side to nearly 20 m. The navigation being considered dangerous, it is usually avoided by large ships.

NORWICH [add.], a tn. U. States, Connecticut, at the head of navigation of the Thames, and on the Norwich and Worcester and the New London, Willimantic, and Palmer railways, 30 m. S.E. Hartford. It consists of three distinct parts—Norwich proper or Chelsea Landing, the Town, and Greenville. The first is picturesquely situated on a steep hill between the Yantic and Shelucket, which here unite in forming the Thames; and consists of houses, which, being mostly white, and seated on terraces rising one above another, have a conspicuous and attractive appearance. The Town lies to the N.W. in a pleasant valley inclosed by hills; Greenville lies to the N.E. The principal buildings are seventeen churches, county offices, a free academy, built and endowed by voluntary subscription to the amount of £22,000; and numerous public schools, which, including the academy, were attended in 1860 by 2366 pupils. The manufactures consist chiefly of cottons, and to a less extent of woollens, paper, and machinery. The Yantic, about 1 m. above its mouth, is compressed into a narrow channel, and rushing over a rocky bed, makes a sheer descent of about 50 ft. Pop. (1860), 14,052.

NOSAREE, a tn. India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 18 m. S. Surat, l. bank Poorna, 8 m. above its mouth in the Gulf of Cambay. It stands in a pleasing and highly cultivated district, and contains about 15,000 inhabitants, many of whom are Parsee weavers, and others artificers in copper, brass, iron, and wood. The trade, coasting and foreign, in grain, coarse sugar, wood, and other articles, the produce of the country, is considerable.

NOSSI-BÉ, an isl. S. Africa, off the N.W. coast of Madagascar, belonging to France. It is in the form of an irregular parallelogram, about 14 m. long by 8 m. broad, has a mountainous surface, the culminating point, Loucoubé, near its centre, attaining a height of above 1800 ft., and evidently appears, both from its general structure and numerous extinct craters, to be of volcanic origin. It is well watered and well wooded, and so fertile as to maintain a population of 10,000 souls. The harbour, formed by the S. shore of Nossi-Bé, the N.W. shore of Nossi-Kumba, and the small island of Tani-Keli, has all the requisites of a complete harbour of refuge, being well sheltered, of sufficient depth to float the largest vessels, and capacious enough to receive whole fleets. The chief centre of population is Helleville, which stands upon a flat about 30 ft. above the sea, and is the seat of government.

NOTRE DAME DU PORTAGE, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Temiscouata, r. bank St. Lawrence, 90 m. N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, schools, a plough-factory, and a flour-mill. Pop. about 1000.

NOVGOROD-VOLANSK, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, cap. circle of same name, on the Slutch, 60 m. N.W. Zitimir. It has five churches, a circle and a parish school, a charitable institute, and various manufactures. At the village of Korktz, in the circle, there is a nunnery and a porcelain factory. Pop. 6355.

NOVI, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and 22 m. S.E. Fiume, cap. dist. of same name, on the shore of the Strait of Morlaca; with a collegiate church, a suppressed Pauline monastery, a castle, and a harbour at which some trade is carried on. The Bishop of Zengg usually resides here. Pop. 2290.

NOVIBAZAR, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bosnia, on the S. frontiers of Servia, near the source of the Ibar, an affluent of the Morava. It is the seat of the kaimakan, possesses a citadel in a very dilapidated state, and thermal springs; has annual fairs, which are much frequented; and carries on a very extensive trade, being advantageously situated at the point where five roads meet. Pop. about 15,000.

NOVOI-USEN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 190 m. S.S.W.

Samara, cap. circle of same name, on the Great Usen. It is very irregularly built, and consists for the most part of wooden houses, occupied by inhabitants who are employed partly in fishing and agriculture, and partly in manufactures. To the latter belong tile-works and numerous tallow-melting houses. The annual fair, which lasts from two to three weeks, is sometimes attended by about 10,000 Kerghis of the Inner Horde. Pop. 6055.

NOVO-MOSKOVSK [add.], a tn. Russia, gov. and 20 m. N.E. Ekaterinoslav, cap. circle of same name, on the Samara. It has six churches, a circle school, two charitable institutes, and an important annual fair, which lasts nine days; and contains 9729 inhabitants.

NOVO-REDONDO, a Portuguese præsidium or fort, S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Sumbe, on the S. or I. bank of the river of that name, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 50 m. N. Benguela. It consists of a fort built at the end of last century, and of a village containing about 200 houses. The fort crowns the summit of a pyramidal hill in the vicinity of the sea, and is provided with nine guns, mostly brass six-pounders, of which, however, scarcely the half are fit for service. The walls are in good condition. The village lies to the E., stretching irregularly and in patches over steep hills and along deep valleys. Only a few of the houses are built of stone, and of two stories; and all of these, lying beyond the guns of the fort, receive no protection from it. The best edifice is the church. Among the inhabitants are a few Portuguese; but the majority consists of mulattoes and blacks, who devote themselves entirely to trade. This, while slaves formed its staple, is said to have been very profitable; but now that it is confined to ivory, wax, gum-copal, and orchil, yields such poor return that both the wealth and the population have rapidly declined.

NOVOSIL, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. S. by W. Tula, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Susha. It has three churches, secular and religious schools for the circle and parish, a charitable endowment, and manufactures. Pop. 3042.

NOVO-SUTKOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 75 m. N.N.E. Tchernigov, cap. circle of same name, on an affluent of the Sej. It has three churches, a circle school, a charitable endowment, and numerous manufactures; and 6819 inhabitants.

NOWAGORA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 7 m. N.W. Cracow; with productive mines of calamine, and 1100 inhabitants.

NOWANUGGUR, a tn. India, Gujerat, peninsula Kattywar, on a creek on the S. shore of the Gulf of Cutch. It is a considerable place, near 4 m. in circuit; and has manufactures of fine cloths, which are celebrated alike for excellence of fabric and beauty of dye, and find a ready sale in the Arabian and African markets. To the N. of the tn. is an indifferent pearl-fishery.

NOWOSICHTZA, a little village, Bukowina, on the Pruth, remarkable as the point where the three states of Austria, Russia, and Turkey meet.

NUBLE, a prov. Chili, formerly part of that of Concepcion, but constituted into a separate 'intendencia,' or province, by decree of the general government, Feb. 2, 1848. It is bounded N. by the river Perquillanquen, S. by the Itata, which divides it from Concepcion, E. by the Andes, and W. by the great road leading to Santiago. This district is watered by numerous streams descending from the Andes; the chief of which are the Itata, also called the Chillan, and the Nuble—a deep and rapid river, which, after receiving the waters of the former, pursues a westerly course through deep ravines overhung with fine trees, and ultimately discharges itself into the Pacific, forming an almost impassable bar. The soil, as everywhere in the south of Chili, is of the best description and highly productive. Its principal products consist of grain, wine, and cattle, which are sent in large quantities by land to the north. The climate, somewhat drier than that of Concepcion, is equally healthy, and no wise inferior in its adaptation to the various branches of rural economy. Good roads and a larger population would soon render it a very rich district; for there is scarcely a limit to the productive power of the soil. Mining industry is of small amount, though in the early days of the Spanish occupation gold-seeking was almost the sole business of the

inhabitants. Small quantities are still gathered in the beds of the rivers; but for some time past the less exciting, but more profitable, pursuit of agriculture has been engrossing more and more the attention of the people. Within the limits of this province lies the great volcano of Chillan. The principal town of the province bears the latter name, and is 450 m. S. of Santiago. Part of it is modern; the ancient part of it was built by the Spanish conquerors. Chillan in former times was a place of some strength, and on many occasions served as an asylum to the early settlers when hard pressed by the Araucanians. This danger no longer exists, but still Chillan continues to be a military station. Pop. of province (1865), 123,598.—(*Guia de Chili; Repertorio Nacional.*)

NUDDEA [add.], a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 22° 49' and 24° 10' N.; lon. 85° 9' and 89° 11' E.; bounded N. by Rajeshaye, E. Pubna and Jessore, S. Baraset, and W. Hooghly, Beerbhoom, and Burdwan; length, N. to S., about 90 m.; breadth, 45 m.; area, 2942 sq. m. It lies wholly within the delta of the Ganges, and is traversed everywhere by its branches—chiefly the Podda, Jellinghee, Bhagruttee; the last two uniting to form the Hooghly, which is for 40 m. the W. boundary of this district. The soil, fertile, friable, and easily cultivated, produces in abundance rice, various kinds of millet, maize, pulse, oil-seeds, cucurbitaceous plants, sugarcane, indigo, tobacco, and hemp. The mulberry, for feeding silk-worms, is extensively cultivated. The capital of the district is Kishungar. Pop. 298,736.

NUDDEA, a tn. India, which, though giving its name to the above district, is situated in dist. Burdwan, r. bank Bhagruttee, 60 m. N. by W. Calcutta. It was once the residence of a Hindoo sovereign, and possesses an ancient Brahminical college in a state of decay.

NUERA-ELLIA, or NUWERA-ELLIA, an elevated plain, Ceylon, 64 m. E. by N. Colombo, at the height of 6222 ft. above the sea. It is inclosed by mountains; one of which, Pedrolallagalla, having a height of 8280 ft., is the culminating point of the island; and having been first made known, in 1826, by some English officers who had penetrated to it in pursuit of elephants, was immediately selected by government as a sanitarium. Barracks were accordingly commenced, and a village began to rise in the midst of its grassy and well-watered plain. According to Sir J. E. Tennent, 'Nuera-ellia, as a sanitarium, is little to be relied on in active ailments, especially such as are incident to the island,' but as a preventive of illness 'cannot be too highly valued.' To the hypochondriac and the valetudinarian 'the valley is a paradise; to the languid and exhausted dweller on the coast, this elevated region acts like the touch of his mother earth, strengthening him to wrestle with the heats below; and children, after rejoicing in the bracing breezes, descend as rosy and bright as on their first arrival from England.' The plain, formed of debris from the hills, has been largely productive of precious stones embedded in the alluvial deposit, and is still covered with pits sunk by the gem-finders. Visitors pursuing jewel-hunting as an amusement, frequently find small rubies, sapphires, and opazes.

NUFOOD, meaning 'dearth and destitution of provisions and water,' is the modern name given to one of the most extensive tracts of Arabia, occupying the whole centre of the N. part of the peninsula. Its W. boundary, commencing at the isolated mountain Hulwan, to the E. of Teima, is sharply defined by a range of hills, which, rising to a height of 100 to 200 ft., extends N. with an uninterrupted ridge of sand-hills resembling the wall of a mountain-chain, and separates it from the rocky Syrian desert. On the S. its boundary, commencing as before at Hulwan, curves eastward till it is met by the mountain-chain of Jebel Shammar. The E. boundary is very irregular, the sand-ridges extending unequally—some stretching so far down as to approach the Persian Gulf, while others are soon lost in the stony plain which lies between the Nufood and the sea-coast. The N. and N.E. limits are too little known to be exactly defined. Nufood, notwithstanding the destitution implied in its name, is on its whole extent one of the richest pasture-grounds in Arabia during the spring, when the rain gathers in ponds and pools; at other seasons, owing to the want of wells and springs, the nomade tribes do not frequent it.

NUGEENAH, two places, India:—1, A vil. N.W. Pro

vinces, dist. Geogaon, 65 m. S.W. Delhi. It contains a handsome bungalow for travellers, which was originally the country residence of Shums-u-din, Khan of Ferozepore, who was hanged, in 1836, for the murder of William Fraser, the British political agent.—2, A tn. Rohilcund, dist. Bijnour, about 80 m. N.E. Delhi. It is a large and stirring place, built chiefly of brick, and has been called the Birmingham of India on account of its extensive manufacture of gun-barrels and detonating locks for fowling-pieces. Pop. about 14,000.

NUJEEBABAD, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, Rohilcund, on a low and swampy site, in dist. Bijnour, 31 m. S.E. Hurdwar. It is about three-quarters of a mile long, and consists of a number of broad regular streets, inclosed by barriers at different distances, and forming several distinct bazars. It has a thriving appearance, and carries on an active transit trade between Kumaon and the S. Outside the town are the remains of many considerable buildings; and about 2 m. S.E. is the large square brick-built fort of Puthurgarb, with bastions at the angles and the middle of each face.

NUN, a tn. W. Africa, on a river of same name; lat. 28° 30' N.; lon. 10° 11' W. It occupies a very uneven site, and consists of several long streets, so narrow that two camels can hardly pass in them. The houses, built of clay or mud, generally have a court attached to them, from which their only light is received, as the wall facing the street has no window or opening of any kind. The place is tolerably clean, except in the Jewish quarter; which is inhabited by about 100 families, and is filthy in the extreme. The trade is considerable, and consists chiefly of gum, goat-skins, camel's-hair, sheep's-wool, and ostrich-feathers. These the traders exchange for European goods, which are sent by caravans into the interior, and specially to Timbuktoo; from which the returns are gold, slaves, gum, ivory, and wax. A good deal of wheat and barley is grown in the vicinity of Nun, and date-palms are numerous, but seem only for ornament, as they bear no fruit.

NUSA-KAMBANGAN, an isl. Indian Archipelago, off the S. coast of Java, and only separated from it by a narrow channel, so shallow as to be navigable only by boats. It is about 15 m. long by 3 m. broad, has an elevated surface covered with forest, and is almost uninhabited. At the W. entrance of the strait occurs the only good harbour for vessels of burden along the whole of the S. coast of Java. The Dutch have of late years introduced the forced culture of coffee in this island.

NUSSEERABAD, three places, India:—1, A tn. presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Mymsing, r. bank Brahmapootra, 190 m. N.E. Calcutta.—2, A tn. presid. Bombay, Candeish, 79 m. E.N.E. Malligaum.—3, A British cantonment, dist. and 15 m. S.E. Ajmere. It stands at the height of 1486 ft. above the sea, on a vast plain of sand or gravel overlying primitive rock, and bounded N.W. by the mountains of Ajmere. The cantonments, laid out in wide and regular streets, are large and commodious. On 28th May, 1857, the 15th and 30th Bengal N. I., and a company of Bengal native artillery, broke into open mutiny, and committed great atrocities.

NUYTS [add.], an archipelago, S. Australia, contained in a large bight of the coast between Bell Point in lat. 32° 17' S., lon. 133° 5' E., and Westall Point in lat. 32° 52' 30" S., lon. 133° 59' E. The principal groups of the archipelago are those of St. Peter, lying near the mainland between Denial and Smoky Bays; of St. Francis, situated at 18 m. distance in the offing, and affording good anchorage in Petrel Bay; and of the Purdie Isles, which lie 3 or 4 m. from the shore to the eastward of Bell Point, and are rendered very dangerous by reefs and sunken rocks.

NYAMBORONDA, a hot spring, S.E. Africa, Portuguese settlements, nearly opposite Tette; lat. 15° 50' 35" S. It stands at the bottom of a high hill, about a mile and a half E. of Morosi, a small affluent of the Zambesi. A little spring bubbles up on one side of the rivulet Nyaonda, and a great quantity of steam rises from the adjacent ground, of which 12 ft. square is so hot that the natives with their bare feet could not stand upon it. The principal spring is in a hole about a foot in diameter and in depth. The steam feels acrid in the throat, but seems not to be inflammable. A thermometer plunged into the water of the hole stands steadily at 160°. The stones over which the water flows as it passes

from the spring are encrusted with a white salt, and some diggings have been made by the natives in order to obtain the salt on a larger scale. The prevailing rocks where the fountain-issues are syenitic porphyry in broad dykes, gneiss tilted on edge, sandstone in strata dislocated by hornblende rock and basalt, and partially converted into quartz, greenstone, and lava, with many specimens of half-formed pumice.

NYAMINA, a tn. W. Africa, on the N. or right bank of the Dhuiliba, which ultimately sends its waters to the Senegal, 450 m. S.W. Timbuktoo. It is a large and important place, with a market which supplies a great proportion of the inhabitants of the W. desert. To the W. of the town the river forms a large creek or backwater, which opens an extensive inland navigation.

NYANZA (ALBERT). See LUTA N'ZIGÉ in *Supp.*

NYANZA (VICTORIA). See VICTORIA in *Supp.*

NYASSA [add.], a lake, S.E. Africa, lying nearly due N. and S., lat. 10° 55' to 14° 25' S.; its S. extremity is in lon. 35° 30' E., and its N. end in lon. 34° 35' E.; its greatest breadth, in about lat. 12° S., is estimated at 60 to 65 m., and its total length about 250 m. It is drained by the river Shire into the Zambesi, and where the Shire leaves it at its S. extremity the depth along the W. shore is from 9 to 15 fathoms; but beyond Cape Maclear, a mountainous promontory 40 m. N.W., no bottom was found at 35 fathoms. Along the W. shore, which is a succession of bays, where the bottom is sandy near the beach, and to a mile out, the depth varies from 6 to 14 fathoms. In a rocky bay, about lat. 11° 40' S., there are soundings at 100 fathoms; but outside the bay none were found at 116 fathoms. The S. end of the lake is divided into two arms, from the south-eastern of which the Shire issues; this arm is about 30 m. long, and from 10 to 12 m. broad. Rounding Cape Maclear, the south-westerly arm stretches 18 m. towards the S., and is from 6 to 12 m. in breadth. These arms give the southern end a forked appearance, with some resemblance to the boot-shape of Italy; the narrowest part of the lake is about the angle, 18 or 12 m. From this it widens to the N., and lies as near as possible due N. and S. About two-thirds up the lake is the island Chizumara, which facilitates the crossing of the lake by the natives and Arab and Portuguese slave-traders. The lake appears to be surrounded by mountains, but the beautiful tree-covered heights on the W. side are only the edges of high table-lands. Like all narrow seas encircled by highlands, it is visited by sudden and tremendous storms. The temperature of the water was found to be 72° Fabr., its great depth preventing the sun from raising it to an excessive height. Lake Nyassa receives no large affluents from the W.; the five rivers seen on that side by Dr. Livingstone not appearing to bring in as much water as the Shire was carrying out. They were from 15 to 13 yards wide, and some too deep to ford; but possibly these, with others similar from the mountains on the E. and N., when swollen by the rains, may be sufficient to account for the rise of the lake without any large river. Distinct marks upon the rocks show that for some time during the rainy season the water of the lake is 3 ft. above the point to which it falls towards the close of the dry period of the year. The rains begin in November, and the permanent rise of the effluent Shire does not take place till January. The W. side of the lake, as mentioned before, with the exception of the arm W. of Cape Maclear, is a succession of small bays of nearly similar form, each having an open sandy beach and pebbly shore, and being separated from the next by a rocky headland, with detached rocks extending some distance outwards; the great S.W. bay would form a fine harbour. The land immediately adjacent to the lake is low and fertile, though in some places marshy, and tenanted by large flocks of ducks, geese, herons, crowned cranes, and other birds. In the southern part are sometimes rich plains ten or a dozen miles in extent, bordered by high ranges of well-wooded hills running nearly parallel with the lake. Northwards the mountains become loftier, and present magnificent views, range towering above range, until dim lofty outlines bound the prospect. Still further N. the plains become narrower, until they altogether disappear, and the mountains rise abruptly out of the lake, forming the N.E. boundary of what is described by the natives as an extensive table-land, well suited for pasturage and agriculture, and now only partially occupied by a tribe of Zulus, who came from the S. some

years ago. These people own large herds of cattle, and are constantly increasing in numbers by annexing other tribes. The country W. of the lake, about the parallel of lat. 13° S., consists nearest the lake of a rich well-cultivated plain, which is succeeded by highlands, undulating, stony, and covered with seraggy trees. Many banks of well-rounded shingle appear, traversed by the River Kaombe. Beyond it is a tract of upland vegetation—rhododendrons, proteas, the masuko and molompi. In front, westward, there is what appears to be the long slope of a range of mountains, but the foreground is a succession of tree-covered rounded hills; the cassava is here the chief food cultivated, and the castor-oil plant also is extensively grown for its oil. The mountain range just named is however only the edge of a western table-land, which, at first undulating, soon becomes smooth, with some isolated hills and slopes towards the centre of the country. In this table-land are the sources of the Loangwa, of the Maravi or Zumbo, which flows S.W., and enters the Zambesi at Zumbo; and of the Loangwa, which flows E., and is one of the principal affluents of the lake on its W. shore, in about lat. 12° 30' S. This table-land, on the meridian of lon. 33° E., appears to be the watershed of this part of the country.

The shores of the lake are densely populated. In the southern part is an almost unbroken chain of villages. 'On the beach of well-nigh every little sandy bay,' says Dr. Livingstone, 'dark crowds were standing gazing at the novel sight of a boat under sail, and wherever we lauded we were surrounded in a few seconds by hundreds of men, women, and children, who hastened to have a stare at the *chironbo*, "wild animals." The natives cultivate the soil extensively, and grow large quantities of rice and sweet potatoes, as well as maize, mapira, and millet. In the N. cassava is the staple product, and with fish kept till the flavour is high, constitutes the main support of the inhabitants. A singular kind of food is furnished them during a portion of the year. Vast clouds, as of smoke from miles of burning grass, but really of countless millions of minute gnats or midges, fill the air and swarm upon the water; the natives gather these minute insects by night, and boil them into thick cakes, to be used as a relish, millions of midges in a cake, which is very dark in colour, and tastes not unlike *caviare*, or salted locusts. Abundance of excellent fish is found in the lake, mostly of species peculiar to it. The finest in flavour, and of large size, is the *mpasa*, or sanjika, a kind of carp, which frequents the rivers to spawn, like salmon. The fish ascend the rivers in August and September, and furnish active employment to many fishermen. Weirs are constructed full of sluices, in each of which is set a large basket-trap; a short distance below the weirs nets are stretched across from bank to bank. The lake fish are caught chiefly in nets, but sometimes with the hook. A net with small meshes is used for catching the young fry of a silvery kind of pickerel, when they are about 2 in. long; thousands are often taken in a haul. In deep water some kinds of fish are taken by lowering fish-baskets, attached with long cords to a float, around which a mass of grass or weeds is often tied to allure the deep-sea fish. Fleets of fine canoes are engaged in the fisheries; the men, who are good sailors, using long paddles, and standing erect. The fibre of the buaze is prepared and made into long nets. Cotton cloth also is made in large quantities, and worn in many of the southern villages, affording much employment both in the

cultivation of the cotton and in its manipulation. An extensive manufacture also of a cloth from the inner bark of an undescribed tree, of the botanical group *Cassalpinia*, is carried on from one end of the lake to the other. The lake people are not well-favoured in looks; all are tattooed from head to foot, the figures being various and characteristic of the different tribes. The women use the *pelele*, or ring inserted in the upper lip, and some of them wear a second in the under lip. In disposition they are generous, but not unadicted to thieving. But the worst qualities appear among those who are in contact with the slave-trade, which is carried on by Arabs and others, who traverse the lake and country from the E. coast, chiefly from the slave-ports of Ibo and Kilwa. This traffic is the cause of constant feuds and marauding practices between the various tribes; the most powerful of which appear to be the Mazitu and the Ajawa, who have carried fire and desolation over a great extent of country, and deported the inhabitants for sale to the slave-buyers. Crocodiles are numerous on the shores of the lake; elephants too, surprisingly tame, are found in numbers even close to the villages, and hippopotami swarm in the creeks and lagoons, and herds of them are sometimes seen in the lake itself. Lake Nyassa was discovered by Dr. Livingstone in September, 1859, at its S. extremity. In the following November Dr. Roscher, a German traveller, came in sight of it somewhere in its N.E. portion, but he was murdered on his return journey, and his explorations did not come to light. Dr. Livingstone (if alive) is now (1867) examining the country about the upper part of the lake from the Rovuma River, and also its relation to the northern lakes, Tanganyika, Victoria Nyanza, &c.—(*Livingstone*.)

NYNEE TAL, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Kumaon, 30 m. S.S.W. Almora. It is much resorted to as a sanitarium, contains a church, which was erected by public subscription in 1847, and has a market for the productions of the surrounding country.

NYOUNGOS and PAGAN-MYO, two tns. Burmah, 1. bank Irawadi, about 40 m. S.W. Ava. Though 3 m. apart, they extend so as to become contiguous, and may thus be considered as one. The area covered by them is thickly spotted with the ruined temples of Pagan, the ancient Burmese capital. The inhabitants are much employed in the manufacture of the enps and boxes made of varnished basket-work, commonly called lackered ware.

NYOUNG-YUWE, or NYOUNG-SHWÉ, a territory, town, and lake, Burmah. The territory, forming the most westerly of the Shan states, and one of the largest and most important, has suffered so much from Karen forays, Burman oppression, and civil discord, that it probably does not now contain above 1000 houses. Of these 150 are in the town, which stands near the N.E. extremity of the lake, 45 m. S.E. Ava. Appearances indicate that its site, a large alluvial basin 2500 ft. above sea-level, was once a lake. The actual lake of Nyoung-yuwé is remarkable for its multitude of floating islands. These are composed of the interlaced roots of a coarse grass or reed, loaded with a little soil. In dry weather the roots of the grass shoot down to the bottom of the lake, but in the rains many of them, owing to the greater depth of water, break loose and float. The inhabitants often use them as fishing stations, and even erect their huts on them, after anchoring them to the bottom by long bamboos.

O.

OAKLAND, a tn. U. States, California, co. Alameda, pleasantly situated on E. shore of San Francisco Bay, on the San Francisco and Alameda railroad, 7 m. from and opposite to San Francisco, the capital. It contains six churches, an institution called the College of California, a ladies' and a public school. Raspberries are grown in large quantities in the vicinity. Pop. (1860), 1543; in 1864, about 2000.

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OAKVILLE, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Halton, on the W. shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Sixteen Mile Creek, 19 m. S.W. Toronto. It contains three churches, a grammar-school, and a ladies' select academy, and possesses an excellent and land-locked harbour, at which a number of first-class vessels is annually launched. There is also a considerable trade, Oakville being at once the wheat

market of the county, and the outlet for conveying flour and other produce to the American side. The Great Western railway has a station near the town. Pop. about 2000.

OBBO, a territory, Central Africa, intersected by the parallel of 4° N., and meridian of 32° 30' E.; lying between the Madi Mountains on the N. and E., the Bari tribe on the W., and the river Atabbi, an affluent of the Nile, on the S. The country is undulating and park-like, and has in general an elevation of 3600 ft. above the sea; to the S, although there are no actual mountains, the country distinctly rises. The drainage is to the W. and N.W., in which direction there is a very perceptible inclination. The vegetation of Obbo and the whole of the W. side of the Madi range is different from that on the E. side; the soil is exceedingly rich, producing an abundance of Guinea grass, with which the plains are covered. It produces nine varieties of yams, some of which grow wild in the forests; there are also many good wild fruits; a fine quality of flax grows spontaneously, and tobacco attains an extraordinary size. The climate would be healthy were the country more populous, but the rainfall continuing during ten months of the year, from February to the end of November, the increase of vegetation on the fertile soil is too rapid, and the mass of herbage and grasses 10 ft. high, with creeping plants and vines, becomes impenetrable by man, and forms a vast jungle, inhabited only by elephants, rhinoceroses, and buffaloes. The natives are entirely different from their northern neighbours, the Latookas, both in language and appearance. They are not quite naked, except when going to war, and then they paint themselves in stripes of red and yellow; their usual covering is the skin of an antelope or goat worn like a mantle. Their faces are well formed, with peculiarly fine-shaped noses. Their head-dress is remarkably neat, the woolly hair being matted and worked with thread into a flat form like a beaver's tail, and bound with a fine edge of raw hide to keep it in shape. The only articles of pottery are tobacco-pipes and water-jars; all other utensils are formed of wood or gourd shells.—(*Sir S. W. Baker.*)

OBERLIN, a vil. U. States, Ohio, on the Cleveland and Toledo railway, 30 m. S.W. Cleveland. It contains an Episcopal and a Congregational church, the latter capable of holding 3000 persons; and Oberlin college, which is attended by about 900 students, and combines manual labour with study. By its rules males and females are admitted without regard to colour. Pop. (1860), 2132, exclusive of students.

OBERPLAN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 22 m. S.W. Budweis, near l. bank Moldau; with a parish church, four very important yearly markets, and 1100 inhabitants.

OBERTYN, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and N.N.E. Kolomea, cap. dist. of same name; with very important cattle markets. It was once fortified, and had a very strong castle. The Turks and Moldavians were signally defeated here in 1529 and 1532. Pop. 4300.

OBLIGADO, a tn. La Plata, prov. and 108 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres, r. bank Parana. Here the river contracts to less than half a mile.

OBVOS, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 22 m. E. Arad; with 1200 inhabitants, who grow maize, and rear goats and bees.

OCHRIDA [add.], a tn. Turkey in Europe, eyalet Rum-ili, cap. leva of same name, on the N. shore of Lake Ochrida, 65 m. E. by S. Durazzo, on the Adriatic. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, is the seat of a kaimakan or Turkish governor, and of a Greek archbishop; and carries on an important trade in dried fish, obtained from the lake, and sent into all the neighbouring parts of Albania and Macedonia. Pop. 8000.

OCONTO, a vil. U. States, Wisconsin, cap. co. and on river of same name, 2 m. from the entrance of the latter into Green Bay, and 30 m. N. by E. the city of Green Bay. The manufacture of pine lumber is the staple of the place, and 100,000,000 ft. of it are said to be shipped annually.

OCOSINGO, a tn. Mexico, dep. Chiapas, 65 m. S.E. Ciudad Real. It derives its chief interest from a series of remarkable aboriginal monuments in its vicinity. Pop. 4000.

OCOTLAN, a tn. Mexico, state and 18 m. S. Oajaca; had once a richly endowed Dominican monastery, and a pop. of about 12,000. After the destruction of the monastery it rapidly decayed, and does not now count above 400 families.

OCOSA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 10 m. S.S.E. Pesth; with a church in the Byzantine style, which dates from the 11th century, and in purity of structure will not suffer by comparison with the best edifices of the same period in Italy and Germany. P. 2352, mostly Protestants.

ODERBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, cap. dist. of same name, 23 m. E. Troppau, on the Oder, near the Prussian frontier, and a station on the Vienna and Oderberg railway. It is the seat of several public offices, has an hospital, and four yearly markets, and contains 1200 inhabitants.

ODOJEV, a tn. Russia, gov. Tula, pleasantly and healthily situated on both banks of the Klemenka, at its confluence with the Upa. It has five churches, a circle and a parish school, and several industrial establishments. Bees are extensively reared, and some coal is found within the circle. Pop. 3080.

ODRAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, cap. dist. of same name, 17 m. S. Troppau on the Oder and the Moravian frontier. It is the seat of several public offices, has a castle, manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton goods, and four yearly markets, and contains 3643 inhabitants.

ODRZYKOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 13 m. N.E. Jaslo; with a sulphur spring, and the ruins of an old mountain castle, which gave an asylum to the fugitive Hungarian king Zapolya, and figures in the early history of the country. Pop. 2250.

OELGUN, or DULCIGNO, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Albania, eyalet Rum-ili, on the shore of the Adriatic, a little N. of the mouth of the Boyana, and 16 m. S.W. Scutari. It is the see of a R. Catholic bishop, and possesses a harbour, at which there is some trade in oil and timber. Pop. 7000.

OELS, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 26 m. N. by W. Brünn, on the Bohemian frontier; with two churches, a small castle, and some cotton manufactures. Graphite is found in the vicinity. Pop. 1700.

OGDENSBURG, a vil. and port of entry, U. States, New York, r. bank St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, opposite to Prescott in Canada, and on a railway which connects it with Boston and New York. It contains a custom-house, town-hall, armoury, several churches, and an academy, and carries on an active trade. Pop. (1860), 7413.

OGOBEENDO, or BENDE, a tn. W. Africa, on the delta of the Kwara, from two to four days N. of Bonny. It is a large and important market-town, forming the principal mart of the district for palm-oil and provisions. During the foreign slave-trade it was in the zenith of its prosperity; and even since it has declined but little, as it still remains a central depot of the home slave-traders.

OHO-SIMA, two islands of the N. Pacific. 1, *Oho-Sima* or *Harbour Island*, called by the Chinese *Tatao*, is the largest of the chain of islands lying between Great Loo-choo and Japan. It stretches in a N.E. and S.W. direction for about 30 m.; having its N. extremity in lat. 28° 31' 40" N., lon. 129° 40' 12" E.; and its S. extremity in lat. 28° 6' 30" N., lon. 129° 22' E. It was partially surveyed by the American squadron in 1856, but has never been properly explored. From the little that has been learned respecting it, it appears to have a bold, rugged, and deeply indented coast, and a lofty, well-wooded, and well-cultivated interior. Two peaks near its S. end have the respective heights of 1674 and 1420 ft. The number of villages seen along the coast prove that it contains a large population.—2, *Oho-Sima*, *Oosima*, or *Vrie's Island*, situated in front of the Gulf of Yedo, in lat. (S.E. point) 34° 39' 30" N., lon. 139° 28' E., has an active volcano near its summit, which rises to the height of 2530 ft. It would seem, however, that though vapour and smoke rise from it at short intervals, and from different places along its crest, there is no discharge of lava or other destructive matter, as its slopes are extensively cultivated and dotted with towns and villages. The vapour, after ascending, sometimes condenses in masses on the mountain, and makes the island a good land-fall for vessels approaching this part of the coast of Nippon.

OIL CITY, a tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, co. Venango, on the Alleghany River, just below the mouth of Oil Creek, the E. terminus of the Franklin branch of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, 8 m. E.N.E. Franklin. It is the principal market of the Venango county oil region, immense quantities

of petroleum procured in the vicinity being shipped here for Pittsburgh and elsewhere. The oil-wells are numerous, and one is said to have been flowing since 1861. Before 1860 the place contained only one store and one or two taverns; but so rapid has been its growth that it became an incorporated borough in 1862, and contains four churches, three banks, numerous oil refineries, twelve hotels, several warehouses, machine shops, and many stores. P. (1865), 12,000.

OJOGO, a tn. W. Africa, territory Keana, on the eastern extremity of a considerable island in the Benue, 120 m. above its confluence with the Kwara. It is a small but cheerful-looking place, in the immediate vicinity of which are dense forests containing magnificent oil palms. On the left bank of the river, opposite to Ojogo, there is a strange tribe called Mitshe, by whose quarrelsome disposition and predatory habits the inhabitants have repeatedly suffered. Crocodiles are very abundant in the Benue, near Ojogo.

OKANSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.W. Perm, cap. circle of same name, on a lofty bank above r. bank Kama, has two churches, and two yearly markets. The rearing of bees is a principal employment. Pop. 1334.

OKINAWA-SIMA, two islands, Loo-choo group, lat. 26° N., lon. 128° E., in the N., and two in the S. connected by isthmuses formed by deep indentations of their opposite shores. The nucleus appears to be composed of gneiss and slate. On these the coral zoophyte has built its structures, which have subsequently been so upheaved that coral is found on some of the loftiest summits at the height of nearly 500 ft. above the sea. The soil, composed chiefly of coral detritus and decayed vegetable and animal remains, varies with the physical features of the surface, being comparatively poor on the mountain tops and their steeper acclivities, and rich and fertile in the valleys and plains. The climate, though subject to droughts and furious typhoons, is on the whole favourable to culture. It is also very healthy, as there are no stagnant marshes to produce miasma; and the heat, tempered by sea-breezes and the elevation of the land, is never excessive. One of the principal crops is rice, first sown in plots, and afterwards transplanted, and copiously supplied with water by means of artificial irrigation during the whole period of its growth. The other crops are taro or sweet potatoes, millet, sago, pulse, wheat, barley, sugar-cane, tobacco, and cotton. It has been estimated that of the 500,000 acres which the island is supposed to contain, one-eighth is under cultivation, producing annually about 200,000 bushels of rice and 50,000 bushels of wheat. In addition to the land thus occupied, 35,000 acres are under sweet potatoes, and 2000 acres under sugar-cane. The government seems to be an absolute despotism, with a system of administration resembling that of Japan, to which the island is tributary. The religion is the common Buddhism of the East, with a mixture of peculiar superstitions. The inhabitants congregate chiefly in the two cities of Shui or Sheudi, the capital, and Napha; and 36 towns, each averaging a pop. of 6000, are roughly estimated at between 150,000 and 200,000. They appear to be of the same original stock, but now form two distinct races—the Japanese and the Loo-chooan, properly so called.—(*U. S. Expedition to the China Seas and Japan.*)

OKNA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, near the Trotush, an affluent of the Sereth, 75 m. S.W. Jassy. It has an active trade with Russia, and possesses rich salt mines, which are worked chiefly by convicts. The mineral springs of Slanik are in the vicinity.

OLAHIFALU, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 32 m. N.N.E. Udvarhely, in a bleak mountain district. It consists of two distinct portions, called Great and Little Olahfalu, and its inhabitants are chiefly employed in spinning hemp, flax, and cotton, making wooden articles, and carrying on a trade in wood. In the vicinity, in the valley of the Homorod, are ironworks, and much-frequented mineral springs. Pop. 3000.

OLAHPATAK, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Gömör, on the Sajó; with a fine park with an English garden, large ironworks, and mines of iron, silver, and copper. Pop. 1000, mostly Lutherans.

OLBERSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, cap. dist. of same name, 19 m. N.W. Troppau; with several public offices, a castle, an hospital, a copper mill, and several yearly markets, chiefly for cattle. Pop. 2353.

OLD POINT COMFORT, a vil. U. States, Virginia, on James River, at the entrance of Hampton Roads, 12 m. N. Norfolk. It contains commodious hotels for the numerous visitors who come to it in summer for sea-bathing. On the Point, which is a low, narrow sandy neck of land, stands Fort Monroe, and about a mile S., on the opposite entrance to the roads, another fort has been erected on an artificial island formed upon a mud bank.

OLGA, or MICHAEL SEYMOUR, a bay, Russian empire, on the E. coast of Manchouria, in the Sea of Japan; lat. 43° 46' N.; lon. 135° 19' E. It is open to the S.E., but protected by high land on the N.W. and S.W. Within, in its N. part, there is shelter for a few vessels from all winds in 10 fathoms water, over a muddy bottom. In the N.E. a narrow channel leads into another harbour; which is well adapted for careening purposes, as there is little rise and fall; and the water, always smooth, is deep close to its S. bank. The Gilbert or Avvakum falls into the bay at its N.W. angle. Both sides of the entrance are bordered by abrupt rocks of granite, and all around the shores are mountains of rough-grained granite and red porphyry of coarse crystalline structure, with wooded slopes. A pass leads through the mountains to the Upper Usuri. This bay is now the chief naval station of the Russians on the coast of Manchouria. One reason for this preference is its almost entire freedom from ice. It abounds with fish.

OLIDEN, a tn. Bolivia, prov. Chiquitos, lat. 19° S.; lon. 63° 20' W. It stands on an elevated plain, overhanging the Tucubaca, and occupies the site of the old tn. of Corezon de Jesus, founded by the Jesuits.

OLOMUCZAN, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 12 m. N. Brünn; with manufactures of stoneware and iron mines. Pop. 1000.

OLSCHAN, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 8 m. S.W. Olmütz, on the Blatta; with a well-built parish church. The large plain near the town, extending along the Blatta, has often been used as a field encampment. Pop. 1000.

OLTENITZA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Walachia, l. bank Danube, opposite to Turtukai, at the confluence of the Argisch, 25 m. S.E. Bucharest. It has a quarantine establishment and a ferry, and is celebrated for the victory gained by the Turks over the Russians in 1854. Pop. 1485.

OMAHA, a tn. U. States, cap. Nebraska, pleasantly situated on W. bank Missouri, opposite the town of Council Bluffs, 125 m. W. by S. Des Moines; lat. 41° 16' N.; lon. 96° W. Its position is on undulating ground, between the river and the heights, which overlook a wide and rolling prairie. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and are well paved with stone and brick. The principal buildings are the capitol, the court-house, and ten churches; there are also three banks, and several schools. The staple trade of Omaha is the sale and transportation of goods to the plains, mines, and forts of the far west. A great number of emigrants going westward cross the river here, and procure their supplies. The Missouri is navigable both above and below by large steamboats. A military road connects Omaha with Fort Kearney, and a branch of the Pacific railroad to it, of which 50 m. are completed, is under construction. Limestone of good quality is quarried in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1860), 1883; in 1865, about 4500.

OMAN [add.], a kingdom, E. Arabia. The name is usually applied to the sea-coast dist. comprised between Ras Mesandum and Ras-el-Hadd the extreme eastern shoulder of the peninsula. Arabs give to Oman, however, a much wider range; extending it from Aboo Debee, a village on the E. limit of the territory now occupied by Benoo Yass, to the neighbourhood of Dofar, far down the S. coast, with whatever lands lie between these points. It thus touches Hadramaut on the S., and Katar or its immediate vicinity on the N., and forms a huge crescent, having the sea in front and the vast desert of S. Arabia for background. Politically, Oman has a yet wider acceptance, since it includes, besides the above-named territory, that also of Benoo Yass, Katar, the Akhaf, all the islands of the Persian Gulf from Bahreyn eastward, and the entire coast on the Persian side from Ras Bostanah to Djask; and its rule extends over a long strip of the African shore opposite to Zanzibar; while this island itself, and Socotra, and whatever adjoins them, are likewise subject to

the Omanee sceptre. The Arabian and Persian possessions of Oman are divided into thirteen distinct administrations, more or less dependent on the central government. Those least dependent are the following five:—1, Bahreyn, which pays but a small tribute and a doubtful allegiance; 2, Katar and the territory of Benoo Yass, whose union is a degree closer than that of Bahreyn; 3, Sharjah; 4, Ro'os-el-Djebal; and 5, Kalhoot—the last three being subject indeed, but in no friendly manner. The eight provinces which acknowledge a more strict subjection are:—1, The Persian coast from Cape Bostanah to Djask, with the adjacent islands—a region nearly 200 m. in length, by a breadth varying from 10 to 30 m., a long strip of harbours, and valuable on their account alone; 2, The Batinah, or the entire plain comprehended between the gorge of Kabaal'-Loha to the N., Barka and the Mascat Hills to the S., and the mountain-chain of Jebel-Akhdar to the W.; this province is of equal length to the former, but 40 or 50 m. in breadth, and the most fertile and densely peopled in Oman; 3, Jebel-Akhdar, which commences at Kataal'-Loha and reaches to Somad, the Batinah bounding it on the N.E., and Dahirah on the S.W.; the entire district is mountainous but well inhabited, and in it lies the main political and military strength of the kingdom; 4, The Dahirah; 5, The prov. of Mascat, from Barka to Ras Heyran; 6, The Belad Soor, from Ras Heyran to Ras-el-Hadd; 7, Djailan, which lies immediately behind it; 8, The tracts from Ras-el-Hadd to Dofar, thinly peopled principally by Bedouin or negro and African tribes. These eight provinces, with the exception of the last, constitute Oman in the strict geographical and political sense of the word. Owing to the extent of its coast-line, and its possession of the entrance to the Persian Gulf, it is essentially a maritime kingdom, in which commerce and sea trade are of the chief importance. But the land possessions of Oman proper—the province which gives its name to the entire empire—are the richest part of the Arabian peninsula both in agricultural produce and in mineral treasures; while its extent inland affords ample field for every kind of industrial labour. The inhabitants are said to be decidedly the best tempered and most hospitable of all the Arab race; and toleration exists among them for all races, religions, and customs; Jews, Christians, Mahometans, Hindoos—all are free to follow their own convictions and practices. Among their bad qualities, however, are a superstitious belief in sorcery, great immorality, and indulgence in the slave-trade. Negroes are imported from the coast of Africa in large numbers every year, and form so large a leaven of the population as to have seriously affected the character of the inhabitants for the worse. The working of gold and silver filigree, with which daggers, belts, cups, and pipes are often adorned in Oman, supports great numbers of families in the larger towns, and is of a perfection rarely to be met with in the workmanship of any other land. The gold thus employed is mainly brought from or through India, though this precious metal is said to exist in the interior of Oman itself, in the continuation of Jebel-Akhdar behind Bahilah. Copper mines occur in Oman, and are regularly worked; lead, too, is procured in the neighbourhood of Ras-el-Hadd; and traces of iron are observed in many localities. Salt mines are very common, and are much worked both for home consumption and for exportation; and the sea throws up amber in such abundance as to form a staple article of the royal revenue. This substance, with pearls, salt, and gold, are the only government monopolies.

The form of government of Oman is a limited monarchy, and 'Sultan of Oman' is the correct title of the ruling prince, and not 'Imaum of Muscat,' or Mascat, which is usually given to him by Europeans. The monarchy is limited, not by charters and acts, but by the co-existence of a powerful aristocracy, by hereditary privileges, and the prescription of popular rights. It is in fact less a kingdom than an aggregation of municipalities. Each town, each village, has its separate existence and corporation; while towns and villages are in turn subject to ancestral chiefs. The prerogatives of the crown consist in the right of nomination and deposition (upon complaint) of local governors, though the office always remains in the same family; in fixing and levying port and customs dues; in the exclusive management of the navy; the keeping up a small standing army of 600 or 700 men; and, lastly, the transacting of all foreign affairs for

alliance or treaty, peace or war. The administration of justice is in the hands of local royal judges, and is practically independent of the sovereign. The taxes levied on land or goods are fixed and immutable, except by local or municipal authority; the sultan enjoys, but cannot change them. The annual revenue of the government, derived from the pearl-fishery, commercial dues (including about ten shillings on every slave imported), land-taxes, and monopolies, is estimated at £1,065,000. This sum is expended upon the court of the sultan, the maintenance of the forts, army and navy, and government officials of all kinds.

The approximate population and military force of the several districts (that of Mascat being classed partly with Batinah and partly with Jebel-Akhdar, and not separately stated), is estimated as follows:—

	No. of Villages.	Population.	Military Force.
Bahreyn,	60	70,000	3,000
Katar,	40	135,000	6,000
Sharjah,	35	85,000	3,500
Ro'os-el-Djebal,	20	10,000	500
Kalhoot,	40	60,000	2,000
Batinah,	80	700,000	30,000
Jebel-Akhdar,	70	600,000	35,000
Dahirah,	40	80,000	20,000
Belad Soor,	35	100,000	4,000
Djailan,	50	140,000	8,000
Persian Coast, &c.,	—	300,000	—
Total,		2,280,000	112,000

To this population must be added the inhabitants of the adjacent desert and of the south-eastern Arab coast—probably an inconsiderable number.—(*Palgrave.*)

OMMATE, or NOMATE, a tn. W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Ganda; lat. 13° S.; lon. 15° E. It stands near the centre of Ganda, on a lofty height commanding a fine view of the surrounding forests, and the deep valley watered by a river of same name; is surrounded by a wall, which is built of stone without cement of any kind, like a dry stone dyke; and contains about 1500 inhabitants, whose robberies and depredations have made them notorious.

OMRO, or OMRT, a vil. U. States, Wisconsin, co. Winnebago, on Fox River, 32 m. N. Waupun, with which it is connected by railroad. It contains three churches, and several mills. Pop. 1400.

ONANIS, a vil. or permanent kraal of Hill-Damaras, S. Africa, Namaqua Land. The natives subsist chiefly on the wild roots in their sterile neighbourhood, but manage to raise a little tobacco and hemp, the latter for the seed, which when chewed intoxicates. When rain falls abundantly Onanis becomes one of the finest grazing localities in Namaqua Land, and is frequented by immense numbers of wild animals, among which lions hold a first place. On one occasion, when passing Onanis, Mr. Anderson started troops of lions among the broken ground, but they invariably fled, making it impossible for him to get a shot at them.

ONARGA, or ONARGO, a vil. U. States, Illinois, co. Iroquois, on the Illinois Central railroad, 86 m. S. by W. Chicago. It is surrounded by rich farm land, of which maize is the staple product; and contains three churches and a Methodist seminary. Pop. 1000.

ONDSHILA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Ambuim, to the S. of the Kupo, about 120 m. N.N.E. Benguela. It occupies a rocky eminence; and contains 2000 inhabitants, engaged in agriculture, and in an active trade carried on with the Portuguese settlements on the coast, the principal articles being gum-copal and orchil.

ONEIDA, a vil. U. States, Illinois, co. Knox, on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad, 12 m. N.E. Galesburg. It is a shipping place for grain and stock; and has three churches, a school, and numerous stores and warehouses. Pop. 1500.

ONGKOR-WAT, or NOKORVAT, a prov. and tn. of Cambodia. The town, 15 m. N.N.W. Lake Thalesap (or Touli-sap), in lat. 13° 30' N.; lon. 104° E. nearly, is situated in an extensive and arid plain, barren of trees, but covered with long rank grass, which is bounded on the S. by the mountain-chain of Somrais, and E. by the picturesque Mont Chrome. This ancient capital of the once powerful kingdom of Cambodia,

or Khmer, which is said to have maintained an army of 5,000,000 soldiers, is now but a group of mean bamboo huts, encircled with the vast and interesting ruins that indicate its past magnificence. But for the antiquary and the philosopher these relics of antiquity possess an inexhaustible interest. The most noteworthy is the Great Temple, whose superb remains so excite the wonder of the modern Cambodians, that to all inquiries respecting their origin they content themselves with replying—'It was the work of Pra-Eun, the king of the angels;' or, 'They were built by giants;' or, 'They sprung from the earth of their own power.' None of the monuments spared by time and barbarism appear to have been intended for human habitations; they seem to have been wholly dedicated to the rites of Buddhism, or the ceremonies of government. The statues and bas-reliefs are exclusively devoted to civil and religious subjects. The



ONGKOR, Principal Entrance of the Wat.—From Mouhot's Travels in Siam.

temple already referred to stands upon a platform of immense stones, supported by massive walls, and ascended by four huge flights of steps. A sort of fosse or dyke incloses the area of the principal buildings. An immense quadrangular colonnade is first approached. This has a vaulted roof, crowned with five towers, of which the largest crowns the entrance, the others are placed at the four angles. Each tower is pierced at the base, like a triumphal arch. The temple itself is not unworthy of its approach. Lofty columns, hewn and chiselled, each from one immense block of stone; huge porticoes, sculptured capitals, domed roofs, in some places retaining their original gilding and colours—impress the mind of the spectator with awe and admiration. The particular edifice which we have engraved consists of two quadrangles of concentric galleries, crossed at right angles by avenues terminating at a central pavilion. This is the crown of the superb pile, the holy of holies, for which the architect seems to have reserved the most exquisite conceptions of his fancy. In this tabernacle, which stands on an artificial mound, is placed an image of Buddha, presented by the actual king of Siam, and ministered to by some poor talapoins, who are supported by the offerings of occasional pilgrims. Another temple, only inferior to this in the grandeur of its design and the richness of its details, crowns the summit of Mount Ba-Khèng, about 2½ m. N. The modern Ongkor-Wat does not contain above one thousand inhabitants, all employed in agricultural pursuits. It is commanded by a rude fort, or entrenched camp about a mile square, with a crenellated wall, constructed with huge blocks of ferruginous sandstone drawn from the neighbouring ruins.

ONITSHA, a tn. W. Africa, territory Ibo or Igbo, l. bank Kwara, about 145 m. above its mouth at Cape Nun in the Gulf of Guinea; lat. 6° 8' N.; lon. 6° 45' E. It stands on a height above the river at some distance from it, is approached along a road lying between extensive fields of maize, yams, and cotton, and is literally enveloped by woods com-

posed of large and lofty trees, chiefly the bombax and cocopalms. It is about 1½ m. long, and is traversed throughout its whole length from N.W. to S.E. by a broad street, dividing it into two distinct portions. On either side of the street, and at some distance from it, lie groups of houses, each group under the superintendence of a head of a family or a subordinate chief. The houses, which have clay walls, and are open in front, without any proper division into apartments, are very indifferent. In an open space, where the houses come close to the street, the market is held. The S. part of the town stands higher than the N., and appears to be better built. In the N. part of the town a mission-house has been erected, and on the N.W., near the bank of the river, an European factory has been established. The principal articles of trade possessed by the natives are sheep, goats, fowls, fish, kola-nuts, palm-oil, timber, ivory, straw-sacks, mats, and earthenware, which they exchange for iron, salt, and above all, tobacco. The pop. is roughly estimated at 13,000.

ONTONAGON, a vil. U. States, Michigan, on the S. shore of Lake Superior, at the mouth of a stream of same name, which is navigable for a short distance, and is one of the largest feeders of the lake on the S. shore, draining an area of about 1300 sq. m. It is a rising place, carrying on a brisk trade. There are valuable copper mines in the vicinity, and the ore of the dist. is shipped here, the quantity in 1864 being, it is said, above 10,000 tons. It has four churches, a school, and a copper-smelting furnace. Pop. (1860), 1188.

OODAPEE, or OODIPY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. N. Canara, about 4 m. from the coast, and 33 m. N. by W. Mangalore. It contains three temples, and fourteen *matams* or convents for devotees. All of these are usually included under the name of the Krishna Deva pagoda, on the revenues of which the inhabitants, about 1200, almost all Brahmans, solely depend.

OODEYPOOR, or MEWAR [add.], a state, India, Rajpootana, between lat. 23° 46' and 25° 56' N.; lon. 72° 50' and 75° 38' E., is bounded N. by Ajmere; E. by the native states Boondee, Gwalior, Tonk, and Purtabghur; S. by Banswara, Dongurpore, and Myhee Caunta; and N.W. by Serohee, Godwar, and Ajmere; length, N. to S., 150 m.; breadth, 130 m.; area, 11,614 sq. m. A considerable portion of the territory is covered by the Aravulli range, which, after stretching over it S.W. from the town of Oodeypoor to the frontier of Serohee, turns N., and, passing through Komalmair towards Ajmere, separates Oodeypoor from Joodpoor. N. of Komalmair the range takes the name of Mairwarra, which varies in breadth from 6 to 15 m., and has in all ages been the abode of savage and predatory hordes of Mairs, Minas, and Bheels, who, after pillaging the surrounding districts, have found a secure asylum in its rugged valleys and gorges. After they had long been permitted to commit their depredations with comparative impunity, the device was fallen upon to raise a Bheel corps to maintain the peace of the district. This device, however unpromising it must have appeared at first sight, has succeeded, and those who used to take the lead in depredating the country are now acting as a kind of rural police for its protection. This Mewar Bheel corps is maintained at the joint expense of the British government and the state of Oodeypoor, which has agreed to assign £5000 of the revenues of Mairwarra for this purpose. The Rama of Oodeypoor, claiming a fabulous descent from a son of Rama, takes precedence of all other Rajpoot chiefs. Affinity with his family being thus courted as the highest honour, rival claimants for the hand of Oodeypoor princesses have repeatedly come to open hostilities, and many deeds of barbarism have ensued. The case of Kishna Kour, who died by poison administered with the consent of her father, as the means of terminating a war in which rival claimants had involved him, is well known. Pop. 1,161,400.

OODEYPOOR, cap. of the above state, 330 m. S.W.

Agra, stands on the low ridge of a valley or basin, closed by hills on all sides except the W., which opens upon a lake 5 m. in circuit. The town looks best from the E., and has then a striking appearance; viewed more closely the charm vanishes, and it is found to be very indifferently built. The only building deserving of particular notice is the palace, a noble pile of granite, 100 ft. high, seated on the crest of a rocky ridge overlooking the town, the lake and the valley stretching far beyond it. The lake, which is the finest feature in the picture, is artificial, being formed by the damming up of a small stream by means of a magnificent dyke, which rises 37 ft. above the water, is faced with marble, and embellished with numerous sculptures, small temples, and other structures. The pop., once above 100,000, does not now exceed 15,000.

OODUNG, or UDUNG, a tn. cap. Independent Cambodia, on the r. bank of a river of same name, an affluent of the Mekong or Cambodia, is inclosed by a wooden palisade, 600 yards square and 20 ft. high, and consists of a straggling collection of thatched houses, the residences of the nobles, with a low brick wall in the centre, surrounding the palace, mint, and arsenal. Everything bespeaks poverty and the recent ravages of war. At Pina Loo, below the town, the R. Catholics have a missionary establishment. The river, which issues from the S. side of Smith's Lake or Tali-ma-poki, apparently a continuation of King's Lake or Tale Sab, is throughout a broad and majestic stream.

OOMRAWUTTEE, or AMRAWUTTEE [add.], a tn. India, in one of the ceded districts of the Nizam's Dominions, 173 m. N.E. Aurungabad. It is a place of great commercial importance, and perhaps the most important cotton mart of the Deccan. Several considerable firms are established here, and most of the great mercantile houses of Upper India, as well as those of Bombay, have either correspondents or branches. The cotton, when picked in the district where it is grown, is immediately brought hither, and lodged in large warehouses built for its reception till it shall be cleaned and repacked for exportation from Bombay or Calcutta. The advantages of Oomrawuttee as an entrepôt must be great since it continued to be thus employed, notwithstanding the excessive and capricious transit-duties levied by the Nizam. Now that British rule has been substituted for his oppression and caprice, there is every reason to expect that the transit-trade of the place will be largely increased.

OORCHA [add.], a tn. India, Bundelcund, cap. principality of Oorcha or Tehree, l. bank Betwa, 142 m. S.E. Agra. It stands on a rocky eminence, surrounded by a wall built of unhewn stones without cement, and about 3 m. in circuit. It is entered by three lofty gateways, and is, moreover, defended by a fort situated within it, and containing two palaces, one of which belonged to the Mogul emperor Jehangir, and the other the residence of the rajah. The only building of note in the town is a temple, surmounted by lofty spires. The territory of which Oorcha is the capital has an area of 2160 sq. m., and a revenue of £60,000. The rajah of Oorcha claims to be the head of the Bondela race, of Rajpoot origin. Pop. of ter. 192,000.

OOTACAMUND, a tn. and sanitary station, India, presid. Madras, dist. and 32 m. N.N.W. Coimbatore, in an extensive valley almost in the very centre of the Neilgherry Hills, at an elevation of 7300 ft. above the sea. It has wide and clean streets, and well-supplied bazars, but, as yet, the only portion of it which can well be called a town is that occupied by the natives. There the houses are tolerably compact, whereas the residences of the Europeans are widely dispersed along the slopes of the valley. The most conspicuous object and greatest ornament of the station is an elegant church.

Oovah, a dist. or ancient principality, Ceylon, towards the S.E. of the Central province. It consists of an upper and a lower portion, the former belonging to the mountain zone, and the latter to the lowlands.—*Upper Oovah* is finely diversified by mountain and valley, and contains some of the most magnificent scenery in Ceylon.—*Lower Oovah* consists generally of fertile fields and grassy plains. The fields are well cultivated, and yield good crops of rice, in the management of which the inhabitants particularly excel, Indian corn, millet, yams, and cassava. Among subordinate products are materials for the preparation of curry, turmeric, capsicums, onions and garlic, cardamoms and pepper. The grassy plains afford better pasturage than any others in the lowlands,

and feed great numbers of oxen and buffaloes. Vegetable oils are expressed from numerous plants; madder, sapan-wood, and arnotto furnish dyes; and the hills were celebrated for growing the finest coffee long before European settlers had established themselves around Kandy. The climate is salubrious, and nothing is wanting but enlarged means of communication with the capital and the coast to make Oovah, as it is already one of the richest, also one of the most frequented and prosperous districts of Ceylon. Its capital is the beautifully situated and thriving town of Badoola.

OPPATOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Upper Wienerwald, on the Ybbs or Ips, 73 m. S.W. Vienna. It has manufactures of scythes and sickles, steel and other iron works, and several saw-mills. Pop. 1300.

OPPONITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, on the Ybbs or Ips, 73 m. S.W. Vienna. It has manufactures of scythes and sickles, steel and other iron works, and several saw-mills. Pop. 1000.

ORAN, N. Africa, the most westerly of the three provs. into which Algeria is divided, is bounded N. by the Mediterranean, W. by Marocco, and E. by prov. Algiers. The S. limits descending into the Sahara are scarcely defined; area, of which about two-thirds belongs to the Sahara, 39,800 sq. m. The surface consists of the two chains of the Atlas, the plateau between them and their two slopes, the one N. to the Mediterranean, and the other S. towards the desert. The only stream of any consequence except the Shelif, which forms part of the boundary between Oran and Algiers, is the Sebka, which flows northwards, and falls into the Gulf of Arzew. The principal agricultural products, in addition to cereals, are grapes, olives, cotton, madder, walnuts, dates, and various plants from which essences and perfumes are extracted. The forests are extensive, and contain many magnificent trees. The administrative division is, as in the other provinces, into military and civil—the former consisting of five subdivisions, and the latter forming the arrondissements of Oran and Mostaganem, together with the districts of Arzew, Mascara, Sidi-Bel-Abes, and Tlemcen. European pop., including 18,902 French soldiers, 63,011; and native, about 480,000.

ORAN [add.], a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, cap. of above prov. and at the bottom of the bay of same name, 220 m. S.W. Algiers. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre on a somewhat rugged site between the slopes of Mount Santa Cruz and the plateau of Oran, and is a place of considerable strength, being not only surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, but defended by a castle, and by four forts, two of which command the bay, while the other two command the easterly plain. A deep ravine, forming the bed of a torrent, divides the town into two distinct portions, both of them containing well-formed streets lined with handsome buildings. One of the portions, forming the new or maritime quarter, possesses a fine quay, a custom-house, and an extensive range of magazines; the other portion forms two quarters. One of these, called La Blanca, is inhabited mostly by Spaniards, and besides being well shaded with trees, possesses a fine esplanade in front of the old castle, a bridge which spans the ravine, a handsome church, a fine minaret, and a military hospital. The other, or third quarter, built along the face of the ravine, contains the town-house and prefecture, with fine terraced garden. Outside the walls are two suburbs, one near the Mascara gate, inhabited by natives, who seem to be of negro origin; and another where an important market is held. Between this last and the walls there is a Place d'Armes, or parade-ground, and a caravanserai, apparently of Moorish architecture. The industry of Oran is largely developed, and includes among its establishments water and steam mills, foundries, tanneries, tobacco factories, vermicelli factories, and numerous breweries. Its trade, for which, in consequence of the badness of its own harbour, Mers-el-Kebir is the shipping port, is carried on chiefly with Spain and Marocco, and consists of corn, hides, tobacco, tallow, cattle, and raw sugar, exchanged for articles of European manufacture. In the extent of its export and import trade it ranks next to Algiers, and has progressed with greater rapidity than any other of the Algerian ports. The environs add much to its beauty and attraction as a residence, being covered with handsome villas in the midst of vineyards, orchards, and well-cultivated fields. The population is estimated at 29,606, of which not more than 8187 are natives.

ORANIENBURG, or RANENBURG, a tn. Russia, gov. and 90 m. S. by E. Riazan, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of three streams, affluents of the Voronej. It has three churches, a circle and a parish school, a charitable endowment, manufactures, chiefly of soap, and a large trade in corn. Pop. 3932.

OREGON, one of the U. States, between lat. 42° and 46° N.; lon. 116° 40' and 124° 25' W.; bounded N. by Washington territory, from which it is separated by the Columbia for half the distance; E. Nebraska; S. Utah and California; and W. the Pacific; length, E. to W., 320 m.; breadth, 280 m.; area, about 80,000 sq. m. A large part of the surface is mountainous, a prolongation of the Rocky Mountains traversing it in the E., the Blue Mountains in the centre, and the Cascade Mountains in the W. This last range, which is a continuation of the Californian Nevada, stretches nearly due N. across the whole territory, and has summits varying from 4000 to 10,000 ft. Its culminating point, Mount Hood, in lat. 45° 20', has the still loftier height of 13,000 ft. The E. slope is bare, but the W. is covered nearly up to the limit of vegetation with coniferous trees. To the W. of the Cascade Mountains, a subordinate and nearly parallel range, which, from its proximity to the sea, has received the name of the Coast Range, attains a maximum height of about 4000 ft., and is generally well wooded. The whole state belongs to the basin of the Pacific, and is watered chiefly by the Columbia and its affluents, particularly the Snake, which, entering it on the S.E., flows circuitously across its centre in a N.E. direction; and the Willamette, which flows N. at no great distance from the coast, and nearly parallel to it. The course of these rivers has not been so thoroughly explored as to test their navigable value, but what is known of them cannot be considered favourable. The Columbia, though 4 m. wide at its mouth, and for nearly 18 m. above it, is encumbered by a bar, on which the water at low tide is not above 18 ft., and has a channel so narrow and intricate, and so subject to gusts of wind and obscuration by fogs, that mariners are justly shy of entering it. Once inside there is no want both of width and depth, but about 130 m. from the ocean the navigation is completely interrupted by falls, which have a descent of 40 ft. in 5 m. The Willamette only, at its mouth, admits vessels drawing 12 ft., and shallows shortly after, first to 6 and then to 4 ft., which it maintains as far up as Salem. The valley of this river, about 120 m. long by 30 m. wide, contains land available for tillage. The soil is for the most part a gravelly clay, covered with a rich sandy loam. Western Oregon has extensive valleys, well adapted to the growth of fruit, especially apples, pears, plums, and shrub fruits; considerable tracts of it are also suitable for cereals; the mountain slopes form excellent pasture lands; and much of this country is valuable for raising sheep and cattle. Eastern Oregon is also adapted for grazing, and though but little rain falls E. of the Cascade Mountains, except during the autumn, yet the bunch-grass (*Festuca*) forms abundant and excellent pasturage. The produce of wool in the state in 1861 was 444,000 lbs. The prevailing geological formations of Oregon are tertiary sandstone in the W., granite in the Cascade Mountains, and trap and other eruptive rocks in the E. Among the minerals are iron, copper, platinum, iridium, and osmium. Eastern Oregon, especially that part traversed by the Blue Mountains, is rich in minerals. Gold is abundant, and easily mined on the Salmon and other tributaries of the Snake River; and rich mines were opened in 1861 and 1862 on the John Day and Powder Rivers. The product of the Oregon mines in 1862 was estimated at \$12,000,000. Silver, lead, copper, and iron have also been found. On the shores of Coose or Cahoes Bay, about lat. 43° 30', large beds of tertiary coal have been discovered. The climate in the W. is moderate, neither cold nor heat being ever in extreme. Its greatest drawback is excessive humidity, in consequence of which drizzling rains and thick fogs prevail during a large portion of the year, and the sun is often hidden for a month at a time. This humidity, however, adds greatly to the luxuriance of the vegetation, which is displayed in dense forests of the most magnificent pines, with a tangled undergrowth of ferns and shrubs. In the E., which has an entirely different climate, the thermometer has a very wide range, rising in July to 80°, and falling in winter to 20°; and the vegetation is so scanty, that one might travel for days in the

valley of the Snake without seeing a tree. The principal indigenous animals are the black and grisly bear, the panther, the gray wolf, the mountain sheep, the elk, the antelope, the vulture, the bald and golden eagle, the swan, the goose, and different species of albatross and pelican. The only reptile deserving of notice is the rattlesnake. The rivers near the coast abound with several varieties of salmon. Pop. (1860), 52,464, exclusive of Indians, estimated at about 10,000.

ORETE, or NEW RIVER, New Zealand, in the S. of Middle Island or Munster, flows S. through a low rich grazing country, and falls into Foveaux Strait a little to the W. of Bluff Harbour. It has an exposed and shifting bar, but in moderate weather may be entered by vessels drawing from 12 to 15 ft. It has been ascended for a distance of 25 m. The settlement of *Invercargill* (which see), established in 1856, is situated 8 m. within its entrance.

ORGEJEV, a tn. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, cap. circle of same name, on the Reub, an affluent of the Dniester. It has three churches, a school for the circle, and contains 4674 inhabitants.

ORIZABA [add.], a tn. Mexico, dep. and 70 m. S.W. Vera Cruz. It lies in a basin surrounded by limestone hills, at the height of 4000 ft. above the sea; and possesses six churches, various schools, a large cotton-spinning mill, manufactures of saddles, several saw-mills, and a considerable trade. There is much picturesque scenery in the environs. Pop. nearly 15,000.—The volcanic mountain of Orizaba, about 6 m. N. of the town, has, according to Baron von Müller, who ascended it in September, 1856, an absolute height of 17,045 ft., and is therefore the culminating point of N. America. The crater is in the form of an irregular ellipse, of which the greater axis, lying between W.N.W. and E.S.E., measures about 3000 yards, or a mile and three-quarters, and the minor axis only 550 yards, considerably less than the third of a mile. The entire circuit of the crater is roughly estimated at about 4 m. Many parts of its internal sides have a yellow covering of sulphur, and hot vapour is said to issue occasionally from the sides of the mountain; but as snow lies unmelted within the crater itself the volcano seems to be extinct.

ORLATH, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 16 m. W. Hermannstadt, at the confluence of the Schwarzwasser with the Zibin; has two paper-mills, a copper-mill, and limekilns. Pop. 1650, mostly R. Catholics.—*Guraro*, on the opposite or right bank of the Zibin, has 2474 inhabitants, and a mill for-spinning worsted.

ORLEANS [add.], an isl. British America, Canada East, in the St. Lawrence, 3 m. below Quebec. It is in the form of an irregularly elongated oval, 18 m. long from N.E. to S.W., with an extreme breadth of $4\frac{2}{3}$ m., is alike beautiful and fertile; and forms a distinct county, divided into six parishes, which, with their churches and the villages around them, form conspicuous and interesting objects as the island is approached. Its strata consist of grauwacké and slate-rocks, dipping generally at a high angle to the S.E.; and its surface, rising gradually from steep banks, attains a central elevation of 350 to 400 ft. A good road carried round the whole island gives easy access to every part of the interior. At the W. end of Orleans the Quebec basin commences, and extends for 3 m. to the wharves in the immediate vicinity of the town. Nothing can be more strikingly beautiful than the view which suddenly bursts upon a stranger ascending the St. Lawrence, and entering the Quebec basin, as the vessel opens the falls of Montmorency on the one hand, and the city of Quebec on the other.

ORLEANSVILLE, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 105 m. S.W. Algiers, on the l. bank and near the centre of the plain of the Shelif. Though built among ruins, indicating the site of an ancient Roman town, it owes its present existence entirely to the French, and consists of spacious handsome streets, with solidly constructed barracks and hospitals. Its inhabitants, about 2700, carry on an active trade in corn and wool. One of the most important markets of Algeria is held here.

ORMUZ [add.], an isl. Persian Gulf, belonging to Oman, and situated on the N. side of the entrance to the gulf; lat. 27° 5' N.; lon. 56° 30' E. The distance to the mainland on the N. is barely 10 m.; to the W. the island of Djishm, to the S. that of Larej, are full in view; and Cape Mesandum,

on the opposite side of the entrance, is also visible. The general appearance of the island indicates an extinct volcano; the circumference consists of a wide oval wall of steep crags, firework and ragged, inclosing a central basin, in which grow shrubs and grass. The basaltic slopes of the outer barrier run in many places down into the sea, amid splinter-like pinnacles and fantastic crags of many colours. Between W. and N. a long triangular promontory, low and level, advances a considerable distance, and narrows into a neck of land, terminating in a few rocks, and a strong fortress, the work of Portuguese builders; so solid are the walls, and so compact the masonry and well-cemented brickwork, that they still, after 300 years, remain uninjured by the action of the sea. The greater part of this promontory is covered with ruins; upon it once stood the thriving town, now a confused extent of desolate heaps, among which the vestiges of several fine buildings, baths, and a large church, may yet be clearly traced. A pharos-tower of octangular form, and of graceful construction, rises about 100 yards from the end of the promontory. Close by the fort cluster a hundred or more wretched hovels, the abodes of fishermen and of shepherds, whose flocks find pasture within the crater; a single shed, where dried dates, raisins, and tobacco are exposed for sale, is all that now represents the trade of Ormuz. The harbour consists of two bays, one to the W. the other to the E. of the promontory, with tolerably good anchorage.

OROVILLE, a tn. U. States, California, cap. co. Butte, on the Feather River, 75 m. N. Sacramento, and connected with Marysville by the California Northern railroad. It has productive gold mines, and in 1863 possessed numerous stores, and two banking offices. Pop. in 1864, about 2000.

OROW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 22 m. S.E. Sambor; with ironworks, and 1930 inhabitants.

ORSOVA (NEW), a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, circle Kraina, on an island of the Danube, opposite to Old Orsova in Transylvania, 95 m. E. Belgrade. Being important for the communication between Hungary and Turkey, it is defended by a castle, and otherwise fortified. The celebrated defile, known by the name of the Iron Gates, formed by the contraction of the channel of the Danube between rocky banks, and a consequent increased rapidity in its current, here presents the greatest difficulty and danger to those navigating the river. In the time of the Romans it appears to have been avoided by means of a canal which ran along the Servian side.

ORTH, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Lower Manhartsberg, on the Danube; with an imperial palace, manufactures of cloth, and a trade in fruit and sheep. Pop. 1220.

OSACCA, or **OSAKA** [add.] According to the treaty of Yedo, ratified by the Mikado or hereditary Emperor of Japan, in November, 1865, this becomes an open port in January, 1868. It is the seaport of the imperial city of Kioto, otherwise Miacoo, signifying the 'metropolis,' where the Mikado resides; about 50 m. distant from Osacca, on the same river, which runs through both cities, dividing them nearly equally. Osacca stands at the head of Isumi Bay, 35 m. from its S. entrance between Awadsi Island and the mainland. The anchorage in the bay is an open roadstead, unsheltered from S.W. gales; and the entrance to the river is obstructed by a rock that renders navigation somewhat dangerous, while the channel leading to Kioto is full of shoals, over which only the native flat-bottomed boats can pass. In consequence of these obstructions and drawbacks, making the port unsuitable for foreign shipping, the treaty powers have arranged with the Japanese authorities to open the port of Hiogo on the W. side of Isumi Bay, about 12 m. distant from Osacca, should that anchorage prove dangerous to foreign vessels. In establishing a foreign settlement at this port, Europeans come into direct intercourse with the people of the imperial city; but neither Kioto nor Osacca can compare with Yedo, the great capital of Japan, in extent, grandeur, or population, although the former ranks higher in the estimation of the Japanese as the residence of the hereditary emperor and his court.

In 1611 a Dutch embassy passed through Osacca on their way to Kioto, with presents to the emperor, and to enter into a treaty that the port might be open for foreign trade, which was not acceded to. A detailed narrative, embellished with

engravings of these cities, was published at the time, setting forth their grandeur and importance; and how the city of Osacca was visited by an earthquake in 1585, so that all the finest edifices built of stone were destroyed, and many people killed.—(*Blue Books on Japan*; Arnoldus Montanus, *Dutch Embassies to Japan*.)

OSDOLA, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 33 m. N.E. Kronstadt. Fine rock-crystals, known by the name of Transylvanian or Siebenburgen diamonds, are found in the vicinity, in a stratum of fine clay-slate. Pop. 2198.

OSERI, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Honth, about 10 m. N.E. Ipoly-Sagh, in a mountainous and by no means fertile district; with 1150 inhabitants, mostly Lutherans, who are partly employed in glass-making. There is an old castle in the vicinity.

OSHAWA [add.], a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Durham, and 2½ m. from Sydenham Harbour on Lake Ontario, and on the Grand Trunk railway, 30 m. N.E. Toronto. It contains five churches and a central school, and has extensive manufactures of agricultural implements, furniture, in demand not only within the district, but in many distant parts of Canada; rotary steam-engines, and other machines, edge-tools, ropes and twine, pumps, bricks, &c.; and carries on an extensive trade, particularly in flour, which is celebrated as being of a very superior brand. Pop. about 3000.

OSHKOSH, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, cap. co. Winnebago, on both sides of the Neenah or Fox, at its mouth in Lake Winnebago. It consists of two portions, connected by three bridges across the river, containing three churches, an iron foundry, and planing and saw mills; and carries on an active trade in lumber. Pop. (1860), 6086.

OSHMIANA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 30 m. S.E. Vilna, cap. circle and on a stream of same name. A battle was fought here in 1831 between the Russians and the Poles. There are ironworks within the circle. Pop. 4103.

OSIEK, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, 26 m. W.S.W. Cracow; with a fine baronial castle, and extensive mulberry plantations. Pop. 1900.

OSKALOOSA, a tn. U. States, Iowa, cap. co. Mahaska, between the Des Moines and the Skunk, 60 m. S.W. Iowa city. It stands in a healthy, fertile, and well-timbered district, and contains several churches, a state normal school, and two steam-mills. Pop. (1860), 4393.

OSMANBAZAR, a tn. Turkey, Bulgaria, eyalet and 76 m. S.S.E. Silistria. It stands on a plateau, and has two mosques, a Greek church, and a pop. of 4000.

OSSAMARE, a tn. W. Africa, l. bank Kwara, 130 m. above its mouth. It stands on a flat close to the river, and becomes in wet weather particularly muddy and filthy. As the shipping place of an extensive district, it is the entrepôt for a considerable quantity of palm-oil brought from the interior. It has also some trade in ivory. Pop. about 1500.

OSTARIA, a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontiers, Croatia, dist. Ogulin, about 25 m. S.S.W. Karlstadt; with the remains of a large and a very beautiful Gothic church, and thermal springs, which were much frequented by the Turks. Pop. 2230.

OSWEGO [add.], a tn. and port of entry, U. States, New York, on both sides of the Oswego, at its mouth in Lake Ontario, on the Oswego canal, and on the Oswego and Syracuse and on the Syracuse and Binghamton railways. It is built on a regular plan, in streets 100 ft. wide, and crossing at right angles, and contains a fine edifice, erected by the general government for a custom-house, post-office, and U. States court-room. The other principal buildings are a city-hall, a courthouse and jail, an hospital, an orphan asylum, a city library, and thirteen churches. The harbour is one of the best on Lake Ontario, and, combined with other commercial advantages, secures to the place a large and increasing trade. Large quantities of western produce, and a considerable proportion of the agricultural exports of Canada West, pass through this port to the S. and E.; while the manufactures of the east, and the produce of the Onondaga salt-works, pass through it to the W. On the canal the total tonnage for 1860 was 944,144 tons. The manufactures are also important. In particular, a starch factory, established in 1848, employs 200 hands, and a capital of £90,000; and eighteen

four mills grind at the rate of 10,000 barrels a day. In 1863 the receipts of grain at Oswego from Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Erie amounted to 13,840,961 bushels, of which 8,785,425 bushels were of wheat. The harbour is defended by Fort Oswego. Pop. (1860), 16,816.

OTAGO, a prov. New Zealand, occupying the southern part of New Munster or Middle Island, is bounded N. by the prov. of Canterbury; E., W., and part of the S. by the sea; and on the rest of the S. by the prov. of Southland, which was detached from it in 1861; extreme length, 150 m.; breadth, 180 m.; area, 17,000,000 ac. The western part of this large territory consists chiefly of a rugged alpine country covered with forest, and offering little or no land for pasture or cultivation; but the E. and central portions possess well-watered agricultural and pastoral districts of great fertility. Its coastline is much indented on the W., and still more on the S., where Foveaux Strait separates it from Stewart Island; but is nearly continuous on the E., where it can only boast of the fine harbour of same name, at the bottom of which Dunedin the capital stands. A large portion of the surface is covered by mountains, three of which, one near the N.W. extremity, a second in the N.E., and the other near the centre, exceed 6000 ft., while at least a dozen more exceed 4000 ft. The intervening valleys, however, watered by fine streams, contain extensive tracts of fertile land, well adapted both for agriculture and grazing. At present, however, Otago derives its importance from its gold-fields, which, upon their discovery in 1861, immediately attracted large numbers of miners, and suddenly raised it to a wealthy and populous colony. The principal gold districts as yet known and worked, are in the northern part of the province around Dunstan; in the neighbourhood of Lake Wakatipu, in the centre; and in the S.E. part, around the river Tuapeka. The precious metal is likewise found widely dispersed in greater or less abundance in other directions. In seven months of 1863 the Wakatipu field sent by escort to Dunedin 191,825 oz. of gold, Dunstan sent 185,736 oz., and the Tuapeka district 116,637 oz. But this by no means represents the total produce of the gold mines of Otago. In the year ended July 31, 1863, 514,385 oz. were exported from the port of Dunedin, and 9240 oz., the produce of Otago, from other ports of New Zealand. To these amounts must be added 23,657 oz. lodged in the Dunedin treasury, in excess of the balance on hand at the end of the previous year. The ascertained total of the year's produce, therefore, was 547,283 oz., of a gross value of £2,188,932. The weight exported in the previous year was 458,448 oz., making a total estimated value of £4,042,080 for the two years.

Recently published statistics show the effect of this discovery of gold in Otago. In the year 1857 the population of the province was 4631, and there were 79 females to every 100 males. That disproportion was rapidly increased on the discovery of gold; and in 1861, the population having risen to 27,163, there were only 28 females to 100 males. This was the result of the first rush for the diggings. Three years afterwards, at the census of 1864, this enormous difference had been reduced, and there were 50 females to 100 males. The immigration into Otago from the United Kingdom in the period here embraced, reached its highest point in 1863, when it comprised 2171 males and 1868 females; the largest additions to the population of Otago have been from Victoria, whence there arrived, in 1863, 20,150 males and 2822 females. There have been many departures also from Otago in the last few years, or the population would be much larger than it is. This is shown in the following figures:—

	Immigrants into Otago.	Emigrants from Otago.	Excess of Immigrants.
1861.....	19,221.....	5,065.....	14,156
1862.....	26,657.....	12,082.....	14,575
1863.....	28,482.....	8,171.....	20,311
Total.....	74,360	25,318	49,042

In Dec. 1864, the European pop. amounted to 184,131; and on Dec. 31, 1865, to 201,712—126,894 males and 74,818 females.

OTAVALO, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, 40 m. N.N.E. Quito, on a picturesque site surrounded by beautiful gardens. It consists of straight streets, and houses formed of adobe, with tiled roofs, and contains two fine churches and a chapel. The inhabitants, about 8000, are industrious, and manufacture ponchos and similar articles.

OTTAWA [add.], formerly *Bytown* (see *Gazetteer*), a tn. British America, Canada West, on the Rideau canal, at the mouth of the Rideau River, and r. bank Ottawa, 87 m. above its confluence with the St. Lawrence, 100 m. W. Montreal. The canal, which is crossed by a massive stone bridge, and is afterwards continued to the Ottawa through nine magnificent locks, divides the place into two parts, called respectively the Upper and the Lower Town. Both are well laid out in wide, regular, and uniform streets, which for the most part intersect each other at right angles. The principal quarters are supplied with gas. The churches, six in number, belong to the following denominations:—Church of England, Church of Scotland, Free, Episcopal, Methodist, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic. The last, which makes some pretensions to architectural display, ranks as a cathedral. The principal educational, literary, and benevolent institutions are the R. Catholic college, the Canadian Institute, the Mechanics' institute and athenæum, the Bible society, the General hospital superintended by the Sisters of Charity, and the Protestant hospital. The manufactures, though numerous and not unimportant, are in a great measure eclipsed by the lumber trade, which forms the mainstay of the place, and the material of which is furnished to a greater extent by the surrounding district than by any other locality in Canada. The supply furnished here forms almost the entire cargoes of the spring and fall fleets when they return to Europe, and yet leaves a considerable surplus for the American market, in which a large and increasing demand for Canadian sawn timber has sprung up. Besides its advantageous position for commerce, Ottawa is famous for attractions of another kind. At its W. extremity are the celebrated Chaudière Falls—in some respects rivalling, and at all events surpassed on the N. American continent only by those of Niagara. At its N.E. extremity are two other falls, where the Rideau leaps over a precipice into the Ottawa. While nature has thus formed scenery of singular beauty and grandeur, art has done something to heighten the effect by the erection of a suspension bridge, which spans the chasm of the Chaudière Falls, and thus unites the two provinces of Canada East and Canada West. Ottawa sends one member to the legislative assembly, and has been designated the cap. of Canada, in the event of the confederation of the provinces of British America. Pop. (1861), 14,696.

OTTYNIA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 14 m. S.S.E. Stanislaw; with a fine castle. Pop. 2566.

OVALLE, a tn. Chili, prov. Coquimbo, cap. dep. of same name, on the N. bank of the Rio de Barraza; with two churches, two schools, and 12,288 inhabitants. Copper mines are worked in its vicinity.

OVAMBO, or OVAMPO, a people, S. Africa, inhabiting a territory of which only a very narrow tract has yet been explored, but understood to lie between lat. 17° and 19° S., lon. 12° and 17° E., and to be bounded N. by the Cunene, W. the Atlantic, S. the Bushmen's country and Damara Land, and E. several independent tribes. Nangoro, the residence of the king or chief, and therefore entitled to rank as the capital, is in lat. 18° S. and lon. 16° 25' E. The Ovambo are of very dark complexion, tall and robust, and though remarkably ugly, have looks which bespeak determination and independence. The women when young possess very good figures, but lose them as they grow older, and become exceedingly stout and ungainly. The hair of both sexes is short, crisp, and woolly. The men often shave it off, leaving the crown untouched; but the women besmeer and stiffen it with a kind of red paste, in the manner practised in many other parts of Africa. Some of the so-called ornaments are particularly preposterous. Among others are iron anklets, some of which weigh two or three pounds, and a pair of them is placed on each leg. The other principal female ornaments are a profusion of cowries and other shells, and beads of every size and colour, so arranged as to hide a considerable part of the person, and thereby so far supply the deficiencies of a dress which both in the men and women is very scanty. Their staple food is a kind of grain like Caffre corn, converted into a coarse stir-about, which is always served hot either with melted butter or sour milk. The houses are of a circular form, and resemble gigantic beehives, with a circuit of 16 ft. and a height not much exceeding 4 ft. These huts, arranged in groups, are inclosed by strong palisades, across

which a passage, intricate as a labyrinth, leads to the abodes of the master and his servants, open courts, granaries, byres, pig-sties, &c. The domestic animals thus accommodated are oxen, sheep, goats, pigs, dogs, and poultry. The arms consist of bows and arrows, the latter usually tipped with bone or iron but seldom poisoned, assegais, and knob-kerries. In addition to these there is usually a dagger kept in a leather sheath, which is tastefully ornamented with thin copper wire. Though thus provided with weapons offensive and defensive, the Ovambo are peacefully disposed and remarkably industrious. In tilling the ground, which seems to contain an alternation of sand above and blue clay beneath, and to be on the whole very fertile, all, male and female, bear their part. Apparently the only implement used is a rude species of hoe. The task of cleaning the growing crop, reaping it, and afterwards grinding the grain by means of a stout pole in a mortar or hollow wooden tube, falls chiefly on the women; but the men in the meantime are not idle, being employed either in tending the cattle (of which they possess vast numbers), or in making trading excursions to the neighbouring tribes, with whom they exchange cattle and ivory (procured from elephants taken in pitfalls) for beads, iron, copper, shells, &c. Though neither iron nor copper is indigenous, the Ovambo have the art of smelting the ores, and making some rude articles of hardware from the metals. In point of morals they do not suffer by comparison with any S. African tribe. They are hospitable, strictly honest, affectionate, humane, particularly to those of their kindred who from disease, age, or any other bodily infirmity, require nursing, and have a strong love of their native soil. They are also decided monarchists, making it a boast that they are ruled only by a single chief, while the neighbouring tribes are usually subject to many masters. Their morality in private life suffers much from the prevalence of polygamy. A man may not only take as many wives as he pleases, but treat them as saleable commodities, disposing of them to others as often as caprice, avarice, or poverty prompts him. On the subject of religion it is difficult to say what are the ideas of the Ovambo, but there can be no doubt that they are meagre in the extreme.

OVRATSCH, a tn. Russia, gov. Volhynia, cap. circle of same name, on the Norina, 76 m. N. Zitomir. It has six churches and a charitable institute. Pop. 3483.

OWEN SOUND, a tn. British America, Canada West, cap. co. Grey, at the mouth of the Sydenham, in the sound of same name, on the S. side of Georgia Bay, Lake Huron; with six churches, several schools, brick-kilns, tanneries, and some general trade. Pop. about 2000.

OWOSSO, or OWASSO, a tn. U. States, Michigan, co. and on both sides of the river Shiawassee, on the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad, 78 m. N.W. Detroit, and connected with Lansing, 28 m. distant, by the Amboy, Lansing, and Traverse Bay railroad, the machine shops of which are located here; consequently it is a very important depôt. It is pleasantly situated on undulating ground, and contains six churches, a bank, school, and public library. The river affords abundant water-power, which is utilized in driving flour, saw, planing, and other mills. The chief articles of export are wheat and wool. It was incorporated in 1859. Pop. (1860), 1160.

OXFORD, two places, U. States:—1, A vil. Ohio, on Four Mile Creek and the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction railway, near the Indiana boundary, 30 m. N.W. Cincinnati. It contains the Meami university, a female college capable of receiving 150 boarders, a female seminary, and a female institute. Pop. (1860), 2413.—2, A tn. Mississippi, cap. co. Lafayette, on the Mississippi Central railway, 150 m. N. Jackson. It contains two churches, and the state university, which in 1860 had ten professors, 140 students, and a library of 5000 vols.

OZAUKEE, or PORT WASHINGTON, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, 105 m. N. by W. Chicago. It possesses various iron foundries, breweries, and other industrial establishments, and carries on an active trade. Pop. 5000.

OZMAN-BAZAR, a tn. European Turkey, 35 m. W.S.W. Shumla, in the midst of orchards and vineyards. It is a large and thriving place, with several mosques and baths and a Turkish fountain, and is inhabited by 700 Turkish and 100 Bulgarian families.

P.

PABUR, a river, India, which issues from Lake Charamai, close to the Burenda Pass, in Bussahir, at the height of 13,839 ft. above the sea, in lat. 31° 22' N.; lon. 78° 12' E., and flows S., descending for the first 10 m. at the extraordinary rate of 545 ft. per mile, and for the next 10 m. at the rate of 254 ft. per mile. Having thus reached Chergaon, it turns S.W., pursues its course through a beautiful, fertile, and highly cultivated valley, forming the finest part of Bussahir, and finally joins the Tons. Its total length is about 60 m.

PACHETE, a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 22° 56' and 23° 54' N.; lon. 85° 46' and 87° 10' E.; is bounded N. by Rangurh and Beerbloom, E. Bancoora, S. Paraha, Barabhoon, and Singbhoon, and W. Chota Nagpore; length, N.E. to S.W., 105 m.; breadth, 95 m.; area, 4792 sq. m. The surface, so far as can be judged from the scanty information furnished, is much diversified; being in some places covered by hills of moderate height overrun with forests and jungle, in others intersected by plains or open vales, and in others (particularly in the S.W.) presenting a perfect maze of mountains and ravines connected with the adjacent highlands of Chota Nagpore. The strata seem to be generally composed of granite, gneiss, and syenite, but in the N. both coal and iron ore have been found. The principal rivers are the Dammoda, the Soobunreika, and the Kosai. In the plains and vales rice is the staple crop; but cultivation is in a very backward state, and it even appears that much land which was formerly cropped has been allowed to return to a state

of nature. This is said to be owing in a great measure to the absurd and ruinous practice of scourging the land, so long as it yields any return, till it is completely exhausted; and then leaving it for a series of years to recover itself as it best can.—*Pachete*, the reputed cap. of the above dist., 135 m. N.W. Calcutta, is a ruined town, which must once have been a place of some consequence; since its fort, though a mere wilderness of jungle, had an area some miles in extent, and was surrounded by a treble labyrinth of moats and mounds.

PACHITAN, a dist. or prov. Indian Archipelago, on the S. side of the island of Java; bounded E. by Kadiri, S. Madeyan, and W. Pajang. Its chief town, situated at the head of a small and ill-sheltered bay, is in lat. 8° 15' S.; lon. 113° 18' E. The chief product is rice. To this the Dutch have recently added the forced culture of coffee, black pepper, and cinnamon. Its area is 773 sq. m.; and its pop. 88,278—all Javanese, except 30 Europeans and 100 Chinese.

PADIVIL, an immense tank, Ceylon, N. province, 38 m. N.W. Trincomalee. As it originally existed, it was the basin of a broad and shallow valley formed by two lines of low hills, inclosing a space of from 12 m. to 14 m. in length. By constructing an enormous embankment across the mouth of this valley, the drainage of a large extent of country was confined and accumulated into one great tank or lake, by means of which fertilizing streams were diffused over tracts which must otherwise have been almost barren. It is difficult now to give exact measurements, as the embankment (having been allowed to fall into disrepair) gave

way. The whole of the surrounding country was in consequence inundated; and the water, pursuing its resistless course, burst into the sea at the town of Kokelai, and converted the fertile plain, previously covered with rice-fields, into an extensive lagoon. The level at which the water stood when the embankment was entire has been obliterated by a recent overgrowth of wood and jungle. The breach in the embankment is a chasm 200 ft. wide and 100 ft. deep. In its bottom the water continues to issue in a stream so large as to deserve the name of river. The embankment itself, judging from the part of it still entire, must have been a prodigious work—nearly 11 m. long, 200 ft. broad at the base, 30 ft. broad at the top, upwards of 70 ft. high, and faced throughout its whole extent with layers of squared stone. The quantity of water still confined within the valley, and therefore to be regarded as forming no longer an artificial but a natural lake, is very considerable; and when Sir J. E. Tennent saw it, it covered an area of 10 m. in diameter. That it abounds in fish may be inferred from the prodigious number of water-birds—pelicans, flamingoes, herons, egrets, storks, ibises, &c.—which not only resort to it occasionally, but roost and build their nests on the surrounding trees. The description given by Sir James of what he justly calls 'an extraordinary scene' which unexpectedly presented itself when he arrived near the centre of the tank, is not unworthy of quotation:—'A sheet of still water, 200 or 300 yards broad, and about half a mile long, was surrounded by a line of tall forest trees, whose branches stretched above it. The sun had not yet risen when we perceived some white objects seated in large numbers on the tops of the trees; and as we came nearer, we discovered that a vast colony of pelicans had formed their settlement and breeding-place in this solitary retreat. They literally covered the trees in hundreds; and their heavy nests, like those of the swan, constructed of large sticks, formed great platforms sustained by the horizontal branches. In each nest there were three eggs, rather larger than those of a goose, and the male bird stood patiently beside the female as she sat upon them.'

PAHANG [add.], a virtually independent state, Indian Archipelago, on the E. side of the peninsula of Malacca, bounded with very undefined limits by Johore on the W. and Tringanu on the N. Besides the mainland, along the shores of which it stretches for about 80 m., it possesses two chains of islets, which lie parallel to the coast at the distance of about 30 m. It is well watered, chiefly by the Pahang and the Indau, and has many spacious bays and fine sandy beaches; but its interior is for the most part rugged and mountainous, though none of the summits rise higher than 3221 ft. Its rocks consist of granite, sandstone, and clay-schist. The vegetable products of economical value are timber, ratans, gutta percha, and damar; and the minerals, iron, gold, and tin—the two last obtained by washing. Among the wild animals are the elephant, two species of rhinoceros, the tapir, the tiger, the leopard, the buffalo, the wild ox, and several species of deer and monkey. The bulk of the population consists of Malays, tolerably civilized. Pahang is nominally subject to the sultan of Johore, who is now a British pensioner, and usually resides at Singapore.

PAHLUNPORE, a petty state, India, in the N. of Gujerat, between lat. 23° 57' and 24° 41' N.; and lon. 71° 51' and 72° 47' E; and bounded N. by Serohae, E. the Guicowar dists. Keyralla and Daunta, S. dist. Pattum, and W. the petty state Thuraid. Towards the N. and W., in the direction of the Runn, the surface is level, and covered with jungle. In the neighbourhood of the capital it is diversified by a succession of sand-hills and small valleys. The only range descending of the name stretches from N. to E., separating Gujerat from Joodpoor. The soil in the N. and W. is light and sandy; in the S. and E., towards the hills, is a rich black mould; both soils depend for their productiveness on the rains and on artificial irrigation, the means of which is obtained from wells 40 ft. deep. The principal crops are wheat, rice, and bajree. The sugar-cane thrives well on the black loam under the hills, and is cultivated to some extent; but instead of being made into sugar, is merely sold in the stick or converted into gour. Only a little cotton for home use is grown near the villages. Much of the jungly land is well adapted for grazing. The revenue of the state amounts to £50,000. Pop. about 130,000.

PAHLUNPORE, cap. of the above state, 210 m. N. by W. Surat. Both its manufactures and trade are of some importance. It is surrounded by a wall, and contains 30,000 inhabitants, many of them artificers and shopkeepers.

PAINESVILLE, a vil. U. States, Ohio, cap. co. Lake, on Grand River, here crossed by a stone viaduct of four arches, and on the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula railway, 3 m. from the best natural harbour on Lake Erie, 23 m. N.E. Cleveland. It contains a courthouse and jail, six churches, a large union school, a female seminary, two flour mills, two tanneries, two foundries, and two engine factories. The business portions having been destroyed by three disastrous fires, have been entirely built anew of brick within the last three years. Pop. (1860), 2676.

PAISANDU, a tn. S. America, Banda Oriental, I. bank, Uruguay, 15 m. above Concepcion. It is a forlorn place, with deserted houses, and gardens overgrown with weeds. This unhappy state of matters is owing to the civil war, which ravaged the country, and destroyed its prosperity. Pop. 2388.

PAKALONGAN. See PEKALONGAN.

PAK-CHAN, a river, E. side Bay of Bengal, running between the Tenasserim Provinces (British Burmah) and Siam. It is about 2 m. wide at its entrance, and contracts but very little for 10 m., affording ample room and deep water for vessels of the largest burden, with well-sheltered anchorage. About 15 m. up the river is a mile wide, and the banks are steep and densely wooded, the depth of water being 5 or 6 fathoms.

PAKLAT, a tn. Siam, r. bank Menam, about 9 m. above its mouth. Immediately above Paklat the river winds round in a manner so remarkable, that the distance by land across the isthmus, between the extremities of the bend, is only half a mile, while it is 10 m. by water. At this point the depth in the channel is sufficient for the largest ship. Paklat has an estimated pop. of 7000, consisting principally of natives of Pegu, who, during the war between Siam and that country, were led off into captivity.

PAKNAM, a tn. Siam, on the Menam, about 3 m. above its mouth. It is a place of some importance, being the seat of a governor, and not only surrounded by battlemented walls, but defended by batteries and other fortifications, erected on a sandbank which rises out of the water near the W. or right bank of the river.

PALAMACOTTAH, or PALLAMCOTTAH, a tn. fort, and military station, India, presid. Madras, dist. and 3 m. S.E. Tinnevely, and equidistant 88 m. S. by W. from Madura and S.W. from Ramnad.—The town stands on an extensive plain, 1 m. E. of the Tamburavurny, here crossed by a good bridge. Within the town are the old hospital and jail, and the place of arms for the native troops.—The fort, built on a naked rock of mouldering granite, contains the European officers' houses, forming an oblong square on its S. face, and the European artillery barracks, formerly the residence of the commandant. The new hospital has been built on a rising ground outside the fort, and between the latter and the bridge stands the church of the Church Missionary Society, a plain structure, with a handsome tower and spire 110 ft. high. Near the church is the printing establishment.

PALAMOW, a dist. and tn. India, presid. Bengal.—The dist., between lat. 23° 12' and 24° 22' N.; lon. 83° 18' and 84° 31' E., is bounded N. by Behar and Ramgrh, E. Ramgrh, S. Chota Nagpore, S.W. Sirgoojah, and W. Mirzapore; area, 3468 sq. m. It has a rough and irregular surface, traversed in the rainy season by numerous torrents, which carry the drainage chiefly to the Koel, an affluent of the Sone, and extensively covered with forest or jungle. Wild animals are very numerous, and include among others the gour, a bovine quadruped, much larger than the ordinary ox, but apparently of too untameable a nature to be ever domesticated. Lions are only occasionally seen, but tigers abound, as do also bears, leopards, wolves, and snakes. Among the last are the bo-constrictor, of enormous size, and the cobra-de-capello. The minerals, not yet fully examined, promise to be valuable. At Singra, on the right bank of the Koel, coal and iron ore are known to abound.—The town, of same name, cap. of the above dist., standing in a mountainous tract among seams of coal and iron, 135 m. S.S.W. Patna, is an insignificant place.

PALAVERAM, a military cantonment, presid and 12 m.

S.W. Madras, dist. Chingleput, at the W. foot of a range of hills of same name, and nearly 4 m. from the Coromandel coast. The cantonment, which is exclusively for native troops, is about a mile long by half a mile broad. The officers' houses, arranged in four rows, are well built of brick and chunam, a few with terraced roofs, but most of them tiled. The barracks and hospitals are substantial buildings, with arched roofs and granite floors. The site, however, is so flat, and the Adyar, which drains it, so sluggish, that in the rainy season the ground becomes swampy up to the officers' houses, and the huts of the men have been occasionally washed down. As a remedy, lines situated near the bazar, on the right of the cantonment, have been substituted for the huts. Both lines and bazar are kept clean and dry.

PALGHAUT, or PALGHAT, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 30 m. S.S.W. Coimbatore, beautifully situated in the great depression of the W. Ghats, on the direct line of communication between the Coromandel and the Malabar coasts, and on the N. or right bank of the Palaar, an affluent of the Ponany. It consists of a fort, in the form of a square of about 200 yards, inclosed by a wet ditch, and walls of rough granite flanked with bastions; and of a large straggling town, tolerably well built, and containing a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and a number of insignificant pagodas. The manufactures consist chiefly of towelling, coarse cloths, woven mats, and brass and copper ware. The position of the town gives it considerable commercial importance as an entrepôt, the merchants transmitting areca-nut, rice, and cocoanut oil from the coast; and also, besides engaging in the timber trade, acting as agents for the transmission of Salem, Madura, and Timnevely cloth, Coimbatore ghee, chillies, cotton, &c. Pop. about 9000.

PALLANKA, a tn. S.W. Africa, territory Galangne, near the S. frontiers of the Kimbunda country; lat. 13° 35' S.; lon. 17° 30' E. It stands on an open plain, nearly equidistant from the Kubango on the E. and the Kunene on the W., is inclosed by a palisade and a ditch, and has a pop. of 2500.

PALLEE, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and about 70 m. S. Joodpoor, was once surrounded by a wall, which is said to have been demolished at the special request of the inhabitants, because its strength only made the possession of the place an object of keen contest during the civil wars of Joodpoor. The ruin thus produced gives the place a somewhat desolate air; but it still contains nearly 50,000 inhabitants, and is so advantageously situated at the intersection of the great commercial routes from Cutch to the N. provinces, and from Malwa to Bhawalpore and Sind, that it is the principal mart of W. Rajpootana, and carries on a very extensive trade, of which the principal articles of home product are salt, woollens, coarse cottons, and paper, the two last made in Pallee.

PAMALOMBE, a small lake, S.E. Africa, formed by an expansion of the Shire, about 10 m. from its exit from Lake Nyassa. It is 10 or 12 m. in length, and 5 or 6 m. broad, and is nearly surrounded by a broad belt of papyrus, so dense that when beaten down it supported the small temporary huts of the natives. The papyrus plants, 10 or 12 ft. high, grow so closely together that air is excluded, and so much sulphuretted hydrogen gas evolved, that Dr. Livingstone's boat was blackened in one night's exposure to it.

PANDERMA [anc. *Panormus*], a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, on the coast, near the peninsula of Cyzicus, which projects from the S. shore of the Sea of Marmora, and is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, about 60 m. S.W. Constantinople. It consists of about 1000 houses, inhabited chiefly by Greeks; has a regular communication by steam with the Turkish capital, and carries on an active trade. On the peninsula part of the walls and many other remains of the ancient Cyzicus are still found.

PANEPUT, or PANIPUT, a dist. India, N.W. Provinces, between lat. 28° 50' and 29° 48' N.; lon. 76° 40' and 77° 16' E.; is bounded W. and N. by Sirhind; E. the Jumna, separating it from Mozuffernuggur and Meerut; and S. Delhi; length, N. to S., 65 m.; breadth, 30 m.; area, 1279 sq. m. The surface is level, and where not irrigated by the Jumna, or the Delhi canal and its branches, has generally a barren and repulsive appearance, consisting in many places of a mere waste of undulating sand, with a scanty growth of stunted shrubs and coarse herbage; and in others, of a soil so full of saline ingredients, that the efflorescence lies on the surface

like snow. On some fertile tracts a good deal of sugar-cane is grown. The jungles, extending sometimes as far as the eye can reach, abound in game, especially hares, quails, partridges, and pea-fowl. Pop. 283,420.

PANEPUT, cap. of the above dist., in a fertile tract finely diversified by clumps of trees, 52 m. N. by W. Delhi, is surrounded by ancient walls and ramparts, built at different times and in different styles, and of very irregular shape. The houses, built for the most part of brick, and in some instances of two stories, are usually provided with balconies, and occasionally surmounted by cupolas. Within the town are numerous temples, the cupolas and spires of which, with their white and polished surfaces, have a pleasing and striking effect when viewed from a distance; and two large caravanserais, which seem to be the great centres of resort and commercial activity. The environs are overspread with ruined tombs, some of which must originally have been splendid structures. Paneput is famous for two great battles. The one, fought in 1526, between Baber, at the head of 12,000 men, and Ibrahim Patan, king of Delhi, with an army of 100,000 men and 1000 elephants, established the Mogul dynasty in the person of the former; the other, fought in 1761, between the Afghans, under Ahmed Shah Durrane, and the Mahrattas, under Sedusheo Rao Bhao, proved most disastrous to the latter, who fled completely routed, and lost nearly the whole of their army, and many of their most distinguished leaders in the battle or the flight. Many of the houses are said to be untenanted, but the pop. is still estimated at 16,870.

PANETJEN-KERNY, a salt lake, Ceylon, near its E. coast, 34 m. S.S.E. Trincomalee. It is 6 m. long by 3 m. broad, and, together with the vast saline marshes which surround it, supplies the whole district with salt. It is usually covered with myriads of wild fowl, including flamingoes, white paddy-birds, wild ducks, curlews, snipe, &c. According to tradition Panetjen-Kerny was once the site of a royal residence, and was reduced to its present state by a subsidence of the land followed by an irruption of the sea. The locality, now wild and desolate, is not without indications confirmatory of the tradition.

PANGANI, a tn. on the E. coast of Africa, on a bay and at the mouth of a river of same name, to the N.W. of Zanzibar. It is surrounded by thick thorny jungle, which, though important for defence, is not without its disadvantages, as numerous leopards make it their lair; and consists of about twenty stone houses and a number of cadjan huts, each with its large mat-encircled courtyard, where all affairs are transacted. Plantains, arecas, and coconuts grow in the town, and betel, papaws, and the jamli, an Indian fruit, in the environs; while in the surrounding fields holcus, maize, sesamum, and other grains, are extensively cultivated. Pangani drives a thriving trade with the Ngruru, Chuga, and Masai countries. Pop., including that of three adjoining villages, about 4000. Of these a large proportion are female slaves.

PANGANI, a river, E. Africa, which is supposed, as it has never been explored to its source, to be formed by several streams from the lofty range to which the snowy mountain of Kilimandjaro belongs, about lat. 3° S.; lon. 36° 30' E.; flows first circuitously S., to about lat. 5°, then E.S.E., and at Pangani falls into a bay of same name, in the Indian Ocean, to the N.W. of Zanzibar, in lat. 5° 25' S.; lon. 39° 4' E. At Kohode, 36 m. of direct distance above its mouth, it is about 80 yards broad, and flows deep and strong under high banks of stiff clay, reddened, especially after rain, by the rich loam of the hills; and abounds in hippopotami and crocodiles. At its mouth it is about 200 yards broad, but having a depth of not more than 8 ft., is navigable only by country craft. Even to them, when the strong current is met by wind and tide, the navigation is dangerous.

PANGASINAN [add.], a prov. of the island of Luzon, in the Philippine Isles, bounded N. by Ilocos, W. Zambales, S. Pampanga, and E. a mountain chain, inhabited by wild tribes; length, 78 m.; breadth, 44 m.; area, 1240 geo. sq. m. It consists almost entirely of a beautiful and well-watered valley of remarkable fertility, producing in abundance rice, maize, pulse, and sugar-cane. The mountains yield sulphur and arsenic, and many of the inhabitants find employment in washing the sands of the streams for gold. On the sea-coast large quantities of bay-salt are made for export. The natives

consist of two distinct races, speaking different languages. Lingayen is the capital. Pop. of prov. 224,180.

PANGRAGRAMONE, a vil. Ceylon, Central Province, a little to the W. of Bintenné, on the highroad to Kandy. It consists of mud-houses, built under tamarind-trees of great age and prodigious size, and, from being situated in a hollow, suffers much by the rains. The inhabitants, chiefly if not exclusively Moors, have erected a small mosque of the humblest pretensions. The adjoining district was in ancient times so famous for its fertility, that it received the name of *Wel-laksya*, or 'the Hundred Thousand Rice-fields.' It still retains the name, but believes it by the miserable cultivation which prevails.

PANG-TSE, a tn. China, picturesquely seated among hills, on the Yang-tze-kiang, a little above the point where the river quits the province of Kiangsi to enter that of Nganhoi. It is surrounded by a wall, which not only incloses the town proper, but also a large area of barren hill and valley, obviously with the view of converting the ridges themselves into barriers of defence. Unfortunately within the theatre of the civil war, Pang-tse has been so severe a sufferer that only a few of its buildings remain.

PANJANG (PULO), an isl. Indian Archipelago, off the E. coast of Sumatra, from which it is separated by a strait which bears its name. It has a flat alluvial surface, and produces the best crude sago, which is exported by the Malays to Singapore and Malacca, to be refined by the Chinese. It is inhabited chiefly by wild tribes of Malay origin.

PANKOW, a vil. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, and so near Berlin that it may be regarded as one of its suburbs. It has a handsome church completed in 1859, and a Pestalozzi institute, and is a favourite pleasure resort of the Berlin citizens. Niederschönhausen, containing a royal palace and fine gardens, is connected with it by a beautiful avenue. Pop. 1100.

PANKRATZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, near the frontiers of Prussia; with lime-kilns and extensive limestone and sandstone quarries. Pop. 1100.

PAO-TING-FOO, a tn. China, prov. Pechele, cap. dist. of same name, on an affluent of the Peiho, 80 m. S.S.W. Peking. It stands in a fertile country, and as the residence of the governor of the province takes rank next to the capital.

PAPAL STATES [add.] In the insurrectionary movements which attended the Austro-Italian war in 1859, the Romagna detached itself from the Papal rule, and in 1860, at the time of Garibaldi's revolutionary advance, the Marches and Umbria followed, and were incorporated with the kingdom of Italy. By these changes the territory of the sovereign pontiff, which, previous to 1859, embraced an area of 17,218 sq. m., with 3,124,668 inhabitants, was reduced to 4891 sq. m., and 692,106 inhabitants. Of the former twenty legations and delegations into which the territory was subdivided, only five remain: viz. Rome and the Comarca, pop. 326,509; Viterbo, pop. 128,324; Civita Vecchia, pop. 20,701; Velletri, pop. 62,013; and Frosinone, pop. 154,559. The city of Rome had 180,359 inhabitants in 1858, and 194,587 in 1861. No account is published of the revenue and expenditure of the Papal government. But, according to statements in the Italian press, the revenue in 1864 amounted to 4,500,000 scudi, besides 1,500,000 scudi in 'Peter's pence,' and the expenditure to 10,000,000 scudi. Another account gives the budget of 1865 as representing an income of 6,353,993 scudi, and an expenditure of 11,947,270 scudi; leaving a deficit of 5,593,277 scudi. The large yearly deficiencies are partly supplied by contributions from Roman Catholics in all countries, and partly by loans. The loan thus contracted in 1865 was of 10,000,000 scudi. The total amount of the public debt is unknown. The pontifical army is raised by enlistment in foreign countries, as well as in the Papal States. At the commencement of 1866 it numbered 9588 men, including 8000 infantry and 550 cavalry. The foreign trade of the Papal States is very small, and chiefly carried on through the excellent port of Civita Vecchia. With the United Kingdom the trade in the five years 1861-5 is thus stated:—

	Imports from United Kingdom.	Exports to United Kingdom.
1861.....	£82,567.....	£1,356.....
1862.....	46,991.....	957.....
1863.....	26,868.....	1,099.....
1864.....	72,589.....	2,626.....
1865.....	12,888.....	23,921.....

There are four lines of railway in the Papal States:—1, Rome to Ceprano; 2, Rome to Civita Vecchia; 3, Rome to Corese; 4, Rome to Frascati and Albano; the total length being 84 m. The traffic upon them is small; on the Frascati line there is an annual loss, and on the others but little profit.

Since 1860 the authority of the Papal government has been maintained by a French garrison in Rome; but in September, 1864, the emperor of the French entered into a treaty with the king of Italy, that the garrison should be withdrawn before the end of the year 1866. The articles of the treaty were as follows:—1. Italy undertakes not to attack the present territory of the pope, and to prevent by force any external attack. 2. France will withdraw her troops gradually, as the army of the pope becomes organized; the evacuation will nevertheless be accomplished within two years. 3. The Italian government will not protest against the organization of a papal army, even composed of foreign R. Catholic volunteers, sufficient to maintain the authority of the pope, and tranquillity both at home and on the frontier of the Papal States; provided that this force does not become a means of attack against the Italian government. 4. Italy declares herself ready to enter into an arrangement for assuming a proportional part of the debt of the former States of the Church. In accordance with the terms of the treaty, the withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome commenced in November, 1866, and has since been completed.

PAPUGNY, a river, S. India, which rises in the N.E. of Mysore, flows N.E. into dist. Cuddapah, and after a course of about 90 m. joins the Penna on its l. bank. At Appiappulla, 3 m. above the point of junction, it is 800 yards wide.

PARAD, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Heves, at the foot of the Matra Hills, in a beautiful valley; has glass-works, copper and silver mines, and mineral springs, with a large and much-frequented bathing-establishment. P. 2000.

PARAIOOR, a vil. India, presid. Madras, Poodoocottah or Tondiman's Country, on the Vellar, 30 m. S.S.E. Trichinopoly. It possesses a beautiful pagoda, with a well within it cut in a rocky bottom. This well, according to the natives, has a very remarkable property. Once every year, within the months of February, March, or April, when the water dries up to a certain mark, the sound of music is heard below, and continues during 3½ hours. The Rajah Tondiman, and a large concourse of people, annually assemble to listen with devout astonishment to this thinly disguised Brahminical trick.

PARANA, or **BAJADA** [add.], a tn. La Plata, and seat of its government, prov. Entre-os-Rios, r. bank river of same name; lat. 31° 42' 54" S.; lon. 60° 32' 39" W. It stands on a plateau, which is evidently a continuation of the high land on the opposite bank, is regularly built in the form of a quadrangle, subdivided by streets crossing each other at right angles; consists of houses partly old, of indifferent appearance, and partly new, all of brick, plastered and whitewashed; and has among its public buildings several churches, a governor's residence and government offices, houses of legislature, and a theatre. Its gardens, numerous and well arranged, add much to the comfort of the inhabitants, and give the whole place a cheerful appearance. The chief industrial establishments are extensive tanneries and lineworks. The trade in the produce of the country is as yet imperfectly developed; the imports are rapidly increasing. Pop. 8000, mostly coloured persons of divers stocks.

PARATSCHIN, or **PARATYX**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, circle Tschupria, on the Zrniza, a little above its confluence with r. bank Morava, 75 m. S.S.E. Belgrade. It has a church, a school, and a pop. of about 3163.

PARBUTTY, two rivers, India:—1, *E. Parbutty*, which rises close to the town of Sipree, in Scindia's Dominions, lat. 25° 31' N.; lon. 77° 46' E., flows first N. for about 40 m., then E. for about 50 m., and joins the Sinde on its l. bank; lat. 25° 47' N.; lon. 78° 21' E.—2, *W. Parbutty*, which rises in Malwa on the N. side of the Vindhya range, lat. 22° 45' N.; lon. 76° 33' E., flows successively N.E. and N.W., and joins the Chumbul on its r. bank, after a winding course of 220 m. It is a shallow stream, easily fordable everywhere in the dry season.

PAKIKIA [anc. *Paros*], a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, cap. and on a bay on the W. coast of the island of Paros. It occupies the site of the ancient city, is the seat of a justice-of-

peace court, and owes the beauty of some of its public buildings, particularly its castle and its church, to their having been mainly constructed out of the ancient ruins. In the vicinity is Mount Elias, or Marpessa, which rises to the height of 2500 feet, and is celebrated for its quarries of white marble.

PARIS, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Brant, on the Grand River and Smith Creek, and at the junction of the Buffalo and Lake Huron with the Great Western railway. It has three churches, and a considerable trade in flour and lumber. Large quantities of gypsum are quarried in the vicinity, and ground for agricultural purposes. Paris is a port of entry. Pop. about 2000.

PARKANY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 26 m. E. Komora, on the railway from Presburg, and l. bank Danube, opposite to Gran. The Turks were defeated here on their retreat from Vienna in 1683. Pop. 1280.

PARMAGUDI, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 21 m. W.N.W. Madura, on the S. or r. bank of the Vigay. It consists of upwards of 1330 houses, arranged in dirty and very irregularly formed streets, and occupied chiefly by weavers. It contains several ranges of bazars and a large stone pavilion, with an adjoining chuttrum, where alms are daily distributed among twelve poor Brahmins, or other travellers. The manufactures consist of superfine cloths, silks, muslins, silk carpets of great value, vestures, turbans, &c.

PARRAL, a tn. Chili, prov. Maule, on a swampy plain, between the Longavi and the Perquilaquen, 160 m. S. by E. Valparaiso. Its streets, following the direction of the trunk road from N. to S., are somewhat tortuous. Its only public building worth notice is its church. Pop. 2200.

PARRAS, a tn. Mexico, state Coahuila, near a lagoon of same name, 90 m. W. Saltillo. It is a well-built town, with several good streets lined with old but handsome houses, a large square, and a fine public walk or alameda. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the culture of the vine, for which the limestone ridges in the vicinity appear to be admirably adapted. The wine produced has a pleasant flavour, and resembles the hotter Spanish wines. Pop. 9000.

PARRAVOOR, or **PURRAUR**, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dis. Travancore, 13 m. N. Cochín. It was a place of importance, but having suffered much from the cruelty and rapacity of Tippoo Sahib, has become comparatively insignificant. It contains two churches, a pagoda, some small *cotarums* or native palaces, and a few buildings of European architecture, now chiefly used as storehouses for tobacco, pepper, salt, &c. The celebrated lines of Travancore, the forcing of which by Tippoo led to the first war with him, ran for $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. through the district of Parravoor.

PARRY, a cape on the N. coast of America, Arctic Ocean, lat. $70^{\circ} 6' N.$; lon. $123^{\circ} 48' W.$ It is from 400 to 500 ft. in height, and nearly opposite to Nelson's Head, the southern extremity of Baring's Land.

PASIR, a state on the E. side of Borneo. Its principal town, in lat. $1^{\circ} 44' S.$; lon. $116^{\circ} 26' 30'' E.$, stands about 45 m. above the mouth of a stream, navigable only by boats, and consists of about 400 houses. The products are edible swallows'-nests, bees' wax, rattans, damar, and a little gold-dust. Pop. of state about 20,000, consisting of Malays, Bugis, settlers from Celebes, and several wild tribes.

PASSAIC, a river, U. States, which rises at Mendham, in New Jersey, flows successively S., N.N.E., and S., and after a very devious course of 90 m. enters Newark Bay. It is navigable a short distance for sloops, and higher up, at Paterson, has a fall of 72 ft., which furnishes immense water-power. The beauty of its scenery attracts many tourists.

PASTRENGO, a town, Italy, Venetia, prov. and N.W. Verona, r. bank Adige, is memorable for conflicts between the Austrians and Piedmontese, 29th and 30th April, 1848.

PATANI, a native state, Indian Archipelago, on the E. side of the Malacca peninsula, between Kalanten and Sungora, the latter forming the most southern province of Siam. The chief town, or rather village, since it consists only of about 200 huts on the banks of a shallow stream, is in lat. $7^{\circ} N.$; lon. $101^{\circ} 35' E.$ The pop., which was computed at 90,000 in 1780, was said to have declined to 54,000 in 1832. This great decrease, assuming it to be real, was accounted for by an invasion of the Siamese, who carried off several thousands of the inhabitants as captives, and formally annexed the state

to Siam. This annexation is one of the greatest obstacles to the prosperity of Patani, where two native dynasties are said to have reigned for nearly four centuries.

PATAPSCO, a river, U. States, which rises in the N.W. of Maryland, flows successively S. and S.E., and enters Chesapeake Bay 14 m. below Baltimore. At this city, up to which it is navigable for large vessels, it expands into a broad estuary. Its total length is 80 m.

PATASSA, a river, S. America, Ecuador, which, formed by several streams which have their most distant source in the volcano of Cotopaxi, begins to flow under its own name, after forming the cascade of Agoyan, and after a course of about 200 m., the latter part of which is nearly due S., joins the Amazon on its l. bank, at Chego Antigua, close to the meridian of $76^{\circ} W.$ After leaving the cascade it is navigable by canoes, and lower down it might be navigated by steamers. Its banks and islands are finely wooded, and present much beautiful scenery.

PATIENCE, a cape and bay, Russian empire, on the E. coast of the island of Saghalin:—The **CAPE**, the most prominent and most eastern point of the island, is a low promontory formed by a double hill which terminates abruptly. It is surrounded by a rocky shoal, which extends to a considerable distance from the land.—The **BAY**, formed by the above cape on the E., and Cape Soimonof, a high promontory, on the W., has mountainous shores and a craggy beach on the N., but on the W. the shores are low and shelving. The Ty or Neva, which enters the bay in lat. $49^{\circ} 15' N.$; lon. $143^{\circ} 33' E.$, has at its mouth a width of about 30 yards, and a depth of 7 ft. At a short distance inland it communicates with a lake. The land along the shore has in some places a deep covering of mud, and in others a rich black soil, but the trees, mostly of the thorn kind, are stunted.

PATN, a tn. India, Nepal, on a rising ground in a valley about 2 m. S.E. Katmandoo, which it is said to surpass both in antiquity and in neatness, having been built by the Newars, who held the country previous to the Ghoorka invasion, and possessing a number of handsome edifices.

PATNA, a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. $25^{\circ} 3'$ and $25^{\circ} 38' N.$; lon. $84^{\circ} 45'$ and $86^{\circ} 10' E.$; is bounded N. by the Ganges, separating it from Sarun, Tirhoot, and Monghyr; N.E. and S.E. Monghyr; S. Monghyr and Behar; and W. and N.W. the Sone, separating it from Shahabad; length, E. to W., 85 m.; breadth, 45 m.; area, 1828 sq. m. It consists almost entirely of a rich alluvial tract, both fertile and well cultivated, and producing in abundance rice, the staple for which it is celebrated, wheat, barley, &c. In the W., about Muneer and Pholwarree, much fine opium is produced. Orchards and groves of fruit-bearing trees abound. Pop. 1,200,000.

PATOOAN, an isl. in the Somerset River or Victoria Nile, Central Africa, a few miles above and E. of the Murchison Falls, is one of the numerous masses of rock that choke the river between Karuma Falls and the Great Murchison Cataract. The rock is entirely of gray granite, from the clefts of which beautiful forest trees grow so thickly as to quite shade the island. In the middle of it is a considerable village. A succession of similar islands continues eastward from Patooan to within a march of Karuma Falls.

PATOOK, or **PATUCA**, a river, Central America, which is formed near the centre of dep. Olancho, in Honduras, by the junction of the Jalan, Tinto, Guayape, and Gualambre, flows N.N.E., and falls into the Carribean Sea by two mouths. The smaller mouth is in a lagoon, and will not admit vessels drawing more than 6 ft.; the larger opens directly into the sea, and is encumbered by a bad and shifting bar, over which the depth is not more than 10 ft. Within it, the channel, passing through deep alluvium, is navigable for 60 m., but beyond a series of rapids occurs, rendering further navigation impossible. The total length of the Patook is about 150 m.

PA-TOUNG, a tn. China, on the Yang-tze-kiang, at the point where it quits prov. Seehuen to enter that of Houpé. It is a small place, with nothing entitled to special notice except its *kao-pan* or literary institute, an extensive range of building, in which the competitive examinations are held. According to M. Huc these examinations are little better than a sham. The rules to prevent fraud, and ascertain the true merit of the candidates, are extremely stringent, but a rich

man can always find out beforehand the subjects that will be proposed for examination; the judges sell their votes to the highest bidder; and any candidate, conscious that in his own person he must fail, has only to go with a sum of money in his hand to some poor graduate of the requisite ability, who personates him, and brings him back the diploma.

PATRAS [add.], a tn. Greece, Morea, cap. nomarch Achaia and Elis, on the N.E. shore of the gulf of same name, leading into the Gulf of Lepanto. It rises on the side of a hill in the form of an amphitheatre; and though laid in ruins by Ibrahim Pacha in 1821, during the war of independence, has been rebuilt in an improved style, and is now one of the finest towns in Greece. It is the seat of an archbishop, and of several courts and public offices; and has a gymnasium, a Hellenist and four parish schools, a lazaret, &c. The acropolis in its vicinity is well fortified. Its advantages, position, and the fertility of its district make it the most important centre of trade in the Morea; and its population, which previous to its destruction did not exceed 10,000, is now nearly 20,000.

PATUN, a petty state, India, Rajpootana, between lat. 27° 31' and 27° 56' N.; lon. 75° 48' and 76° 12' E.; is bounded N.W. by Shekawuttee, N.E. Jhujhur, E. Ulwar, and S.E. and S. Jeypoor; length, N. to S., 30 m.; breadth, 20 m. It consists of an alternation of barren hills and tolerably fertile valleys, and is inhabited in the most inaccessible parts by Minas, who used to carry their depredations into the surrounding districts; but have of late been so much curtailed in their sphere of operations, and so severely punished for them by the vigilance of the British government, that many of them have at last betaken themselves to agriculture.

PATUN, cap. of the above state, 100 m. S.W. Delhi, occupies a strong position at the foot of a hill crowned by a fort, and is a rather considerable place. On the hill, about half way between the base and the summit, stands the palace of the rajah, as well as a magnificent temple founded by his family; but the town belongs (together with two-thirds of the pergunnah) to Scindia, who persists in retaining it, though strongly solicited to cede it for an equivalent.

PAUK PUTTEEN, a tn. India, Punjab, about 10 m. W. of the Ravee, and 14 m. from Mamoke Ghat—a much-frequented ferry over the river; lat. 30° 17' N.; lon. 73° 25' E. It occupies the site of an ancient fort, on the summit of a lofty eminence, rising from a perfectly level plain; and is supposed to possess peculiar sanctity from having been many years the residence and containing the tomb of a celebrated Mussulman saint, Sheikh Farid-u-Din, whose miracles form the subject of many legends. As those who rub their foreheads on the saint's grave suppose themselves safe from perdition, and access to it is given only during the Mohurrum, the crowd of visitors at that season is immense, and the crush enormous. Pank Putteen is conjectured to be the spot where Alexander the Great erected colossal altars to mark the E. limit of his conquests.

PAUL (Str.), an isl. British America, on the E. entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 18 m. N.E. Cape Breton, and 50 m. S.W. Newfoundland; lat. (N. end) 47° 13' 55" N.; lon. 60° 8' 20" W. It is about 3 m. long by 1 m. broad, and is composed of primary rocks, principally mica-slate, dipping S. at an angle of not less than 45°. Its N.E. point, which is properly a detached islet, separated by a very narrow channel from a peninsula, is from 300 to 400 ft. high, and is, as well as the peninsula, so precipitous as to be nearly inaccessible. The rest of the island, also steep and precipitous towards the sea, is traversed by two parallel ranges of hills, of which the more eastern and elevated attains a height of 450 ft. The surface is partially wooded with stunted and scrubby spruce-trees. The only inhabitants are two men, in charge of a depot of provisions for shipwrecked persons.

PAUL (Str.) [add.], a tn. U. States, Minnesota, cap. co. Ramsey, l. bank Mississippi, 9 m. below the Falls of St. Anthony. It stands on a plain about 80 ft. above the river, and partially encircled by hills; and has fourteen churches, a college, and two female seminaries, a female academy taught by the Sisters of Charity, several other schools, a fine state-house, an extensive public market, lumber and flour mills, various other industrial establishments, and a considerable trade, partly in furs. Pop. (1860), 10,401.

PAUL (Str.) [add.], an isl. in the S. of the Indian Ocean, nearly equidistant from the S. extremity of Africa on the W. and the S.W. extremity of Australia on the E.; lat. 38° 42' 45" S.; lon. 77° 34' 9" E. It is in the form of a triangle, with its base facing the N.N.E. and its vertex pointing S.W.; has a coast-line of little more than 6 m., and rises precipitously into a cone, the summit of which is about 860 ft. above the sea. It is of volcanic formation, and has on its E. side a conical crater, which, though several ft. above the sea in 1696, when the island was first discovered by the Dutch navigator Van Vlaming, now communicates with it on the E. by an opening 600 yards wide, and deep enough to allow large boats to enter the basin. Within the crater, which is two-thirds of a mile in diameter, the depth of water varies from 16 to 20 fathoms. The inhabitants, who are few in number, have formed terraces on which they are enabled to cultivate patches of ground, laid out for the most part in gardens, each about 50 square yards in extent. Their chief employment, however, is fishing, for which there is a regular establishment belonging to a merchant of the Isle of Bourbon. The fish caught are mostly different species of cod. Seals and sea-elephants, which once abounded, are now seldom seen.

PAUL'S (Str.), a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle Brixen, near Botzen; with a beautiful Gothic church of the 16th century, and 1400 inhabitants.

PAUMBEN, or **PAUMBAUM**, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, on the W. extremity of the island of Ramiseram, forming the E. side of the narrow strait or pass of Paumben, which connects Palk's Strait with the Gulf of Manaar. It consists of about 250 houses, generally built of stone and mud, with tiled roofs, and placed in narrow irregular streets. The inhabitants, about 1200, are actively engaged in traffic, or as pilots and boatmen to the dhonies and vessels in sailing through the pass. This pass, which was at one time tortuous in the extreme, and had only a depth of about 5 ft., has been recently improved at the expense of government, and is now 10½ ft. deep, and nearly straight. The consequence is that not only dhonies without keels, but keeled vessels of nearly 200 tons burden, can pass through, and the trade of the place has very largely increased. There is a lighthouse at Paumben, the light of which—a fixed red—is visible about 10 m. at sea.

PAVILLON, a tn. British Columbia, l. bank Fraser, 120 m. N.E. New Westminster. It stands upon a lofty terrace above the river, and is important as the head-quarters for the miners and mule-trains that diverge here to the gold-diggings at Alexandria, Cariboo, Kamloops, &c. The land adjacent is adapted for agricultural purposes, and produces abundant crops of grain and vegetables.

PAVILLON, a lake, British Columbia, about 10 m. S.E. of the tn. of same name. It is 6 m. long and 1 m. wide; on its S. side is a mountain 3000 or 4000 ft. high, topped by a remarkable peak, not unlike a watch-tower. The hills are of limestone, and rise abruptly from the water's edge.

PAVLOGRAD, a tn. Russia, gov. and 38 m. E. by N. Ekaterinoslav, cap. circle of same name, on the Vollsia, an affluent of the Dnieper; with two churches, a circle school. a charitable institute, several industrial establishments, and 6929 inhabitants.

PAVLOVO, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. S.W. Nijnei-Novgorod, circle Gorbato, r. bank Oka. It has nine handsome stone churches, and manufactures of steel and hardware, bellows, soap, candles, and leather; and contains upwards of 6000 inhabitants.

PAWTUCKET, or **NORTH PROVIDENCE** [add.], a tn. U. States, Rhode Island, co. and 4 m. N. Providence, beautifully situated on both sides of the Pawtucket, here crossed by a stone bridge. Until 1861 it was partly in Massachusetts, but a recent arrangement has given the whole of it to Rhode Island. It contains eleven churches, a public library, two public halls, and three savings-banks; and possesses numerous industrial establishments, among which are thirteen cotton mills, one of them established in 1790, and historically interesting as the first erected within the States; machine shops, brass and copper foundries, an extensive calico printfield, nut, bolt, and tool factories, a manufactory of fire-engines famous throughout the country, and other manufactories of belting, leather, cabinet ware,

hair-cloth, &c. These manufactures have the advantage of immense water-power from the river, which has here a fall of 50 ft.; and ample means of transport are afforded by the Boston and Providence and the Providence and Worcester railways. Pop. (1860), 11,818.

PAYTA, a tn. Peru, and the most northerly haven which it possesses, is situated at the base and on the side of a hill, which descends abruptly to the S.E. shore of a small bay of same name; lat. 5° S.; lon. 81° 30' W. It consists partly of two narrow streets leading to a square, on which the cathedral—a large but ugly structure—stands, and partly of several other equally narrow streets, which surround the square, and contain a number of very indifferent houses, among which the barracks are conspicuous, together with a second church totally devoid of interest. The only building with any pretensions to elegance is the custom-house, which is constructed of iron, and was made in the United States. Payta, as the port of the province Piura, carries on a considerable trade, receiving American and European manufactures in return for cotton, bark, and hides. Pop. about 5000.

PAZARISTE (UPPER and LOWER), two nearly contiguous places, Austrian empire, Military Frontiers, Croatia, dist. and S.W. Ottochtatz or Otoczac. *Ober*, or *Upper Pazariste*, had once an important trade, but now contains only 1000 inhabitants, and has an old ruined castle perched on a rocky summit.—*Unter*, or *Lower Pazariste*, contains 1470 inhabitants, and has a curious old structure built by Bela III. in 1235.

PAZCUARO, or **PASQUARO**, a tn. Mexico, state Michoacan, near the S. shore of a picturesque lake of same name, 20 m. S.W. Morellia. It stands at the height of 7000 ft. above the sea, is regularly built in spacious streets, has a parish church, a superior school or college, a nunnery and three monasteries, and contains 6000 inhabitants engaged in mining, sugar refining, and trade.

PEARL, a group of islands, or rather archipelago, S. America, on the E. side of the Bay of Panama, extending over an area of about 450 sq. m., and consisting of sixteen islands and several rocks. *Isla del Rey* is the largest; next to it, but much smaller, are San José, Gonzales, Casaya, Saboga, and Pacheca. They are low and wooded, contain numerous cocoa-nut groves, have a fertile soil not much cultivated, and are inhabited by about 1941 persons, who occupy from thirty to forty fishing villages, and are chiefly engaged in the pearl fishery. Most of the islands belong to Panama merchants, who cultivate them by means of negroes, and only visit them occasionally.

PE-CHILI, or **PECHELK**, a gulf in the N.E. of China, separated from the Yellow Sea by the Miau-tau group. It trends first S.W. for 50 m. and then bends round W.N.W. and N. to the mouth of the Peiho, which may be considered as forming the limit between it and the Gulf of Liau-tung. The coast is low and flat, and shoal water extends to some distance from the shore, rendering it necessary for vessels to approach it with caution. In no part of the gulf is much depth attained, but the navigation in a N.W. direction from Miau-tau Strait to the mouth of the Peiho gives a safe and nearly uniform depth of 8 to 10 fathoms. The principal rivers which enter the gulf, in addition to the Peiho, are the Li-tsin and the San Ho. The climate appears generally to be very good; but during the winter, which lasts from November to April, both the rivers and the gulf, to the distance of 3 or 4 m. from the shore, become frozen.

PECSKA (MAGYAR and OLAH), two places, Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 11 m. W. Arad, on the Maros. They are contiguous, containing an aggregate pop. of 14,026, and have a distillery.

PECZENIZYN, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 7 m. W. Kolomea, cap. dist. of same name, with a spring of rock-oil. A Basilian monastery which stood in the neighbouring forest was suppressed by the emperor Joseph II. Pop. 4185.

PEDENA, a tn. Austrian empire, circle Istria, in a district rich in oil and wine, 38 m. S.S.E. Trieste. It has a castle, which was at one time the residence of a bishop, and contains 2100 inhabitants.

PEDRO (SAN), a tn. La Plata, prov. and 100 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres, r. bank Parana, just above the point where one of its great arms branches off. It stands on an argillio-

calcareous plateau, and is indebted to the Jesuits for a fine church. As it is accessible only to very small craft, it has never obtained much commercial importance. Pop. 2000.

PEEL, an isl. N. Pacific, the largest of the three which form the central group of the Bonin Islands; lat. 27° 5' N.; lon. 142° 13' E. It is 6 m. long by about 3 m. broad; is deeply indented, particularly on its S.E. and its W. sides, on the latter of which is the fine harbour of Port Lloyd, and presents a bold and mountainous surface, composed of rocks evidently volcanic. Its soil is very fertile, and maintains a luxuriant vegetation. Among the trees is the palm, which yields the sago of commerce. The position of the Bonin group in the direct line of navigation to Japan having attracted attention, Captain Beechey visited it in 1827, and took formal possession of it, and more especially of Peel Island and its harbour of Port Lloyd, in name of the British crown. The Americans were disposed to dispute this claim chiefly on the ground that the S. cluster of the group had, previous to Captain Beechey's arrival, been visited by Captain Coffin, the master of a whaler, who, it was assumed, must from his name have been an American citizen. Subsequent inquiry having proved that Coffin was an Englishman, the American claim was necessarily abandoned, and Peel Island, along with the rest of the Bonin group, belongs nominally to Great Britain, with an understanding that its port is free to the vessels of all countries. It is the only one of the Bonin Islands which has any inhabitants. Their number amounts only to about 30, consisting partly of emigrants from the Sandwich Islands.

PEGASUS, a bay and port, New Zealand.—The **BAY**, situated on the E. coast of Middle Island or Munster, to the N. of Banks Peninsula, is 40 m. in extent from N. to S., and 15 m. in depth. Across the entrance the depth is 20 fathoms, and gradually shoals to 6 and 7 fathoms a mile from the sandy beach. Five rivers fall into the bay. Of these the most important are the Courtenay, navigable by large boats, and the Avon, navigable by vessels drawing from 8 to 10 ft. water.—The **PORT**, situated on the S. of Stewart Island, extends 7 m. between N.E. and S.W., and is divided into two distinct portions, a N. and a S., connected by a narrow strait. Three islands lying in its entrance, form the same number of ship-channels. The general depth of the N. arm, 20 to 25 fathoms, is inconvenient for anchorage; the S. arm is more moderate in depth, and has several coves where vessels may anchor in 8 to 10 fathoms. Over the S. arm are three bare granite cones, from 1000 to 1400 ft. high.

PEHTANG, a vil. China, prov. Pe-chili, at the mouth of the San Ho, 90 m. S.E. Peking. It is a place by no means of the first class. The houses are strongly built with walls of mud and chopped straw, resting on layers of reeds introduced about a foot from the ground between the upper part of the wall and the foundation, and intended probably to preserve the house from the deleterious effects of the saline quality of the earth. The roofs are generally of rushes and mud, though some of the better ones and the temples have tiled roofs. The streets are narrow, and have an offensive gutter on either side. It was occupied by the allies on the advance to Peking in 1860. Near it is a fort built of logs of timber, plastered with a mixture of mud and flax or chopped straw, and having embrasures for twelve guns.—(Swinhoe's *N. China Campaign*.)

PEIHO, or **TIEN-TSIN-HO**, a river, China, which, rising in a mountainous district in the N.W. of prov. Chili, not far from the Great Wall, flows S.E., and enters the Gulf of Pe-chili. Peking, the capital of China, is situated on its banks, and to this, much more than to its magnitude, it is indebted for its great commercial and political importance. It pursues a tortuous course through a flat country, scouring out for itself a narrow channel by the velocity of its stream rather than its volume of water; and, decreasing instead of increasing in depth as it approaches the sea, discharges itself over an area several miles in extent. The bar thus formed has only a depth of 2 ft. at low-water springs, but at high water attains a depth which allows vessels of 11 ft. draught to cross it. Junks, carrying from 300 to 500 tons burden, are thus enabled to ascend as far as Tien-tsin, a direct distance of 30 m., and an indirect of 50 m. Here the river is only 200 ft. wide, and contracts and shallows so rapidly, that the *Kestrel*, drawing only 6½ ft. water, could not even with the help of the tide ascend

more than 6 m. The banks, which at the entrance present the appearance of a dreary mud-flat, improve much toward the interior. 'Signs of agriculture,' says Captain Sherard Osborn, 'multiplied on either hand; fields of Indian corn, millet, bearded wheat, lettuces, and radishes followed in rapid succession. The villages were embosomed in fruit orchards, or hid their ugliness in groves of handsome trees. I counted at one time no less than twenty-five villages in sight from the mast-head, and often ten or fifteen were visible. They were none of them in ruined condition, and all appeared full of inhabitants.' Though the navigation of the Peiho ceases at Tien-tsin, the water communication is maintained by means of boats and rafts to within 10 m. of the capital.

PEKIN, or PEKING (*pe*, north, *king*, court) [add.] According to the terms of the treaty of Tien-tsin, English and French ministers were allowed to reside at the Chinese capital, and subsequently the same privilege was granted to America and some other nations. Foreigners generally are also allowed to visit the city, but they must be provided with a passport from the ambassador or consul of the nation to which they belong, and on no account is any individual allowed to carry on trade. Previous to the ratification of that treaty Russia was the only foreign power privileged to have a resident embassy, which comprised four persons. In addition to these are the members of the British legation, comprising nine persons, besides a police escort and English servants; the French *établissement diplomatique*, six persons; and the American legation, eight persons. Besides these civil establishments there are six religious missions—four British, one American, and one Russian—conducted by twelve persons. Of the native population a more correct estimate has been obtained since our countrymen have had free intercourse with the inhabitants; at the same time it is only approximate, in the absence of a native census. In 1861 the Tartar section of the city was calculated to contain 800,000 civilians and 110,000 soldiers, of the Tartar Banner corps; and the Chinese section, about 400,000 persons; making a total in round numbers of 1,310,000. The Pekinese have more of the Tartar element among them than any of the more southern cities of China; still the Chinese predominate, and they are gradually superseding their fellow-subjects by their greater industry and wealth. Even the old Tartar Banner corps is being dispersed, on account of their poverty, and inability to follow industrious pursuits to add to their scanty pay. There are no manufactories at Pekin of any importance, beyond those necessary for making articles of luxury for the resident aristocracy and gentry; consequently it is not famous for its skilled workmen and artisans.

As a place of residence for Europeans, Pekin is by no means so unhealthy as the more southern cities, although the range of temperature is much greater. This arises from the comparative dryness of the site, so that, although the thermometer falls to 10° below zero in the winter, and rises to 110° in the shade in summer, less inconvenience is felt than in Shanghai, where intense humidity prevails at a lesser range. A rude system of drainage intersects the city, but not sufficient to carry off the effluvia of the sewage, which even pervades the dust in summer, exhaling a disagreeable odour. The water supply is abundant, and a very complete fire brigade uses it to advantage in quenching the frequent conflagrations that take place. These and other matters are under the management of a governor of the city, irrespective of the central administration, which holds its offices in the imperial quarter of the Tartar section.

During the war in 1860 between the British and French allied forces, and the Chinese, Pekin was invaded by western troops for the first time in the history of the empire. An army, some 20,000 strong, appeared under the walls, and were preparing to bombard the city on the 13th October, when the Anting gate was opened, and the allies marched in, taking possession of 2 m. of the wall, on which field-guns were mounted; and the position was placed in a state of defence, to resist any treacherous attack from within the city. This want of confidence in the Chinese was enhanced by an act of treachery committed by the commanders of their army, on the 18th September, when twenty-six British and twelve French subjects were made prisoners while protected by a flag of truce, and carried into the city, where they were cruelly tortured, and twenty of their number died in agony.

On the entrance of the allies the survivors were delivered up, but the remains of four only could be found of those who had succumbed, which were buried in the Russian cemetery. As an act of retribution for this horrible piece of treachery, Lord Elgin, the British plenipotentiary who accompanied the expedition, sanctioned the proposals of the English and French generals, to let the troops sack and destroy the emperor's palace of Yuen-ming-yuen. This famous imperial residence and grounds are outside the walls of Pekin, about 4 m. N.W. of the north gate, and contained not less than thirty distinct palaces, built by different emperors, with gardens, parks, and lakes, extending over an area of 60,000 acres. On the 18th of October the first division of the British, and a contingent of the French army, proceeded to the work of destruction and plunder. In the palaces, the accumulation for centuries of jewels, gems, articles of vertu, and gorgeous furnishings were found stored away. Among other things the presents brought by European ambassadors from their sovereigns to the emperor, were preserved. These and all the costly ornaments in gold and silver, presented by tributary states, together with the valuable porcelain vases, and cabinets inlaid with gems, and furniture of the emperor and his court, were seized by the avenging foreign troops, or broken up and burned if they were too bulky to carry away. The work of demolition and plunder continued for two days, when the palaces were given to the flames, and the walls razed to the ground. It was estimated that the value of the plunder was not less than a million and a half sterling, and that of the articles destroyed exceeded two millions, exclusive of the buildings. This material act of vengeance had more effect on the Chinese mind than all the diplomacy of ambassadors or even the demonstrations of naval and military force. By it the unapproachable sanctity of the emperor and his residence was completely broken down, and he fled, as a fugitive, to his palace of Zehol or Gehol, in the fastnesses of the Tartarian Alps; where he died ten months afterwards, in August, 1861, a prey to the rigid climate, and mental chagrin at being the first monarch of this vast empire who had to succumb to the 'barbarian.' After the demise of Hien-Foong—the reigning title of that emperor—his son, Toong-Chee, a minor, succeeded to the throne, under the regency of the empresses-dowager, who now take up their abode chiefly at the imperial palace, in the centre of the Tartar city. This palace is an imposing structure, with brilliant yellow tiles of porcelain on the roof, and surrounded by pleasure grounds with picturesque temples. Close to the southern wall of the imperial quarter the English legation is established in a spacious palace, formerly the residence of a Chinese duke, who has let it in perpetuity to the British government, at an annual rental of £500. Beyond this are the buildings of the Russian embassy, and nearer the wall that divides the Chinese from the Tartar portion of the city, stands the French legation. Viewed from this wall, 50 ft. high, a comprehensive glance may be had of the extent of Pekin; but the low roofs of the houses are so hid by the number of trees, that it has more the aspect of a park, especially in summer, than a great city, except where the palaces, temples, and towers rise above the foliage.—(Rennie, *Peking and the Pekinese*; Mossman, *MS. Notes*.)

PEKIN, or PEKINE, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Albania, eyalet Rum-ili, r. bank Shkumbi, about 10 m. above its mouth in the Adriatic; and 20 m. S.S.E. Durazzo. It stands on a densely wooded height, but is said to be rendered unhealthy by the extensive rice-grounds of the plains below.

PELOMPING, a tn. Independent Cambodia, on the r. bank of the Oodung, at its confluence with the Mekong or Cambodia. It stands on the borders of Cochinchina, and has some trade in raw silk, iron, dried fish, &c. Immediately below the town the Mekong turns E. at a right angle, and has a breadth of not less than 2 m.

PELORUS, a sound, New Zealand, on the N. coast of the Middle or Munster Island, in Cook's Strait, between Guard Bay and Admiralty Bay. It extends about 25 mi. in a S. direction, branching off on the E. and W. into numerous arms and creeks, and embracing a coast-line of not less than 250 m. The depth of water varies from 45 to 16 fathoms. Within the sound there are at least thirty bays or anchorages, mostly land-locked, and safe in any winds, though the gusts in bad weather are very furious. Fish may be caught in abundance.

The country around, except toward the head of the main branch, is mountainous, rising precipitously to 2000 and 3000 ft., and clothed with dense forests. The geological formation is soft clay-slate, with frequent veins of quartz an inch thick.

PELSÜEZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Gömör, on the Sajo, 8 m. S.S.W. Rosenau; with ironworks, a trade in produce, and 1500 inhabitants.

PEMBA, an isl. E. Africa, about 18 m. from the mainland, and 25 m. N.N.E. of the island of Zanzibar. It is about 50 m. long from N. to S., has a low surface, is well wooded and fertile, and maintains a large population. Among the principal products are rice and bread-fruit. Great numbers of cattle and goats are reared for export. The channel between Pemba and the continent is so deep that it is said to give no soundings.

PEMBINA, a vil. N. America, so close to the boundary line between British America and the U. States, as to attract more notice than it deserves. It is situated on the Red River North, and has been described as the town and port of Pembina, sometimes with the addition of a U. States garrison: but, though the ruins of several good houses formerly occupied by a R. Catholic mission are still seen, the actual Pembina consists of only a few log-houses. About a day's journey to the W. of it, and about 7 m. S. of the boundary, a place, called St. Joseph, is springing up, and promises to become of some importance. It was founded by the Red River half-breeds, who removed to it to escape the floods from which they had previously suffered, and is already much used as a dépôt for the articles of trade brought by the citizens of the U. States from St. Paul. The country around Pembina is very fertile, and so free from undulations that the low range of the Pembina Mountains, 30 m. distant, are seen in a clear day.

PENNSYLVANIA [add.], one of the U. States. The discovery of petroleum has given a sudden accession of wealth and importance to this state. The deposits of oil lie at a depth varying from 300 to 1200 ft. below the surface; the oil region of Pennsylvania lying principally in its N.W. part, in Venango, Crawford, Clarion, and Warren cos. This district is usually known by the name of the Venango county oil region. The first discoveries of petroleum were made on Oil Creek, which flows through the most productive part of the district, and along the course of which, through Venango co., a distance of 20 m., oil-wells are abundant. The district about French Creek, which enters the Alleghany in Venango co., and its tributary Sugar Creek, is also productive. Petroleum has been found also in considerable abundance in Fayette and Green cos., in the S.W. of Pennsylvania, and probably exists in many other places of the western part of the state. It is believed that this oil region extends into Western Virginia, indications of oil having been found in the Panhandle and other places S. of the Pennsylvanian boundary. But the great oil territory of W. Virginia lies on the Little Kanawha and Hughes river, and their numerous affluents in Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt, and Wood cos. This last territory has been only imperfectly explored, but the oil found is of a superior quality. There is also an oil region in the S. part of Ohio, continuous of the W. Virginia tract. Petroleum is found in several other parts of the U. States. The total exports of the oil from the U. States to foreign countries in 1862-5. amounted to the following quantities:—

	Gallons.
1862	10,887,330
1863	28,250,721
1864	31,872,972
1865	28,775,111

PEÑON DE VELEZ DE LA GOMERA, a tn. N. Africa, Morocco, on a lofty promontory, or rather island, of the Mediterranean, washed on all sides by the sea. It consists of only two streets, which rise in the form of an amphitheatre, and possesses a series of defensive works of considerable strength, and in good repair. Its principal buildings are the commandant's house, perched on a rocky point overhanging the town, an hospital, and large bomb-proof magazines. It belongs to the Spaniards, who use it partly as a state prison. Its harbour is too shallow to admit large vessels.

PENSACOLA [add.], a tn. U. States, cap. Escambra, co. West Florida, on the N.W. side of a bay of same name,

in the Gulf of Mexico, in a sandy and almost sterile district; lat. 30° 24' N.; lon. 87° 10' W. Till lately it had a somewhat decayed appearance, consisting of unpaved streets, with only wooden sidewalks, and houses built in the old-fashioned Spanish style, while little commercial activity was anywhere manifested. In this respect a considerable change has taken place, in consequence of the completion of the Alabama and Florida railway, and both trade and population have begun to increase. The harbour, which is admirably sheltered, admits vessels drawing 21 ft., and is capacious enough to admit any number of them. The principal public buildings are five churches and an academy. In the rear of the town are the remains of some Spanish forts. The defence which they gave to the harbour has been far more than supplied by other forts, and more especially by Fort Pickens, erected near the entrance of the bay, on the island of Santa Rosa. Pensacola became the scene of important military operations between the Federals and the Confederates, in the early part of the civil war. On 12th January, 1861, immediately after Florida had declared its adhesion to the latter, a body of 500 volunteers took possession of Forts Barrancas and M'Rea, the navy yard, naval hospital, and military barracks. The U. States officer in command had previously removed to Fort Pickens, which was invested and captured by the Confederates. Pop. (1860), 2876.

PENTEACOST, a river, British America, which flows S.S.E., and has its mouth on the N. shore of the estuary of the St. Lawrence, near Sproule Point. Its entrance, which is only 30 yards wide, has a depth of 7 ft. at low water, but at high water 16 ft. can be carried in, so that small schooners as well as boats can find shelter in its channel. Its banks for 2½ m., the utmost distance to which it is navigable, are steep cliffs of sand and clay. A fine bold sandy beach extends from its mouth to English Point, situated 7 m. to the S.W.

PEORIA, a tn. U. States, Illinois, cap. co. of same name, r. bank Illinois, here crossed by two long bridges, at the outlet of Peoria Lake, on the Illinois and Michigan canal, and at the common point of junction of these railways, 123 m. S.W. Chicago. It is laid out with great regularity, in spacious streets, lined with well-built houses, and contains twenty-four churches, several educational institutions, and county buildings. The value of its manufactures in 1860 amounted to £1,343,400. It is also a port of entry, and carries on a considerable trade. There is a large coalfield in the vicinity. Pop. (1860), 14,045.

PEPIN, a lake, U. States, Minnesota, about 30 m. below St. Paul, lies in the direct course, and is, therefore, properly nothing more than an expansion of the Mississippi, about 25 m. long by 5 m. broad. It is remarkable for its romantic scenery. A series of lofty calcareous cliffs with conical peaks bound it on the right. On the left, towards the N.E., is a lofty promontory which juts into the lake. It is about 400 ft. high, and bears the name of the Maiden's Rock, because an Indian girl, of the name of Winona, denied the lover to whom she had pledged her faith, leaped from it sooner than be forced into another marriage. On the prairie adjoining the lake are some conical mounds, apparently artificial.

PERADENIA, a botanic garden, Ceylon, about 4 m. S.W. of Kandy, the road from which leading to it passes through a continuous suburb, in which almost every house is surrounded by a little garden of cocoa-nut palms, bread-fruit, and coffee trees. It overlooks the Mahawelli-ganga, which encircles it on three sides, covers an area of nearly 150 acres, and is entered through a noble avenue of india-rubber trees (*Ficus elastica*). A group of palms, including nearly all that are indigenous to the island, stands near the entrance, and is said to be unsurpassed in variety and grandeur. The garden was established about 40 years ago, and has been productive of the greatest benefit. European and other exotics have been largely introduced; cloves, nutmegs, vanilla, and other valuable products of the Indian Archipelago have been acclimatized; foreign fruits without number—mangoes, durians, lichees, loquats, granadillas, and the avocado pear—have been propagated and diffused over the island; and the tea-plant, the chocolate, arrowroot, tapioca, W. India ginger, and many others, have been domesticated.

PERAK [add.], a state, Indian Archipelago, on the W. side of the peninsula of Malacca, bounded N. by Queda, E. Tringanu and Parhang, S. Salangore, and W. the ocean. It

extends about 100 m. along the shore, and 50 m. back from it, and seems hence to have an area of 5000 sq. m. In addition to this mainland, it possesses the Diuding and Sambilan islands. It is well watered by a river of same name, which, pursuing a very tortuous course, in a shallow channel, is navigable only by boats. The whole interior is little better than a vast jungle, with a few villages interspersed in it. The chief cultivated product is rice, but the staple article of trade is tin, of which 500 to 600 tons are annually exported to Penang. The other articles are ivory, rhinoceros' horns, bees' wax, ratans, and some perfume and dye woods. The pop. has been computed, by a very rough approximation, at 20,000.

PERCÉ, a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. co. Gaspé, on a bay of same name, on the W. shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at the foot of Mount Percé, called also the Table Roulante, which rises to the height of 1230 feet above the sea. It contains a R. Catholic church, a court-house, jail, and other requisite buildings, and has a pop. of about 1500, chiefly engaged in the fisheries. The bay is formed by White Point on the S. and Percé Rock on the N. The latter, which is narrow, and one-third of a mile long in a S.E. direction, is an outline to the range of cliffs on the S.W. side of Mal Bay, and is remarkable for two large holes which have been perforated in it by the waves, and through one of which a boat can pass at high water.

PERECSEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 4 m. E. Szilagy-Somlyo, on the Kraszna, with a Greek united church, and 1700 inhabitants.

PERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, dist. and 16 m. E. Linz, on the Naarn; with a town-hospital, three large millstone quarries, and a large trade in millstones and earthenware. Pop. 1000.

PERIM, or **MEKUN**, an isl. at the entrance of the Straits of Babelmandeb, of a somewhat circular shape, and about 3 m. in diameter. In itself it is little better than a bare rock, without fresh water, and almost entirely without vegetation, but its position, and a haven on its S.W. side with from 7 to 8 fathoms water, and of dimensions sufficient to contain a fleet of ships of war, have given it a strategical importance which it would not be easy to overrate. The Red Sea is entered by two channels, called the Great and the Little Straits, the former on the W. side of Perim, passing along the mainland of Abyssinia, and the latter on the E. side, between Perim and the mainland of Arabia. The width of the Great Strait between Perim and Abyssinia is about 10 m., but much of it, owing to rocks and other dangers, is not easily navigated, and hence ships, whether passing by the Great Strait, which is little used, or by the Little Strait, which, though less than 2 m. wide, possesses advantages which have made it the ordinary thoroughfare, must pass so near Perim as to be completely commanded by any fortifications erected upon it. Great Britain, during the invasion of Egypt by Napoleon I., took possession of the island, and has recently asserted her right to it. This circumstance, taken in connection with the proposed navigable canal across the Isthmus of Suez, has attracted considerable notice, and been the subject of diplomatic correspondence. The impression is that Great Britain intends to fortify the island, but the matter is in abeyance, as the only thing resolved upon at present is the erection of a lighthouse upon it.

PERIM, an isl. India, off the W. shore of the Gulf of Cambay, on the coast of Gujerat. It is about 2 m. in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and is separated from the mainland by a narrow but very deep channel. Its strata consist generally of conglomerate, overlaid by sandstone. The chief interest attaching to it is derived from its numerous antiquities. Among these are the remains of a considerable fort, a temple containing an image of Buddha and two elephants cut out of the solid rock. The island is also interesting to geologists from the great number of organic remains found in the strata.

PEROTE, a tn. Mexico, so called from the volcano of same name in its vicinity, lat. 19° 35' N.; lon. 97° 14' W. It is a small place, but derives importance from its military school, and from the fort in its vicinity, which occupies a commanding position on the high-road to the capital, and has been much used as a state prison.

PERTHOLZ (GREAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Manhartsberg, at the source of the

Lainsitz; with a paper-mill and numerous manufactures. Pop. 1370.

PERU, two places, U. States:—1, A tn. Indiana, cap. co. Miami, on the Wabash River and canal, and on the Toledo and Wabash, and the Peru and Indianapolis railways. It possesses six churches, a handsome court-house and jail, a woollen factory, a distillery, and two foundries, and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. (1860), 2506.—2, A tn. Illinois, co. La Salle, at the head of navigation of the Illinois, and on the Chicago and Rock Island railway, 82 m. W. Chicago. It stands amid fine scenery, contains six churches, a number of manufactories, a large ship-yard and dry-dock, and carries on a very extensive trade, exporting large quantities of grain, flour, lumber, and coal, the last obtained from an extensive coalfield in the vicinity. Pop. (1860), 3134.

PESCANTINA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 7 m. W.N.W. Verona, l. bank Adige, with 3529 inhabitants, mostly employed in the navigation of the river.

PESPIRÉ, a tn. Central America, Honduras, dep. and 80 m. N.N.W. Leon, on a plain near the Nacoome. Its streets are regularly laid out, and well paved. Among the mass of its houses, which have all red-tiled roofs, the buildings which stand out prominently are the church, the parsonage, and the cabildo, all formed of adobe. The inhabitants carry on an active trade, Pespiré being the connecting link in the traffic between the mountain city of Tegucigalpa and the ports of Amapla and La Union. Pop. 2000.

PETALI, or **PETALIE**, a group of islands, Greece, off the S.E. coast of the island of Negropont, in the entrance to the channel of Egripo. It consists of ten islands, of which Megalo and Xero are the largest. These are well wooded and partially cultivated, producing corn, olives, olive-oil, wine, cotton, and figs. Most of the others are mere islets, which, however, serve the important purpose of sheltering the roadstead lying between the largest island and Negropont, and thus rendering it one of the best harbours in the Archipelago.

PETALUMA, a tn. U. States, California, cap. co. Sonoma, on the creek of same name, 10 m. from San Pablo Bay, and 45 m. N. by W. San Francisco. It contains six or seven churches, a banking office, large school, warehouses, and three steam flour-mills. Corn and dairy products, including large quantities of butter and cheese, are the chief articles of trade. Steamboats ply daily to and from San Francisco. It was founded in 1851. Pop. (1860), 1505; in 1865, 2500 to 3000.

PETER (Str.), a tn. Austrian empire, circle Upper Wienerwald, 80 m. W. by S. Vienna. It is an industrial place, with an oil and two saw mills, and 1690 inhabitants.

PETERSBURG, a tn. and port of entry, U. States, Virginia, co. Dinwiddie, on the Appomattox, 12 m. above its junction with the James, and on several lines of railway connecting it with Richmond, Memphis, and Mobile, 25 m. S. Richmond. It stands on a slope descending gradually to the river, and affording excellent natural drainage, is well-built, and contains fourteen churches, four of them for coloured people, a custom-house and post-office, a court-house, mechanics' hall, and public library. The annual value of the manufactures is estimated at upwards of £700,000, and the export trade, consisting chiefly of cotton and tobacco, is very extensive. The town had a conspicuous part in the later episodes of the civil war, being invested by the Federal armies under General Grant, and several times bombarded and assaulted; but it was never captured until the surrender of Richmond. Pop. (1860), 18,275.

PETERSDORF, or **PERCHTHOLSDORF**, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on the S. railway, 7 m. S.S.W. Vienna, has a remarkable parish church with a lofty tower, a ruined castle, a townhouse, a town hospital, and a bathing establishment. It is an ancient place, and suffered much during the invasions of the Turks. Much wine is produced in the district. Pop. 2500.

PETERSDORF (GREAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Eisenburg, about 6 m. E.S.E. Steinamanger; with famous cattle markets, and 1370 inhabitants.

PETO, a tn. Mexico, state Yucatan, 70 m. S.E. Merida. It is a regularly built and apparently prosperous place, with a church and a monastery, the buildings of which form an enormous pile.

PETROPOLIS, a tn. Brazil, prov. and 30 m. N. Rio de

Janeiro, finely situated on a mountain 2000 ft. above the sea. It was founded by a German colony, and Germans still continue to form a large proportion of its inhabitants; but its pleasant site, healthy climate, and proximity to the capital of Brazil, have raised it rapidly to importance, and covered it with elegant hotels and splendid mansions. Among the latter stands conspicuous the palace, in which the imperial family regularly reside during the hottest months of the year, extending from December to April. This example is naturally followed by all the inhabitants of the capital whose means enable them to do so, and Petropolis has acquired all the characteristics of a fashionable watering place. Its permanent population is estimated at 7000.

PETSCHAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 23 m. E.N.E. Eger, cap. dist. of same name, r. bank Tepel; with a parish church, two castles, an hospital, a brewery, and four mills. Pop. 2276.

PEUERBACH, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, on the Ledererbach, about 24 m. W. Linz. It is surrounded by walls with two gates, and has a fine parish church with a lofty tower, an old and spacious castle, a statue of St. John of Neopomuk, erected in the market-place, an hospital, and other benevolent institutes. Pop. 1200.

PFRUMBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Eger, at the foot of a mountain of same name, about 34 m. from Pilsen; with a parish church, a townhouse, a ruined castle seated on a rocky height, and 1000 inhabitants.

PHALGOO, a vast torrent, India, presid. Bengal, dist. Behar, formed by the junction of the mountain streams Mehance and Lilajun, near Gayah, about lat. 24° 44' N.; lon. 85° 3' E. During the rainy season, particularly in the latter part of it, it carries an enormous volume of water, rushing with great velocity between high and rocky banks, and filling its channel, which is from 500 to 800 yards wide. After passing through Behar and Patna, and reaching lat. 25° 25' N.; lon. 85° 30' E., about 180 m. from its remotest source, it takes an easterly direction, and retains it till it joins the Ganges on its right. It sends out numerous branches, which form a kind of network across the country, and lay it partially under water. The lower part of its course sometimes is called Mehance.

PHARSALA, or SATALDSHÉ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, eyalet and 95 m. S.S.W. Saloniki. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop, and is defended by a turreted castle, situated on a commanding height. The famous battle of Pharsalia, between Julius Cæsar and Pompey, was fought at a short distance to the N.W. Pop. 5000, almost all Greeks.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, or ФИЛИП (anc. *Trimontium*) [add.], a tn. Turkey in Europe, Roumelia, in a wide plain extending from the foot of Mount Rhodope to that of the Balkan, and watered by the Maritza, 95 m. W.N.W. Adrianople. Among the public buildings are eight Greek churches, and the palace of the Greek archbishop, an Armenian and a R. Catholic church, a Jewish synagogue, and several religious houses belonging to the Turks, a superior Greek central school, four other schools, one of which, for girls, was attended in 1860 by 160 pupils; and a Bulgarian school, with 50 pupils, partly from the town, and partly from the neighbouring villages. The trade is so extensive that the place ranks as one of the most commercial in Roumelia. A little to the W. are three villages beautifully situated, and mostly occupied as summer residences by the wealthier classes. It is one of the most populous places in Turkey, having a population of about 60,000, of whom four-sevenths are Christians, a small sprinkling of Jews, and the remainder Turks.

PITHIOTIS [anc. *Phocis*], a nome or prov. of Livadia, in northern Greece, bounded by Turkey N.; on the S. by the Gulf of Corinth; E. by Attica and the Talarita Channel; W. by Acarnania and Etolia. The surface is hilly, relieved by deep and fertile vales; the soil is good, but cultivation has done little for it. The principal products of the province are corn, wine, and olive-oil. Large flocks of goats are depastured on the green summits of the hills. The capital is Lamia.

PIULOWDEE, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 70 m. N.W. Joodpoor. It stands on a rising ground, and was once surrounded by a wall, of which a ruinous portion still remains. It is defended by a stone fort, on which a few guns are mounted, and contains several lofty well-built houses, belong-

ing to wealthy Jain merchants; three Jain temples, and several Hindoo pagodas, all built of a deep red sandstone. Pop. about 15,000.

PIATKOWA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 10 m. N.N.E. Sanok; is remarkable as the scene of a battle between the Poles and Russians in 1265, and contains 1550 inhabitants.

PIATRA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, cap. circle Niamzo, on the Bistritza, 63 m. W.S.W. Jassy. It is the seat of a court of justice, possesses a handsome church and a normal school, has a manufacture of paper, and carries on an active trade in wood sent to Galatz. Pop. 4000.

PIAZZOLA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 11 m. N.N.W. Padua, near the Brenta; with a beautiful Centurini palace, manufactures of silk, and 4313 inhabitants.

PICTOU, a tn. British America, on the N. coast of Nova Scotia, cap. co. of same name, on the N. shore of a creek or bay, forming the best harbour which the north portion of the province possesses. It consists of houses, which are crowded together on a flat, or along the declivity of a ridge, which rises to the height of 200 ft., and contains three churches with steeples, several other places of worship, and an academy. These are all built of wood, though some of the ordinary dwellings are of stone. Opposite the town the harbour expands into three large arms, at the head of which are the East, Middle, and West Rivers. The channels of the two last are little used, except by very small craft; but the East arm is navigable for 2½ m., to the terminus of a railway, which conveys coal from the Albion mines, situated about 6 m. to the S. The working of these mines has greatly contributed to the prosperity of Pictou, and to that of the surrounding country, which is becoming well settled. There is much beautiful scenery in the vicinity of Pictou, particularly toward the W., where Rogers Hill rises to the height of 546 ft., and Mount Dalhousie to that of 950 ft. above high water. Pop. upwards of 2000.

PIERAWARTH, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Lower Manhartsberg, on the Weidenbach; with two chalybeate springs, which attract many visitors, and 1210 inhabitants.

PIESTING (LOWER and UPPER), two vils. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, 36 m. S.S.W. Vienna.—*Lower Piesting*, situated in a beautiful valley of same name, has a pitch refinery, two iron mills, and a seam of lignite; and contains 1300 inhabitants.—*Upper Piesting*, in the same vicinity, with only 240 inhabitants, has two saw-mills, and manufactures of wooden ware.

PIEVE, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle and S.E. Brixen, on the frontier of Venetia. It has a parish church built in the Gothic style, and adorned with three statues by Molling. On a lofty precipice in the vicinity is the old feudal castle of Andraz. Pop. 1300.

PILLAR, a cape, S. America, forming the N.W. extremity of Terra del Fuego and the W. point of entrance to Magellan Strait; lat. 52° 42' 50" S.; lon. 74° 43' 20" W. It is a remarkably bold cliff, which rises at its extremity to the height of 1750 ft. above the sea. A current at the rate of 1 to 2 m. an hour sweeps round the cape towards some dangerous clusters of rocks.

PILLEEBHEET, a tn. India, Rohilcund, cap. pergunnah of same name, dist. and 30 m. N.E. Bareilly, l. bank Gurrak. It is of considerable extent, and is the centre of an important trade between the Terai of Kumaon and Chinese Tartary. The rice, which bears the name of Pilleebheet, and is much prized throughout India for its whiteness, firmness, and fine flavour, is produced in the fertile valley of the Kosila, in Kumaon. Pop. 25,157.

PILNIKAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 22 m. N.E. Gitschin; with a parish church, a townhouse, an hospital; manufactures of cotton, and a quarry, from which grindstones and whetstones are obtained. Pop. 1000.

PILOT KNOB, a vil. U. States, Missouri, co. Iron, on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad, 87 m. S. by W. St. Louis. There is here a remarkable ironstone hill, variously stated to be 450 and 580 ft. high, containing iron of superior quality; indeed it is said to be almost a solid mass of iron.

PINDUR, a river, India, which issues from three snow beds on the W. side of the summit of the Himalaya, 22,491 ft.

high, in Kumaon, flows circuitously S. for 45 m. to Cherenga, then N. for 30 m., and joins the Alukuunda at Kurprag.

PINGEH, a tn. Cochin China, on a branch of the Mekong, about 27 m. from the sea. It is defended by many new fortifications constructed on European principles, possesses docks and arsenals for the building and supply of ships of war, is the residence of a provincial governor, and has a large population, and a considerable trade. It is 3 m. below Saigon, of which it is sometimes regarded as the port or suburb.

PING-HOO, a tn. China, in the S. of prov. Kiangsoo, at no great distance from Shanghai. It stands on the banks of a central canal, and contains a wild and unruly population, owing partly to the large number of boatmen, and partly to its having seldom been visited by foreigners. It is surrounded by walls, has a main street running from the E. to the W. gate, besides a number of minor streets, some of them very narrow, and is said to count among its inhabitants many retired wealthy people. The shops are in general poor, and there seems to be no particular branch of manufacture carried on to any extent. Outside the W. gate are extensive nursery gardens.

PING-SHAN, a tn. China, prov. Sechuen, l. bank Kincha-kiang, regarded by some as the proper continuation of the Yang-tze kiang. It stands at a considerable distance above Su-chow, and not far from the N. frontiers of Yunnan, and is a small place surrounded by walls, which have lately been improved and strengthened by traverses and a banquette, as a means of defence against the western rebels, who attacked it in 1861, apparently in a very inefficient manner, the very day when Colonel Sarel, in pursuing his exploration of the river, succeeded in reaching it. With the exception of about 80 m. between Quachow and Ichang, the Yang-tze-kiang is navigable from Ping-shan to its mouth. The country around Ping-shan is hilly and fertile, producing silk in considerable quantity, maize, rice, sugar-cane, &c. In the rice-fields eels and water-serpents are taken, and used as food by the boatmen and peasants.

PINGUENTE, a tn. Austrian empire, circle Istria, 23 m. S.E. Trieste; with a millstone quarry, and a seam of lignite. Pop. 1000.

PIRIATIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 100 m. N.W. Poltava, cap. circle of same name, on the Udal, an affluent of the Sula. It has three churches, a circle and a parish school, and two charitable endowments. On a lake within the circle stands the beautiful village of Yagotin, belonging to Prince Repuin, and containing a church, and a fine castle, with a tolerably good library, and an excellent collection of paintings. Pop. 3543.

PISCO [add.], a tn. Peru, about 1 m. from the E. shore of a bay and to the S. of a river of same name, 130 m. S.S.E. Lima. The inhabitants distil a spirit known by the name of Pisco or Italia, and export it in large quantities to different parts of the coast. Sugar also is an article of trade. The place, after having greatly declined, has recently received a new impulse from the frequent calls of steamers, and the supply of several hundred large merchant vessels, which, while lying off the Chincha Islands to take in their cargo of guano, draw their provisions chiefly from Pisco. One of its greatest drawbacks is the bad landing, which, though managed by launches built for the purpose, is sometimes impracticable. The bay, which is of great extent, is formed by the peninsula of Paracas on the S. and the Ballista and Chincha Islands on the W., and may be said to have four entrances, one called the Boqueron de Pisco, between the above peninsula and the island of St. Gallan, a second between St. Gallan and the Ballista Islands, a third between the large Ballista Island and the Chincha Islands, and a fourth between the Chinchas and the N. mainland. Pop. about 3000.

PISTYN, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 10 m. S. Kolomea, on an affluent of the Pruth; with a cold-water-crete establishment, and 2926 inhabitants.

PITESTI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Walachia, cap. circle and on the river Arjish, 66 m. N.W. Bucharest; is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, and has a church and a normal school. Pop. 8500.

PIT-HOLE CITY, a new tn. U. States, Pennsylvania, co. Venango, 5 m. N. the Alleghany River, and 10 m. N.E. Oil City. It has several banks and hotels, and numerous oil-

wells, discharging from 6000 to 8000 barrels of petroleum daily. It has grown up rapidly, and is said to contain a pop. of 10,000.

PITTEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, 35 m. S. Vienna. It was once the capital of a duchy, and a place of some importance in the 11th and 12th centuries; but now depends chiefly on the ironworks employed in smelting and manufacturing ore, obtained from mines worked in the vicinity. It has also a paper-mill, and some trade in fruit, which is largely grown in the district. Pop. 1400.

PLACERVILLE, a tn. U. States, California, cap. co. El Dorado, 2 m. S. of south fork of American River, and on the overland mail route, 50 m. E. by N. Sacramento. It stands in the midst of a mountainous district, in which are productive gold mines. In 1863 it contained four or five churches, a school, and numerous stores. A railway connecting it with Sacramento is nearly completed. Pop. in 1864, about 4000.

PLANIAN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Czaslan, 27 m. E. Prague; with a deanery church, a mill, and 1000 inhabitants.

PLANKENSTEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, at the source of the Munkbach, 51 m. S.W. Vienna. It has several saw-mills, lime and charcoal kilns, and gypsum and sandstone quarries; and contains 1100 inhabitants.

PLETERNICA, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and 4 m. S.S.W. Posega, on the Orlyava; with cavalry barracks, and 1000 inhabitants.

PLOYESHITI, a tn. European Turkey, Walachia, cap. circle Prahova, on an affluent of the Yalomitza, 33 m. N. by E. Bucharest. It lies embosomed among trees and gardens, is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, and has a normal school. Pop. 24,400.

POAKE, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, on the l. bank of the Coanza, lat. 10° 20' S.; lon. 18° E.; with about 3000 inhabitants.

POALHO, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Sambe, 75 m. N.E. Benguela. It stands on the r. bank of the Sambe, at the foot of a steep hill commanding a splendid view. It contains about 1500 inhabitants, who raise large quantities of agricultural produce, and dispose of it to the European factories on the coast.

POCSALY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. N. Bihar, 20 m. S.S.E. Debreczin. It has in its vicinity four ancient castles, and contains 2552 inhabitants.

PODBJEL, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Arva-Thurocz, about 42 m. N.N.E. Neusohl, on the Arva, in a fertile district, with the remains of an old castle, and 1000 inhabitants.

PODHAJCE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 15 m. W. Brzezan, cap. dist. of same name. The Tartars here sustained a bloody defeat from the Poles in 1667. P. 4419.

PODHORODCE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 32 m. W.S.W. Stry, has a fine baronial castle, and contains 1300 inhabitants.

PODIEBRAD, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 20 m. N.N.W. Czaslau, on r. bank Elbe, here crossed by a chain bridge, and on the Vienna and Prague railway, with a deanery church, several public offices, a poorhouse, two hospitals, a high-school, and manufactures of alcohol, rosoglio, and liqueurs. Pop. 3311.

PODOLSK [add.], a tn. Russia, gov. and 26 m. S.S.W. Moscow, cap. circle of same name, on a series of heights on both sides of the Packra. It has two churches, a circle school, a charitable establishment, and cotton-mills. Within the circle lies the parochial village of Dubrovitz, distinguished by its beautiful cathedral, which was built by a contemporary of Peter the Great. In the same locality is the village of Lopasnia, situated on the lake of same name, and so well built as to have all the appearance of a handsome town. Pop. of Podolsk, 1640.

POHOONJ, a river, India, which rises near the S.W. boundary of Bundelcund, 20 m. S.W. Jhansi, pursues a winding course generally N.E. for 125 m., and joins the Sinde on its r. bank in lat. 26° 6' N.; lon. 78° 25' E.

POINTE AUX TREMBLES, two places, British America, Canada East:—1, *Pointe aux Trembles en Bas*, co. Portneuf, l. bank St. Lawrence, 22 m. W.S.W. Quebec. It

is much resorted to for summer residence, possesses building-yards, where vessels of large dimensions are built, and carries on a very extensive trade, chiefly in flour and lumber.—2, *Pointe aux Trembles en Haut*, co. Hochelaga, on the island, and 10 m. from city of Montreal, with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a Protestant institute, and some trade in flour. Pop. about 1000.

POINTE CLAIRE, a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. co. Jacques Cartier, contiguous to a station on the Grand Trunk railway, 15 m. E. Montreal, with a R. Catholic church, and two R. Catholic academies—one for boys, and the other for girls. Pop. about 1500.

POINT LEVI, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Levi, on the St. Lawrence, opposite to Quebec, and on the Grand Trunk railway. It is a large and flourishing place, with a trade so extensive that in this respect it is surpassed only by Montreal and Quebec. Pop. about 4000.

POINT PEDRO, a tn. situated near a rocky cape of same name, forming the N. extremity of the island of Ceylon. Its streets are regular and well kept, its houses more substantial and commodious than usual, and its Hindoo temple and tank are on a scale which attests the wealth and liberality of its devotees. Its harbour, sheltered by a coral reef, affords tolerably secure anchorage, and though 20 m. N.E. from Jaffna, continues to be its principal port. In its immediate neighbourhood village cultivation is carried to its highest perfection. Every field is fenced, and every cottage has its garden, which, for the skill and care bestowed upon it, would not suffer by comparison with the best-managed market garden in the suburbs of London.

POKHURN, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 80 m. N.W. Joodpoor, on the great commercial routes between E. Rajpootana and Sinde. It consists of about 3000 houses, surrounded by a wall of uncemented stone, and defended by a fort, inclosed by a deep narrow ditch faced with masonry, and a wall 35 ft. high. Within the fort the residence of the chief is so isolated as to form an interior citadel capable of separate defence. The transit trade is very extensive. Close to Pokhurn are the ruins of a deserted city.

POKROV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 52 m. S.W. Vladimir, cap. circle of same name, on the Shitka, with two churches and a charitable institute. The inhabitants of the circle deal largely in wood, and wooden articles, and number 1694.

POKUR, a tn. India, dist. and 5 m. N.W. Ajmere, cap. pergunnah of same name, in a low and swampy valley, and on the borders of a lake which Hindoo superstition regards with the utmost veneration. The town, renowned for its gardens and vineyards, contains many good houses, but owes the celebrity which it possesses chiefly to its temple of Brahma, which Tod declares to be the only one he ever saw or heard of in India 'dedicated to the One God.' It was built not many years ago by a wealthy Mahratta, a minister of Scindia. Ghauts of stone give access to the water, which is visited every full moon by great numbers of pilgrims. At the same time business is not neglected, and a fair is held for camels, horses, and kine, as well as for various wares. In the environs are many shrines and cenotaphs belonging to many of the great families of India. The surrounding mountains, composed in many places of rose-coloured quartz, and presenting abrupt precipices and bold pinnacles, make the scenery striking and picturesque.

POLANGEN, a tn. Russia, gov. Courland, near the Baltic Sea, and close to the Prussian frontier, 110 m. S.W. Mitau. It has a R. Catholic church, a synagogue, a frontier custom-house, and a considerable trade. A truce between the Russians and the Poles was agreed to here in 1831. It contains 853 inhabitants, the majority of whom are Jews.

POLANY, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 22 m. S. Jaslo, near the frontiers of Hungary; with glassworks, and 1300 inhabitants.

POLAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 23 m. E. Znaim, at the foot of a mountain of same name, in a picturesque district, contains an old ruined feudal castle, and carries on a trade in red wine. Pop. 1100.

POLENSHAW, a tn. India, Nizam's Dominions, in a green and fertile valley, about 4 m. wide, and inclosed by lofty hills, 150 m. E. Hyderabad. The town, nearly 2 m. in circuit, and said to be very populous, consists almost entirely of mud huts. The fort is a square of about 300 yards, in-

closed by a dry ditch, and a rampart faced with masonry, with a tower at each corner. The chief building within it is the residence of the rajah, which has nothing remarkable.

POLGAR, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. N. Bihar, between marshes not far from the Theiss, and 30 m. W.N.W. Debreczin; with important yearly markets, and 4440 inhabitants.

POLOMKA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Gömör, on the Gran, in a mountainous district covered with forests. It contains 2343 inhabitants, who rear sheep and cattle, work an iron mine, and fell and saw timber.

POLYKANDRO [add.], an isl. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, nearly equidistant from Milo on the W. and Nio on the E. It is of irregular shape, 9 m. long from N.W. to S.E., with breadths varying from 1 to 3 m.; has an area of 16 geo. sq. m., and contains 4000 inhabitants, who produce some wheat, wine, and olives. The town, of same name, on the N. coast, lies at the foot of a hill on which the ancient town stood, and has an Hellenist and a parish school, and a pop. of 1300. There is a stalactite cave on the island.

POMORZANY, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 12 m. S. by E. Zloczow; with an old castle, which is still inhabited, though its outer works were destroyed by the Tartars, into whose hands it fell in 1695. The year before, the Tartars had sustained a severe defeat from the Poles at the neighbouring village of Hodow. Pop. 3573.

PONGA [add.], a river, W. Africa, Senegambia, which acquires some magnitude in the interior, but on approaching the flat coast divides into several branches, and forms a considerable delta. The principal branches are the Mud Bar on the N., and the Sand Bar, about 7 m. to the S.E. of it. The Mud Bar is two-thirds of a mile wide, and may be entered at three-quarters flood by any vessel not drawing more than 14 ft. The Sand Bar at low tide looks formidable, from the number of shallow spots which give the appearance of an almost continued line of breakers; but as there is a rise of 9 ft. at full flood, any vessel not drawing more than 15 ft. may venture in. Once within the river, there is sufficient depth up to the town of Bangaloug.

PONIEVETZ, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. N.N.E. Kovno, cap. circle of same name, on the Nevesha. It has three churches and a circle school. There are sulphur springs in the circle. Pop. 4522.

PONTRESINA [anc. *ad Pontem Sarisivanam*], a well-built village, Switzerland, can. Grisons, 30 m. S.E. Coire or Chur, in the Upper Engadin and valley of its name, 5720 ft. above sea-level. It lies on one of the two main roads between Italy and the Engadin Valley, and is an entrepôt of some importance for goods crossing the Bernina Pass. The church is an edifice of some architectural pretensions. The inhabitants are Protestants, the doctrines of the Reformation having been introduced in the sixteenth century by Paul Vergerio, Bishop of Capo d'Istria. In the vicinity are the glaciers of Roseg, Bernina and Monte del Oro. Pop. 269.

POODOOCOTTAH, a tn. India, presid. Madras, cap. dist. Poodoocottah, or Tondiman's country, on a low site surrounded by thick jungle, through which there is access only through three guarded entrances, 28 m. S.S.E. Trichinopoly. It is nearly in the form of an exact square, divided into four regular main streets. The houses in these are large and commodious, partly with terraced, but mostly with tiled roofs. In the centre of the town stands the rajah's palace, a terraced edifice of two stories, covering a large area inclosed by a wall. Outside this inclosure, on the W., is another similar structure, and on the S.E., a grand mosque. There is also a handsome pagoda. In the suburbs, where there are many gardens, there is a fine choultry, with a reservoir. The place owes its regularity and generally splendid appearance to the rajah, by whom it was recently rebuilt.

POONAH, a dist. or collectorate, India, presid. Bombay, between lat. 17° 58' and 19° 26' N.; lon. 73° 20' and 75° 10' E.; is bounded N. by Ahmednuggar, E. Ahmednuggar and Sholapore, S. and S.W. Sattarak, and W. Tannah; area, 5298 sq. m. It is intersected by numerous ridges and spurs, which proceed eastward from the W. Ghauts, and finally sink down into the plains in the Nizam's Dominions, and is watered chiefly by the Beema and its affluents. The climate at all times, except during the W. monsoon, is extremely arid. This is particularly the case in easterly winds, during which

the lips and exposed parts of the skin are cut, and become harsh and scaly. The soil partakes of the same aridity, and hence, in June, the whole country often assumes the appearance of a parched waste. A few days' rain, however, suffices to cloth it anew with verdure. The principal crops are the ordinary cereals and potatoes, which are extensively grown in the N., and find a ready market at Bombay. Cotton is grown only to a limited extent, and the growth of the mulberry, after a full and careful trial, has been pronounced a failure. The sugar-cane appears to have shared the same fate. Pop. 666,006.

POONAH [add.], cap. of the above collectorate, 80 m. S.E. Bombay, on the Moota, immediately above its confluence with the Moola. It stands in a treeless plain, terminating westward in the Ghauts, which, at the distance of a few miles, rises to the height of 1000 ft. above its level. Originally it was ill-built, with irregular streets and mean bazars, but recent improvements have entirely changed its appearance, and made it almost a European town. The old bridge across the Moota-Moola has been replaced by one of stone; another of the same material has been built across the Nagjurree Nullah; the streets and thoroughfares of the whole E. portion of the town have been macadamized, and between 1841 and 1846 no fewer than 400 houses were erected. An ample supply of water, long felt to be a want of primary importance, has at last, after several failures and a heavy expenditure, been secured, by means of a dam thrown across the Moota-Moola, and adequate water-works. Poonah being the headquarters of a division of the British army, adequate cantonments have been provided. They occupy an elevated site about a mile W. of the town, and are among the most extensive and best arranged in India. The most remarkable building is the palace of the old peishwas. It is a large structure, containing a handsome quadrangle, surrounded by cloisters of carved wooden pillars, and is now used as a prison, an hospital, and a lunatic asylum. The principal educational establishment is a government school, which has been amalgamated with the previously existing Sanscrit college, and now consists of three departments—a Sanscrit, an English, and a normal—attended in the aggregate by nearly 500 pupils. A native school for girls has also been established, with flattering prospects of success. During the Mahratta rule Poonah had extensive manufactures of piece goods, and was famous for jewellery and precious stones. These have almost entirely disappeared, and the only manufacture worth mentioning is paper, to a very limited extent. The trade is confined almost entirely to grain and the raw products of the country. Pop. about 80,000.

POONAMALLEE, a tn. India, presid. and 15 m. W.S.W. Madras, dist. Chingleput. It consists of a native town containing about 7000 inhabitants, of an old square fort, inclosed by a wall 18 ft. high, flanked with bastions, and now used partly as store-rooms and partly as a prison, and of a cantonment, which is half a mile square, and has barracks well ventilated and drained.

POONPOON, a river, India, presid. Bengal, which rises in Ramgurh, among the mountains, on the N. frontier of Behar, about lat. 24° 30' N.; lon. 84° 20' E, flows somewhat circuitously N.E., and joins the Ganges at Futwa, after a course of about 130 m.

POONRUTY, or PONARUTTEE, a tn. India, presid. and 110 m. S.S.W. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, possesses a good public bungalow, and used to be much frequented by native merchants, but its trade has recently declined. Pop. 3427.

POORAKAAD, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Travancore, on the Malabar coast, 39 m. S. by E. Cochin. It has lost much of its importance in consequence of the rise of Alleppey, which has carried off a large part of its trade, but it is still a populous place, with a broad street of bazars, and a number of narrow streets, or rather lanes, branching off to the right and left. The principal buildings are a palace of the rajah of Travancore, another palace, now used as a tobacco depot, a large pagoda, and a Roman Syrian church. Several of the merchants have spacious residences. The sea appears to have made large encroachments here, as it covers the ground which was occupied by a Portuguese fort and factory, the ruins of which are still visible at low water.

POORUNDHUR, a tn. India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 20 m. S.E. Poonah. The town is an insignificant place, and

the only thing particularly deserving of notice is the hill fort, situated on a mountain of same name, which rises 1700 ft. above the plain below, and 4472 ft. above the sea. The fort, or rather two forts, an upper and a lower, are situated from 300 to 400 ft. beneath the summit, and consist of a series of curtains and bastions surmounting the natural defences of perpendicular rocks, and inclosing a considerable area. Its chief importance is derived from its commanding an important pass through the Ghauts. Sivajee, by securing the possession of it at an early period in his career, may be said to have laid the foundation of his future conquests. A treaty, which subsequent events rendered abortive, was concluded here in 1776 between the British and the Mahrattas, and is known in Indian history by the name of the Treaty of Poorundhur.

POPO (GREAT and LITTLE), two tns. W. Africa, on the Slave Coast, in the Gulf of Guinea, 200 m. E.N.E. Cape Coast Castle:—1, *Great Popo* lies behind a sand ridge, which makes it impossible to see it from the offing. This position was probably chosen as a means of facilitating the traffic in slaves, in which it long possessed a guilty pre-eminence. The means used for the suppression of this traffic having in a great measure destroyed the profits derived from it, most of the inhabitants are now better employed in collecting and preparing palm-oil.—2, *Little Popo*, situated about 13 m. W. of the former, presents an imposing front of beach storehouses, and signal poles, one of which marks the residence of the native chief. The town proper, which is about a quarter of a mile inland, is separated from the storehouses by the creek of an adjoining lagoon. The trade in palm-oil and ivory is extensive.

POPPITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Brünn; with a trade in fuel and excellent wine, and 1300 inhabitants.

PORCIA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, near the railway, 2 m. S.W. Portenone; with a parish church, a paper-mill, and 2991 inhabitants.

PORCSESZD, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 7 m. S.S.E. Hermannstadt; with a large trade in leather. Chalk, and many remarkable petrefactions, are found in the vicinity. Pop. 1810.

POREBA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle New Sandec, 20 m. S.S.E. Cracow, in an alpine district; with glass-works, and 1100 inhabitants.

PORTAGE, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, cap. co. Colombr, on the river Wisconsin, and on the La Crowe and Milwaukie railway, 85 m. N.W. Milwaukie. It contains five churches, two large breweries, brick-kilns, a pottery, and a foundry, and carries on a considerable trade in lumber. Pop. (1860), 2879.

PORT BURWELL, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Elgin, on the N. shore of Lake Erie, 95 m. S.W. Toronto. It is a port of entry; and having a good harbour, promises to become a place of importance. Pop. about 900.

PORT CANNING. See CANNING (PORT) in *Supp.*

PORT DALHOUSIE, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Lincoln, at the mouth of the Welland canal, in Lake Ontario, with two churches—Church of England and Free—a superior school, a boat-building yard, and a large trade in flour. The harbour is one of the best on the lake. Pop. about 800.

PORT FRANCO, or CHARLOTTE AMALIE, cap. of the W. India island of St. Thomas, belonging to Denmark, lies among hills at the head of a spacious harbour, and is a clean, well-built place. The principal street, facing the sea and traversing the whole town, contains a number of excellent houses, a spacious hotel, and extensive stores. The trade is very important, and a great accession has been made to it by the selection of the harbour as a principal station of the British steam-packets to the W. Indies.

PORT HOOD, a vil. British America, on the W. coast of Cape Breton Island, is well situated, contains a court-house of stone, and a church with a spire, and has the only safe anchorage on this side of the island. The harbour, however, was once much more secure than at present, as it was protected by a peninsula attached to the mainland by a range of sandhills. These the waves have entirely washed away, and the peninsula has in consequence been converted into what is now known as Smith's Island, which is about 2 m. long and 210 ft. high, and has much fertile land under good cultivation.

PORTLAND, a tn. U. States, Oregon, cap. co. Multnomah, on l. bank Willamette, 15 m. from its mouth, 50 m. N. by E. Salem, and 642 m. (by sea) N. San Francisco; lat. $45^{\circ} 30' N.$; lon. $122^{\circ} 27' 30'' W.$ It is the most populous and commercial town of Oregon, and contains several churches, an asylum for the insane, a bank, numerous stores, two assay-offices, and the Oregon ironworks. Pop. (1860), 2874; in 1865 about 4500.

PORT LYTTTELTON, a seaport town, New Zealand, Middle Island, prov. Canterbury, to which it forms the chief

or only entrance, 8 m. S.E. Christchurch, and at the head of Port Victoria harbour. It is a neat town, presenting an air of regularity and completeness, with fairly metalled streets, a jail, hospital, and three churches; and is surrounded inland by a belt of precipitous volcanic hills, from 2000 to 6000 ft. high, beyond which lie the vast Canterbury Plains. Communication with Christchurch, the capital, is maintained by means of steamers plying from the harbour up the river Avon, by a railway tunnelled through the hills, and by telegraph. It exports a very large quantity of wool, and carries on a



PORT LYTTTELTON—Panoramic View from the Bridle-path to Christchurch.

considerable trade otherwise. The harbour is a fine land-locked inlet, on the N.W. side of Banks' Peninsula, and the town stands upon a small bay at the head of it, and about 4 m. within the entrance, which is 1 m. wide. The depth between the heads, which are bold and steep-to, is about 8 fathoms; this decreases to $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at the anchorage opposite Lyttelton. Pop. about 2000.

PORT MONTE, a tn. S. America, Chili, at the head of Reloncavi Sound, which branches off from Ancud Gulf, on the N.E. of the island of Chiloe, lat. $41^{\circ} 30' 30'' S.$; lon. $72^{\circ} 58' W.$ It was founded by the Chilian government in 1853; and being only 15 m. S. of the flourishing German colony of Llanquihue (of which it is the port), has made rapid progress. The colony was settled here under the patronage of the Chilian government; and such is the fertility of the soil and the salubrity of the climate, and so great are the advantages offered to emigrants, that in ten years the population has increased to a total of 15,000 souls. The harbour of Port Monte is deep and perfectly sheltered from all winds, and the trade carried on at it is already very extensive, including, in addition to the direct traffic of the colony, a large export of deals of the alera—a species of pine of which an unlimited supply is obtained in the adjoining mountains. The number of persons employed in sawing and felling the timber is computed at 1200. As yet the number of houses in the town amounts only to 150, of which about 18 are of two stories. An abundant supply of good water is procured from two streams that rise in the neighbouring hills. Spaces have already been marked out for public buildings; and from the excellent position of the settlement, there is little doubt that it will eventually become one of the most prosperous places in the republic. The permanent population of Port Monte, in which the wood-cutters are not included, amounts to 610, of whom upwards of a half are natives, and the remainder chiefly Germans, with a sprinkling of French, Spaniards, British, and North Americans. The Pacific Company's mail steamers call here once a month.

PORTNEUF, a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. co. and at the river of same name where it joins the St. Lawrence, 36 m. W. Quebec; with a Protestant church, flour, saw, paper, flax, and carding mills. There are two light-houses in the vicinity. Pop. 750.

PORT NICHOLSON, New Zealand. See WELLINGTON.

PORTOBUFFOLÉ, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and about 18 m. N.E. Treviso, on the Livenza, which is here navigable for vessels of nearly fifty tons. It contains a parish church and a civil hospital, and has a considerable trade.

PORTO NOVO, a tn. India, presid. and 120 m. S. by W. Madras, on the Malabar coast, at the mouth of Vellaur or Vadista. It was formerly a place of great trade, but has never recovered the disasters which Hyder inflicted upon it during his invasion of the Carnatic in 1780, though Hyder himself paid the penalty in a signal defeat by Coote, on the 1st of July, 1781. The harbour is so shallow that large vessels are obliged to discharge and take in cargo outside the bar. Owing to this and other causes the place had greatly declined, when a new source of prosperity was opened to it by the establishment of extensive ironworks by the East India Iron Company. The supply of a very pure iron ore found near the surface is unlimited, and iron and steel of a superior quality are produced. Hitherto, however, the speculation has not proved very remunerative, and the old has been succeeded by a new company, which it is hoped may be more successful. Pop. about 12,000.

PORTORÉ, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and about 6 m. E.S.E. Fiume, at the entrance of the Bay of Baccari. It has a spacious free haven defended by two castles, a lazaretto, an infirmary, a building-yard, and an important fishery, and contains 2912 inhabitants.

PORTO VIEJO, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, cap. cant. of same name, 135 m. S.W. Quito. It stands on the banks of a river of same name, in a beautiful plain, which contrasts pleasingly with the surrounding sandy district, but has nothing else in its appearance deserving of notice. The houses are built of wood, without any regard to regularity; and a college which it was proposed to found, has not been commenced. Meanwhile, as a kind of substitute for it, there are two primary schools—the one for boys and the other for girls. The chief manufactures of the district are straw hats, horsecloths, and cotton goods, plain and figured.

PORT SAN ANTONIO, S. America, on the N.E. shore of Patagonia, is the best harbour on this part of the coast, and the best place of resort for a large ship in want

of serious repair. Being only 30 m. distant from the Rio Negro, it is well situated for commercial intercourse with the interior, and only wants a proper development of its resources to become a place of importance. It is perfectly sheltered from every wind, and possesses localities in which dry docks might be built for vessels of any size. The rise of the tide varies from 18 to 30 ft.

PORT STANLEY, a tn. British America, Canada West, co. Elgin, on the N. shore of Lake Erie, and on the London and Port Stanley railway, communicating with the Great Northern and the Buffalo and Lake Huron railways, 112 m. S. W. Toronto. It possesses Church of England, Free, and Wesleyan churches, and is the entrepôt of a large trade in the surrounding fertile and well-cultivated districts, shipping from its harbour for exportation considerable quantities of flour, grain, and other commodities.

POTR ST. LUCIA, a small seaport on the S. E. coast of Africa, Zulu country, lat. 28° 26' S.; lon. 32° 26' E. It is the natural port of the Zulu country, through which imports of various kinds, and in considerable quantity, are introduced into the Orange River free state, and the Transvaal Republic.

PORUMBACH, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 15 m. S. E. Hermaunstadt; with glassworks and 1700 inhabitants.

POSHAREVATZ, or **PASSAROWITZ**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, cap. circle of same name, at the foot of a mountain crest, 35 m. E. S. E. Belgrade. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has a church and a school. A treaty of peace between Austria and Turkey was concluded here in 1718. Pop. 5166.

POSINA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. Vicenza; with 2937 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in making nails.

POSTYEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Upper Neutra, on the Waag, 22 m. N. N. E. Tyrnau; with a court of justice, a beautiful castle, and much-frequented yearly markets. Teplitz-Postyen, situated about 2 m. S., in a beautiful and fertile valley, is famed for its thermal sulphur springs and elegant bathing establishment. Pop. 5358.

POTISAT, a tn. Independent Cambodia, about 60 m. N. W. Oodung, in lat. 12° 15' N.; lon. 105° E. It has quarries of alabaster, and a large deposit of antimony is found in its vicinity.

POTOLYCYZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Zolkiew, 23 m. N. W. Lemberg; with manufactures of stone-ware, and 2459 inhabitants.

POTOMAC [add.], a river, U. States, which is formed on the N. frontiers of Virginia by the junction of two branches—a N. and a S. The N. branch rises in the Alleghanies in the N. of the state, the S. branch in the Shenandoah range near its centre. From the point of junction, about 20 m. S. E. Cumberland, the united stream flows in an irregular curve, first N. E. and then generally S. E., till it reaches Washington. Here, changing its direction to S. and S. W., it expands into an estuary from 6 to 8 m. wide, flows for 50 m., then resumes its direction of S. E.; and continuing it for about 70 m., falls into Chesapeake Bay on its W. shore, about 75 m. from the ocean. Its entire length is about 400 m., and during nearly the whole it forms the boundary between Virginia and Maryland. Its principal tributary is the Shenandoah, which joins it immediately W. of the Blue Ridge. In the upper part of its course it forms a number of falls, and passes through much magnificent scenery, particularly where it passes the Blue Ridge at Harper's Ferry. The tide reaches Georgetown, a short distance above Washington, to which the largest vessels can ascend.

POTOOR, a tn. Ceylon, on the peninsula which forms the N. extremity of the island, about 7 m. N. E. Jaffna. It contains one of the fine old churches which were erected by the Portuguese, and which has been restored for the use of the Wesleyan missionaries, who have a successful station in the vicinity; but its most remarkable object is a well, which forms one of the wonders of the peninsula. It is about 30 ft. in diameter, and has been sunk to the depth of 144 ft. in a bed of stratified limestone so hollow that in riding over it the horse's hoofs sound as if striking on an arch. The water on the surface is fresh, lower down brackish, and at the bottom highly fetid, giving off bubbles of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. A still more remarkable fact is, that the surface rises and falls

a few inches every twelve hours, but never overflows, and never sinks below a fixed point, how large soever the quantity of water that may be withdrawn. The cause of these phenomena is still unknown. The native belief is that the well communicates by a subterranean channel with the Kierematie, near Kangesen-torre—a distance of 7 m. In 1824 government, with the view of making this apparently inexhaustible spring available for the perpetual irrigation of the surrounding districts, caused a steam-engine with three pumps to be erected at the well. It proved a failure, not from any deficiency in the supply of the water, but in its quality—the fields irrigated by it yielding no increase, but, as if they had been poisoned, barely returning the seed. Nothing can exceed the perfection to which horticulture is carried in the gardens around Potoor.

POTOSI, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, on the Grant, 2 m. above its junction with the Mississippi, 75 m. S. W. Madison. It stands in a deep and narrow valley, in the midst of lead mines, the produce of which constitutes its principal trade. Pop. (1860), 2034.

POTSCHATEK, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 26 m. S. E. Tabor, on the frontiers of Moravia. It is the seat of several public offices, contains a deanery church, an hospital, a brewery, a much-frequented mineral spring, and 2991 inhabitants.

POTSCHEFSTROOM, or **MOOI-RIVER-DORP**, a tn. S. Africa, Transvaal Republic, on the Mooi or Klokne—an affluent of the Vaal or Likna, 275 m. N. W. Port Natal. It stands on a plain almost as flat as a bowling-green, from 6 to 10 m. in diameter, and surrounded by hills, and is laid out on a large scale in erven or lots of 100 yards square. It has a very pleasing appearance, though as yet the houses—all of unburned bricks and thatched—do not exceed 100. The water, brought from 3 to 4 m. up the river, seems not to be over abundant, as the inhabitants are only supplied by turns for irrigation. Lions are still numerous in the vicinity, seven having been killed during a hunt in one day.

POTTENDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, near the frontiers of Hungary, on an area of the Fischa and a canal communicating with the Leitha, has a castle belonging to Prince Esterhazy, ancient waterworks with three massive towers, a Gothic chapel, a picture gallery, a beautiful parish church, a fine park, an hospital, a poor-house, and a cotton-mill, which is said to be the largest in the Austrian dominions. Pop. 3200.

POVENETZ, a tn. Russia, gov. Olonetz, cap. circle of same name, on Lake Omega, near its N. extremity, 75 m. N. N. E. Petrozavodsk. It contains only 780 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in fishing on the lake, or hunting wild animals for their fur.

POYANG, a lake, China, in the N. of prov. Kiangsee. It is formed mainly by the Kan-kiang, which it receives near its S. W. extremity, and discharges itself into the Yang-tze-kiang, near its N. extremity, by a channel which is about 3 m. long by 1 m. broad. On its eastern shore, at the point of outlet, stands Hoo-kow, or the "City of the Lake's Mouth." This city is perched upon a precipitous rock, while opposite to it Mount Leu-shan rears its crest majestically to the height of 5000 ft. In the distance, far to the S., the Takoo-shan, or "Great Orphan Rock," is seen rising in solitary grandeur from the bosom of the lake. Poyang and its romantic scenery furnish the subjects of many poetic legends current among the people.

PRACSEVGAJ, a tn. Austrian empire, Serbian Banat, Military Frontiers, on the Nera, 42 m. E. N. E. Belgrade; with a Greek non-united parish church, and 1970 inhabitants.

PRADNIK, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 3 m. N. Craeow; with a castle in which King Sigismund Augustus died in 1572, and the false Demetrius, the pretender to the Russian throne, resided in 1605. Pop. 700.

PRELOG, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, circle and 12 m. E. N. E. Warasdin; with four mulberry plantations, a trade in silk, and 3000 inhabitants.

PREMIDI [add.], a tn. Turkey in Europe, S. Albania, eyalet and 45 m. N. N. W. Yanina, on the Voyussa. It stands between hills clothed with vineyards, contains three mosques with minarets, and has a pop. of about 3000.

PRERAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 12 m. S. E. Olmütz, in a fertile plain on the Betschwa, and

at the junction of the Prague and Olmitz with the Lundenburg and Oderberg railway. It is the seat of several public offices, and has three churches, a synagogue, a castle with a lofty tower, a townhouse also with a tower, manufactures of cloth, and cattle and other annual markets. Pop. 5419.

PRESCOTT, a tn. U. States, cap. Arizona, and seat of justice for Yavapai, picturesquely situated among the Pine Mountains, 140 m. E. the Colorado River, and 500 m. S. Salt Lake City; lat. 34° 7' N.; lon. 112° 20' W. It was founded in 1864, is built of wood, and inhabited mostly by immigrants from California and Colorado. There are mines of gold and silver in the vicinity.

PRESERVATION, a small island in the E. of Bass Strait, situated in Armstrong Channel, which separates Barren Island on the N. from Clark Island on the S., and belonging, like them, to the Furneaux group. It contributes, with Rum Island, to protect the excellent anchorage of Hamilton road in the above channel, and is frequented by flocks of sea-birds, including the barnacle goose and a few black swans. In point of numbers, however, they are all surpassed by the sooty petrels, which burrow in the ground like rabbits, and then lay two enormous eggs, and bring up their young. Of these birds Captain Flinders remarks—'A little after sunset the air at Preservation Island used to be darkened with their numbers coming in from sea; and it was generally an hour before their squabblings ceased, and every one had found his own retreat. These birds are about the size of a pigeon; and when skinned and dried in smoke, we thought them passable food. Any quantity could be procured by sending people on shore in the evening. The sole process was to thrust in the arm up to the shoulder and seize them briskly.' In 1842 this island was inhabited by an old sailor of the name of James Monro, another man, and three or four native women. They lived in rude huts, on a bleak flat, and had a number of dogs, goats, and fowls. Monro had spent twenty-three years in this desolate spot.

PRESETSCH, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Chrudim; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a townhouse, a mill, and 1100 inhabitants.

PRIMISLJIE (UPPER AND LOWER), a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontiers, Croatia, dist. and 12 m. S.E. Ogulin. *Ober*, or *Upper Primisljje*, has a German trivial school, and contains 1270 inhabitants.—*Unter*, or *Lower Primisljje*, has only 680 inhabitants. There are two remarkable grottoes in the vicinity.

PRINCE OF WALES, or MOORALUG, an isl. Australia, and the largest in Torres Strait, being 11 m. long from N. to S., by 10 m. broad. The N.W. coast, consisting of rocky points and small bays, with wooded valleys descending between ridges of hills to the shore, is rendered difficult of access by numerous shoals and sand-banks; the N.E. coast is fronted by a narrow coral reef. The interior is high and rocky, but comparatively little is known of it. In many parts it is well wooded, and has a fair proportion of good soil. It also appears to be the only island of the immediate neighbourhood which is permanently inhabited, though many of the others are occasionally visited by the natives.

PRINCE OF WALES, a strait, Arctic Regions, separating Baring Island from Prince Albert Land, and extending S.S.W. to N.N.E.; lat. (N.E. extremity) 73° 25' N.; lon. 115° W. It is one of the communications by which the N.W. passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans may be effected, as ascertained in 1850 by Captain Sir R. M'Clure, of H.M.S. *Investigator*, who entered it, but was unable to force his way through owing to the masses of ice.

PRINCESS ROYAL, a group of isls. in Prince of Wales Strait, Arctic America, between Baring Island and Prince Albert Land; lat. about 72° 44' N.; lon. 117° 35' W.; were so named by Captain Sir R. M'Clure, of H.M.S. *Investigator*, which wintered a little to the N. of them in 1850-51. They consist of a larger and a smaller island, the former of which attains an elevation of about 500 ft., and extends a mile nearly due north and south, with an average breadth of 600 yards. Both islands are barren in the extreme, the surface consisting of small stones and pebbles.

PRISREND, or PERSERIN [add.], a tn. Turkey in Europe, Albania, eyalet Rum-III, on a mountain of same name, which leads through the Sharbagh, 75 m. E.N.E. Scutari. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle,

which was once the residence of Serbian kings, and is partly built in the form of an amphitheatre on a slope of the Shar. It is the seat of the Greek bishop of N. Albania, and contains ten mosques, and a Greek and a R. Catholic church. Pop. 26,000.

PROBEN (DEUTSCH), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Lower Neutra, 28 m. N.N.W. Schemnitz; with 2720 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are tanners, shoemakers, or cutlers.

PRONA (TORU), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Arva Thurcoz, 20 m. N.W. Neusohl, in a pastoral and wooded district. It has a chateau and a mineral spring, and contains 1100 inhabitants, of whom a majority are Lutherans.

PRUSKUROV, a tn. Russia, gov. Podolsk, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Ploskaia with the S. Bug, 50 m. N. Kamenetz; with four churches, a circle school, a charitable institute, and several industrial establishments. At the village of Yarmotitzu, in the circle, there is a large annual market. Pop. 7350.

PROVO, a tn. U. States, Utah, cap. co. Utah, on the Timpanogos or Provo River, 2½ m. E. of its entrance into Utah Lake, at the base of the Wasatch range, and 45 m. S.S.E. Salt Lake City. It has a church, school, townhall, flour and saw mills, tanneries, &c. The river furnishes abundant water-power. Pop. (1860), 2030; in 1865, about 3300.

PRUCKNIK, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 12 m. N.N.W. Przemysl; contains a fine baronial castle, and 2200 inhabitants.

PRUN, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and about 9 m. N.W. Verona; with four parish churches, and the *Ponte di Vecja*, a remarkable natural bridge, which has a span of 157 ft., and is 90 ft. high and 20 ft. thick. Pop. 2214.

PRUSHANU, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. S. Grodno, cap. circle of same name, on the Mukavetz. It has three churches, a circle and a parish school, and two charitable institutes. Part of the circle is still occupied by the almost impenetrable forest of Bielovesha. Pop. 4636.

PRUSSIA [add.] The result of the war with Denmark in 1864, and with Austria in 1866, has been to materially aggrandize the kingdom of Prussia, and to raise it to the foremost place in Central Europe. The Prussian territory now comprises the following constituent parts:—

	Area, sq. m.	Pop. 1864.
The Kingdom of Prussia, as previous to August, 1866.....	108,003.....	19,304,843
The Kingdom of Hanover.....	14,848.....	1,923,492
Electoral Hessen.....	3,673.....	737,283
Free City of Nassau.....	1,810.....	466,014
Free City of Frankfurt.....	34.....	89,837
Duchy of Schleswig-Holstein.....	6,809.....	960,996
Parts of Bavaria (Caudsdorf, Gersfeld, and Orb).....	214.....	32,976
Parts of Grand Duchy of Hessen (Hessen Homburg, Amt Homburg, and Amt Meisenheim).....	423.....	75,102
	135,904	23,590,543
Increase of Prussia.....	27,811	4,285,700

The kingdom of Prussia has thus been augmented by the incorporation for ever of Hanover, Electoral Hessen, Nassau, Frankfurt, Schleswig-Holstein, and ceded portions of N. Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Hessen; and the space upon the map separating the smaller western part of Prussia (the Rhine Provinces) has been filled up, and the boundaries, formerly intricate and confused, have been simplified.

The Germanic Confederation has been dissolved, and the states which composed it, with the exception of Austria, now entirely excluded, have been ranged in two groups—North Germany, consisting of twenty states under the sole and absolute leadership of Prussia; and South Germany, numbering six states, ostensibly under the ascendancy of Bavaria, but by a secret treaty really allied with Prussia.

Not included in either North or South Germany, but nominally still belonging to the German empire, are the duchies of Luxemburg and Limburg, of an area of 1886 sq. m., and a pop. of 413,831. The following table gives the area and population of the several states of the new confederations, according to the census of 1861:—

STATES—NORTH GERMANY.	Area, sq. m.	Pop. 1864.
1. Prussia	135,904	23,590,543
2. Saxony	5,777	2,343,994
3. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,188	552,612
4. Oldenburg	2,428	301,812
5. Brunswick	1,424	292,708
6. Saxe-Weimar	1,403	280,201
7. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,052	99,000
8. Saxe-Meiningen	956	178,065
9. Anhalt	1,026	193,046
10. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	759	164,527
11. Saxe-Altenburg	510	141,539
12. Waldeck	433	59,143
13. Lippe-Deimold	438	111,336
14. Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt	374	73,752
15. Schwartzburg-Sondershausen	332	66,189
16. Reuss-Schleiz	320	86,472
17. Schaumburg-Lippe	171	31,382
18. Reuss-Greiz	145	43,924
19. Hamburg	136	239,941
20. Lubeck	127	50,614
21. Bremen	74	104,066
22. Ober Hesse	1,268	225,696
Total of North Germany	160,245	29,220,922

Finance.—The revenue, expenditure, and public debt of the kingdom of Prussia for the years 1862–5, are thus stated:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
1862	£20,478,511	£20,986,261	£41,151,355
1863	20,661,622	20,976,622	40,499,578
1864	21,200,060	21,575,000	41,651,707
1865	24,537,009	25,389,043	42,112,275

Trade and Commerce.—At the ports of Dantzic and Stettin the imports and exports in 1863–4, are stated as follows:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
Dantzic	£775,588	£609,602	£3,501,584	£2,481,633
Stettin	7,053,432	3,398,810	3,968,206	1,957,509

The number and nature of the mines in Prussia, with the amount of their produce in the year 1863, the number of miners employed in the working of them, together with that of their families, are thus stated:—

Principal Mines.	No. of Mines.	Produce.		Miners.	
		Quantity.	Value at place.	No. employed.	No. of their families.
		Centner.	Thalers.		
Coal	409	286,091,502	23,361,065	71,592	128,908
Peat	453	80,524,076	3,647,151	11,715	25,244
Iron	790	27,410,048	2,500,549	15,150	27,369
Zinc	61	5,712,273	1,681,642	10,060	14,016
Lead	142	1,133,403	2,728,445	10,594	16,206
Copper	66	2,569,651	868,489	5,082	9,006
Total of principal and other mines, &c.	2,229	404,565,209	35,128,263	126,481	225,754

The states of South Germany, viz. Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, the part of Grand-ducal Hesse S. of the Main, and Lichtenstein, are at liberty to enter into a national alliance with the North German Confederation, with an independent existence.

The constitution of the northern confederacy was laid down by a treaty, ratified by all the members of it at Berlin, in September, 1866, and is based upon the following principal terms:—'The several governments enter into a mutually defensive and offensive alliance, for the preservation of their integrity and independence; the objects of this alliance are to be insured by certain fundamental principles laid down by Prussia, and with the co-operation of a national parliament, to be convened jointly by the allied powers. The military forces of the allied governments are placed under the supreme command of the King of Prussia, and their several services in time of war shall be regulated by special agreement.' By the law for the election of representatives for the North German parliament, passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Upper House of Prussia, in September, 1866, 'every man blameless in the sight of the law, who is a citizen, and of the age of twenty-five years, is to have a vote. One deputy is to be elected for every 100,000 of the population, and any surplus of 50,000 or more is to be reckoned equal to 100,000; the voting is to be in public, and every vote is to be given personally, by means of a voting card without signature, inclosed in an envelope, and placed in an urn; and the election is to be decided by the absolute majority of votes.'

As the Prussian constitution will not come into operation in the incorporated territories until October 1, 1867, and as no statistics of the kingdom in its enlarged condition can be furnished collectively for some time, the following information will be applicable to it only in its previous form; the latest particulars relating to the several subjected territories being given under their respective heads. The population, then, of the several provinces of Prussia, as it was before the war of 1866, together with the principal religious divisions, was as follows, on December 3, 1864:—

The number and tonnage (in lasts) of sailing and steam vessels, belonging to the ports of Prussia, on January 1, 1864 and 1865, were as follows:—

PORTS.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.	Vessels.	Lasts.
Dantzic	117	32,799	13	601	130	33,400
Stettin	169	27,165	46	2399	215	29,564
Stralsund	167	21,489	2	62	169	21,551
Memel	89	20,773	8	368	97	21,131
Other Ports	788	80,197	44	1465	832	81,662
Total { 1865	1330	182,423	112	4885	1442	187,308
{ 1864	1337	181,888	104	5118	1441	187,006

PRUSSONOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 16 m. S.W. Neutitschin; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and 1200 inhabitants.

PRZEMISLOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 14 m. W.S.W. Olmütz, pleasantly situated, has an ancient parish church, and contains 1200 inhabitants.

PRZEMYSL [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, cap. circle of same name, 53 m. W.S.W. Lemberg, on both banks of the San, here crossed by a long bridge, the oldest in Galicia. It is the seat of several important public offices, and the see of a R. Catholic and a Greek United bishop, and has several fine Gothic churches, particularly the R. Catholic cathedral, adorned with fine paintings and ancient war trophies; an ecclesiastical seminary, an upper gymnasium, and a high-school, a convent of Minorites, founded in 1254, Benedictine and Franciscan monasteries, a civil hospital, and an institute for the poor. The manufactures consist chiefly of linen, leather, and various articles in wood. On a neighbouring height are the ruins of a castle, in which the independent princes of Przemysl were wont to reside. The town was founded by Casimir the Great in 986, was pillaged by Boleslaus the Great in 1018, and soon after passed to the Russians, but was restored to Poland by Boleslaus the Bold in 1070. Pop: 9806.

PRZIBISLAU, a tn. Austrian empire,

PROVINCES, &c.	Pop. 1864.	Protestants.	R. Catholics.	Greek Church and other sects.	Jews.
Prussia	3,014,595	2,111,012	809,232	21,073	39,574
Posen	1,523,729	487,404	946,469	2,128	69,883
Pomerania	1,437,375	1,385,330	12,763	7,420	13,066
Silesia	3,510,706	1,686,818	1,736,640	6,832	42,920
Brandenburg	2,616,583	2,458,608	56,186	4,379	35,962
Saxony	2,043,975	1,875,771	128,253	4,678	5,869
Westphalia	1,666,581	733,584	900,273	1,278	16,857
Rhine Provinces	3,346,195	801,702	2,463,332	6,100	35,663
Hohenzollern	64,958	1,228	62,561	..	948
Jahde	1,573	1,333	111	7	..
Military abroad	28,869	..	..	..	..
Total	19,255,139	11,542,790	7,115,820	53,895	260,742

Of the total population the military altogether numbered 279,421.

Bohemia, circle and 26 m. S.S.E. Czaslau, cap. dist. of same name; with a parish church, a castle, a townhouse, an hospital, a brewery, manufactures of fustian and other articles, and 2330 inhabitants.

PRZIBRAM [add.], a mining tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 32 m. S.S.W. Prague, on a stream of same name. It is an open town, with neither walls nor suburbs, and has several important offices connected with mining, a deanery church, and other deanery buildings, with two conspicuous towers; a townhouse, mining and other schools, and an archbishop's palace in a dilapidated condition. The mines, which are wrought on the Birkenberg in the vicinity, yield silver and lead, and are very productive. Pop. 7700.

PUBNA, a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 23° 34' and 24° 36' N.; lon. 88° 55' and 89° 48' E.; is bounded N. by Bogra or Bagura, N.E. Mymensing, S.E. Dacca Jelapore, S. Jessore, and W. and N.W. Nuddea and Rajeshalye; area, 2606 sq. m. A large part of the surface is occupied by water, in the form either of jheels or watercourses, which intersect it in all directions. The soil is in general of the richest description, and nothing can be more beautiful than the rural scene which presents itself to the eye of the traveller as he passes along one of its navigable streams, and beholds its fields of green corn, its natural meadows covered with cattle, and its plantations of cotton, sugar, and pawn, backed with magnificent peipul, banyan, bamboo, and cocoa trees. Pop. 600,000.—PUBNA, the capital, situated 110 m. N.E. Calcutta, on a stream of same name, an offset of the Podda, or great E. branch of the Ganges, is an insignificant place.

PUCHBUDRA, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 60 m. S.W. Joodpoor, stands in a fertile but partially cultivated country, and contains about 5000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of coarse cloth, or in the salt-works, which derive their supply from extensive salt marshes situated about 3 m. to the S. The revenue derived by the rajah of Joodpoor from his salt monopoly is specially allocated to the maintenance of his zenana.

PUDROWNAN, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 36 m. E. Goruckpore, stands in a beautiful and well-wooded district, and consists of a few tiled houses of two stories, with a far greater number of wretched huts. Pop. about 3000.

PUEBLA (LA), DE LOS ANGELES, or LA PUEBLA [add.], a city, Mexico, cap. prov. of same name; lat. 19° 5' N.; lon. 98° W.; 75 m. E.S.E. of Mexico, on the Tlascalala or Papagallo, in a fertile, extensive, and populous plateau of the Mexican Cordilleras, 7500 ft. above sea-level. The climate is genial, dry, and salubrious; the soil of the surrounding country exceedingly fertile and prolific, needing but little cultivation. Streams, descending from the neighbouring mountains, irrigate the entire plain, and also supply the inhabitants of La Puebla with an abundance of excellent water. Puebla is the third city in Mexico in point of size, and only—if at all—inferior to the capital in the regularity of its streets, the handsome appearance of its houses, the wealth of its depôts, and the splendour of its ecclesiastical edifices. The principal streets run due E. and W., crossed by others from N. to S., thus forming square blocks of houses, locally called *manzanas*. They are broad and well kept, and the pavement, being composed of vari-coloured stones of different sizes, artificially disposed so as to form lozenge-shaped figures, present a curious and attractive spectacle. The houses are usually three stories high, having flat roofs, and covered galleries open at the side running round an interior court or quadrangle. The principal square is the Plaza Mayor, which contains, on opposite sides, the cathedral and the government palace, as well as the exchange, an extensive building completed in 1700. The principal market is held in this square. The sixty churches of Puebla are profusely adorned with sculptures and paintings, carvings, and ornaments of gold and silver. A similar magnificence distinguishes the nine monasteries and thirteen nunneries which the city contains. The church and monastery of San Domingo may be cited as an example. The high altar is wholly composed of silver, and two dogs of the same metal, life size, are mounted on either side on pedestals of silver and gold. The sacristy is enriched with colours, gilding, and carved work. In the centre stands the tabernacle, 30 ft. high, consisting of marble and the precious metals. The balustrades are of solid silver, and the cloister-walls glow with richly painted representations of the

miracles of the Saviour. A peculiar and well-endowed foundation is attached to the church of San Felipe Reri. Persons of either sex desirous of preparing themselves for the sacraments, or devoting themselves to religious exercises, are received therein, and maintained for eight days without charge. Other noticeable buildings are the bishop's palace, containing a library of several thousand vols.; the mint, the theatre, and the hospital. There are also twenty-one collegiate houses or higher theological schools, besides numerous educational establishments for children of either sex. As the principal town between the seaport of Vera Cruz and Mexico the capital, Puebla enjoys an extensive trade. Its manufactures are certain tissues converted into scarfs and shawls, confectionery, porcelain, and a red pottery distinguished by the elegance of its forms, glass, earthenware, hides, and soap. In the environs there is a quarry of beautiful alabaster, which, when sawn into thin plates, becomes so transparent, that several monasteries have employed it as a substitute for glass. During the French invasion of Mexico it acquired considerable notoriety from the resistance it offered, for two months, to the French arms [May, 1863]. Pop. 71,631.

PUGWASH, a vil. British America, Nova Scotia, co. Cumberland, on the N.W. coast, near the mouth of a river in a bay of same name in Northumberland Strait. It is well situated, the river expanding into a small lake with islands and promontories, forming scenery of considerable beauty, and contains a small wooden English church. The harbour, which stands at the head of the bay, is small, and somewhat difficult of access, but is quite secure, and has depth enough for any vessel able to cross the bar, on which there is 14 ft. at low-water in ordinary spring-tides. A great deal of lumber used to be shipped here, but the supply has become deficient. In the vicinity are quarries of limestone, which, though unfit for building, is extensively worked for agricultural purposes, supplying lime to Prince Edward Island, as well as the neighbouring country.

PUL, a tn. Russian empire, E. Siberia, on the Amoor, about 100 m. below Mariensk, and about 150 m. above its mouth; lat. 52° 30' N.; lon. 140° 20' E. It has acquired some celebrity as the place where the hunters and traders assemble from all quarters at stated seasons. Tunguz hunters from the Zeya and Yablonoï bring the produce of their rifles; Gilyaks, from the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, come with furs; and the Mangoons and Goldi with skins from the Usuri and Gorená. Here they are met by Manchóor merchants with wares from China, and even by the Japanese, and an important barter takes place.

PULICAT, a tn. India, presid. and 22 m. N. Madras, at the S. extremity of one of the islands lying at the entrance of the lake or lagoon of Pulicat. It once belonged to the Dutch, who established an important factory here in 1609. It is now a decayed place. The lagoon appears to have originated in a breach made by the sea through a low sandy beach, and the consequent flooding of the adjoining lands. It is nearly 50 m. long from N. to S., and varies in width from 2 to 11 m. The tide has a free entrance, and the water is consequently brackish. A canal, about 14 m. long, excavated between Madras and a narrow breakwater which stretches S. from the lake, gives a continuous navigation, and greatly facilitates the importation of charcoal, firewood, vegetables, and other articles of daily consumption, to the Madras markets.

PULLICONDAH, or PALICONDA, a tn. India, presid. and 120 m. W.S.W. Madras, at the base of a lofty hill of syenite, near r. bank Palar. It is the chief town of the Vellore talook; and contains two pagodas, one handsome, and the other, in front of it, supported by four lofty pillars.

PULUQUI, an isl. S. America, off the coast of Chili, the largest of those which lie between the Chaco Narrows and Reloncavi Sound, about lat. 41° 30' S.; lon. 72° 58' W., is 7 m. long, is thickly wooded, and rises gradually from its S. point to a ridge which is about 300 feet high, and traverses the island from N. to S. With Cullen, which is opposite to it, and only 2 m. distant, it forms the entrance to Reloncavi Sound, which stretches N. for 20 m., and is about 12 m. across from E. to W.

PUNA, a tn. S. America, Bolivia, prov. and 55 m. S.S.W. Chuquisaca, near one of the sources of the Pilcomayo. It is of very pleasing appearance, and has a good *plaza* and church,

and a number of shops well supplied with fruits and other necessities or luxuries. The Indians of the district are industrious, and with very imperfect tools manufacture large quantities of earthenware.

PUNGO-ANDONGO, a fort, W. Africa, Portuguese Settlements, prov. Angola, 170 m. S.E. Loanda; lat. $9^{\circ}42'14''$ S.; lon. $15^{\circ}30'$ E. It stands amid a group of curious columnar-shaped rocks, each upwards of 300 ft. high, composed of a conglomerate of a great variety of rounded pieces in a matrix of dark red sandstone. Several streams run among the rocks, and nearly in the centre stands the village, so completely environed that a handful of men could hold it against an army. It was long the stronghold of the Jinga, the original possessors of the country, who now live in independence at some distance to the N. In former times Pungo-Andongo was considered so unhealthy that banishment to its black rocks was the punishment inflicted when the judges meant the sentence to be particularly severe. It is now ascertained to be the most healthy part of Angola.

PUNIAR, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, 12 m. S.W. Gwalior, remarkable as the scene of a victory gained by the British, on 29th Dec. 1843, the very same day when a still more important victory was gained at Maharajpore. The result was to place the court and interests of Gwalior entirely at the mercy of the British government.

PUNNAGHUR, a tn. India, Saugor and Nerbudda territory, 190 m. S.S.W. Allahabad. It is an ancient place, containing a great number of Hindoo temples, and, among other striking objects, is a curiously sculptured bull, placed on a lofty stone altar; but is very poorly built, most of the dwelling-houses being merely composed of mats coated with mud.

PUNNAH, a tn. India, Bundelcund, cap. territory of same name, 117 m. S.W. Allahabad. It stands on the N.E. slope of a barren range of hills, close to a very extensive jheel, formed by embanking the extremity of a deep valley, and though now in ruins, was once a well-built place, most of the houses being constructed of squared sandstone, and covered with tiles. The streets, with a pathway of large flags in their centre, are well formed and commodious, but many of them are tenanted only by monkeys, which are seen seated on the roofs or at the windows. The principal buildings are the rajah's palace, a large and beautiful, but dilapidated structure, embellished externally with numerous carvings, and surmounted by lofty and elegant kiosks; several Hindoo temples, in a mixed style of architecture, partly Saracenic; and a number of mausoleums, many of them of striking appearance. Punnah derived its prosperity from its diamond mines, consisting of a seam of ferruginous gravel and reddish clay, in which, after careful washing, the diamonds are found. They are still worked, but not to much profit, as the stones are not only rare, but small, and of indifferent quality.—The territory, situated between lat. $23^{\circ}52'$ and $25^{\circ}5'$ N.; lon. $79^{\circ}50'$ and $80^{\circ}45'$ E., has an area of 688 sq. m., a revenue of £80,000, and a pop. of 67,000.

PUNTENANG, a tn. Independent Cambodia, on the r. bank of the Oodung, a little below the point where it issues from Smith's Lake, and about 30 m. above the town of Oodung. It is a large place, celebrated for its pottery, with which it supplies the whole country.

PURIFICACION, or **VILLA DE LA PURIFICACION**, a tn. Mexico, state Jalisco, 122 m. S.W. Guadalaxara, at the foot of the W. slope of a mountain range, on a small stream which flows S. to the Pacific. Pop. 4000.

PURKERSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on the Vienna and the W. railway, 7 m. W. Vienna, is the seat of several important public offices, and has an ancient castle, and a trade in the fruit of the district. Pop. 1100.

PURNEAH, a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. $25^{\circ}9'$ and $26^{\circ}37'$ N.; lon. $86^{\circ}48'$ and $88^{\circ}23'$ E., is bounded N. by Nepal and Sikhim, E. Dinagore, S. Maldah and Bhagulpore, and W. Bhagulpore; length, N.E. to S.W., 117 m.; breadth, 105 m.; area, 5878 sq. m. It is covered for the most part with an alluvium so deep that the calcareous rock lying beneath it appears above the surface only at a single spot, and so low and level that nearly a half of the whole surface is annually inundated. Owing to this flooding, the soil, particularly along the banks of rivers, differs much from year to year according to the kinds of deposit left upon it, what was fertile

in one season becoming converted in the next into an almost barren sand, and *vice versa*. The drainage is carried to the Ganges directly, or by its affluents, of which the principal are the Cosy with its tributary Gogaree, and the Mahanunda. Among wild animals, none are so numerous and noxious as snakes, by whose bites it has been calculated that upwards of 100 persons and a great number of cattle annually perish. The most valuable domestic animals are buffaloes, kine, goats, and sheep. The staple crop is rice; next to it are maize, millet, wheat, pulse, and oil-seeds. Tobacco and indigo, particularly the latter, are the most important commercial crops. The manufactures, greatly declined from what they once were, consist chiefly of coarse woollen, cotton, and silk goods, and some articles in metal. The only external commerce is with Nepal. Pop. 1,600,000.

PURNEAH, cap. of the above dist., 230 m. N. by W. Calcutta, consists of the town proper, and a series of straggling suburbs. The town incloses a space of about 3 m. sq., much of it however occupied by plantations, gardens, and open places. The best part, situated on the l. bank of the Little Cosy, consists of three parallel streets, one of them about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, wide, tolerably straight, and lined with houses which are generally well built and tiled. Among the inhabitants, estimated at nearly 50,000, are a number of wealthy capitalists engaged in banking.

PURROOAH, or **PARRUA**, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Maldah, 180 m. N. by W. Calcutta. It is an ancient place, now nearly covered with ruins, the extent and character of which attest its former grandeur. The principal street, which may still be traced in a direction from N. to S. for 6 m., contains numerous buildings, most of them constructed of materials drawn from the still more ancient and extensive city of Gaur, situated about 12 m. farther S., and long the capital of Bengal. Among the more perfect structures still existing are the Adinah mosque, an immense pile surrounded by colonnades, and surmounted by numerous domes; and the Golden Mosque.

PURTABGURH, two petty territories and tns. India:—1, A TERRITORY, Rajpootana, between lat. $23^{\circ}14'$ and $24^{\circ}14'$ N.; lon. $74^{\circ}27'$ and $75^{\circ}E.$, bounded N. and N.W. by Mewar or Oodeypoor, E. Mundisore, Jowra, and Rutlam, and S. and S.W. Banswara; area, 1457 sq. m.; revenue, £17,500; pop. 145,700.—The town, capital of the above, 95 m. N.W. Oojein, is a place of considerable size, but contains nothing particularly deserving of notice.—2, A TERRITORY, Oude, lying between lat. $25^{\circ}40'$ and $26^{\circ}15'$ N.; lon. $81^{\circ}40'$ and $82^{\circ}5'$ E., and bounded N.E. by Sultanpoor, E. Joonpoor, S. Allahabad, and W. Ahladganj and Salou; length, N.E. to S.W., 45 m.; breadth, 20 m.—The town, cap. of the above dist., 32 m. N. Allahabad, occupies a rather elevated site in a sandy district, and is surrounded by a mud wall, and defended by a fort, both in a dilapidated state. The inhabitants, almost all cultivators, are estimated at 10,000.

PUSILAWA, a dist. Ceylon, Central province, about 15 m. S. Kandy. It is by far the largest and most productive coffee district of the island, having 6900 acres under cultivation, and yielding on an average of two years (1855, 1856) 40,000 cwt. of coffee. The number of coolies required as labourers in crop time is 10,000. The district consists chiefly of a valley, overhung on its S.E. side by a chain of wooded hills. Of these, Moonera-galla, or the "Peacock Rock," rises to the height of 4000 feet above the sea, commands a prospect of almost unrivalled beauty and magnificence, embracing, far and wide, mountains, forests, rivers, cataracts, and plains. The plantations extend up its sides to its very summit. The tea-plant has been tried, and found to thrive amazingly, but the want of skilled labour has hitherto been an insuperable obstacle to any regular attempt to cultivate it.

PUTNA, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Bukowina, dist. and S.S.W. Czernowitz. It contains a Basilian monastery, founded by the Moldavian prince Stephan the Great, in 1466, and possessing several interesting tombs of the Dragomir house. In the vicinity there is a cavern, apparently artificial, and once occupied by a hermit, who was much consulted during the war which was carried on by the Moldavians against the Turks.

PUTTIALAH, a native state, India, Sirhind, forming one of the Cis-Sutlej protected states, has an area of 4448 sq. m.

It is the largest and most fertile territory in Sirhind, and exports large quantities of grain across the Sutlej to Umritsir and Lahore. The present rajah distinguished himself greatly during the mutiny, by his fidelity under trying circumstances, and important services both in furnishing troops and keeping open the communication between the Punjab and the besieging force at Delhi. Pop. 662,752.

PUTTIALAH, cap. of above territory, 125 m. N.N.W. Delhi, is a neat, clean, and compact place, built chiefly of brick, densely peopled, and containing the rajah's residence, and a small fort of no great strength.

PUTTUN, or ANHULWAR PATTAN, a tn. India, Gujerat, on the Saraswati, 63 m. N.W. Ahmedabad. It stands close to the ruins of the ancient city of Anhulwara, whose walls, in the form of an irregular trapezium, about 5 m. in circuit, can still be traced, and is surrounded by a wall, the lower part of which, composed of materials drawn from the ruins, contains

many fragments of palaces, temples, and fountains, while the upper part is merely a flimsy rampart of brick. The inhabitants, about 30,000, have manufactures of silk and cotton goods, fine pottery, and sword cutlery.

PYHRA, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, 30 m. W.S.W. Vienna; with a gypsum and several saw mills, and a considerable trade in wood. Pop. 2240.

PYRGOS, or LUTRINI, a tn. Greece, Morea, nomarch Aclah and Elis, a little N. of the mouth of the Rufia in the Gulf of Arcadia. Before it was ruined by the Turks in 1825 it was the finest town in the Morea, and contained 10,000 inhabitants. At present their number does not exceed 1000, and their chief employments are fishing, cultivating the vine, and carrying on an active trade with the Ionian Islands.

PYRGOS, a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, on the island of Teno; with a civil court, two parish schools, a harbour, and a pop. of 5300.

Q.

QUAICHOW, or KOEI-CHOO-FOO, a tn. China, not far from the E. frontiers of Sechuen, 1. bank Yang-tze-kiang, about 1200 m. W.N.W. Shanghai, and 85 m. from Ichang. It seems to have no trade, and only a few boats are at anchor in its vicinity. The river is here encumbered by rapids, and runs with a very strong current; the navigation is however effected by native boats, 120 feet long by 15 broad, and drawing not more than 3 feet water.

QUALISCH, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 28 m. N.E. Gitschin; with limckilns, stone-quarries, coal mines, and 1100 inhabitants.

QUANGA, a tn. W. Africa, situated in a mountainous region, forming part of the Kong Mountains, 287 m. N.E. Monrovia, in Liberia. It is surrounded by walls a mile and a half in circuit, and has five gates, with roads leading from them to the principal towns of the surrounding districts. Besides fine cattle, sheep, and goats in abundance, horses, which are said not to live in Liberia, appear to thrive well, and form an article of trade. Sierra Leone English is understood by some of the inhabitants, who are in general extremely industrious, and besides raising crops of rice and corn, weave cotton cloth, and work in iron and other metals.

QU'APPELLE LAKES, British America, situated in the valley, and really expansions of the river, of same name, are eight in number, and form a chain of long narrow troughs, stretching from W. to E., with depths varying from a few feet to eleven fathoms. The most westerly, situated at what is called the Height of Land, from occupying the highest level, may be considered to belong equally to the Qu'appelle and the Saskatchewan, since the valleys of the two rivers here unite, and the water issuing from its two extremities take opposite directions, that from the W. extremity flowing W. to the S. branch of the Saskatchewan, and that from the E. extremity flowing E., and forming the true source of the Qu'appelle River. Proceeding E. along the deep narrow trough which the river has excavated to the depth of 250 ft. below the general level of the surrounding prairie, we arrive in succession at Sand-hill Lake, containing brackish water; Buffalo Pound-hill Lake, 16 m. long, and so called from the number of buffaloes taken in its vicinity; Long or Last Mountain Lake, formed by an expansion of an affluent of the Qu'appelle, and lying from N. to S., nearly at right angles to the ordinary direction; and a nearly contiguous series of four lakes, to which, from the number of fish caught in them, the name of Fishing Lakes has been given. They have an aggregate length of 22 m., and an average mean depth of 40 ft. Between the two most westerly, which are contiguous, and the two most easterly, a space of about 2 m. in length intervenes, and is traversed by a rapid stream. On this stream stands the Qu'appelle mission, which belongs to the Church of England, and was established only in 1858, though

a catechist had been labouring in the locality several years before. It is finely situated, having on the S. a vast level prairie, fertile but treeless, on the N. a country studded with groves of aspen, and on the W. and E. the four lakes, fringed with belts of timber, among which are seen ancient elms, with long drooping branches bending over their waters, and ash-leaved maples loaded with the most luscious fruit.

QU'APPELLE or CALING RIVER, British America, the most important affluent of the Assiniboine, issues from a series of lakes of same name, in the country occupied by the Plain Cree Indians, about lat. 50° 45' N.; lon. 106° W., flows circuitously E., and after a course of about 270 m., joins the Assiniboine on its r. bank at Fort Ellice. At the Qu'appelle Mission, in lon. 104°, 119 m. from the Assiniboine, the river is 48 ft. wide, and 6 ft. deep in the channel, and has a current of 1 m. an hour. Here, too, its valley is 1½ m. broad, and 250 ft. below the level of the prairie, which stretches N. and S. from its abrupt edges as far as the eye can reach. At its mouth the stream is 88 ft. broad and 12 ft. deep, and has a current of 1½ m. an hour. Its valley, which joins that of the S. branch of the Saskatchewan, has a total length of 269 m.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE, a sound, New Zealand, in the N. of Middle Island or Munster, in Cook Strait. It is formed on the S. by Cape Koamoro, which has a con-shaped hummock at its extremity, and on the S. by Cape Jackson, a long elbow-shaped point, and runs first S.S.W. for 14 m., and then S.W. by W. for 11 m. to its head; its only drawback as an anchorage is its inconvenient depth, varying from 20 to 25 fathoms. It is indented on either side by numerous bays, which, like itself, are secure, and singularly free from dangers. The land is high, and in general thickly wooded to the water's edge, rising on the N. side 1500 ft. to 2000 ft., and on the S. side, in Mounts Robertson and Treble, to 3000 ft.

QUEENSLAND, a British colony, erected in 1859, and comprehending the whole of the N.E. portion of Australia; lies between lat. 11° and 29° S.; lon. 141° and 153° 40' E.; and is bounded S. by New South Wales; W. by South Australia, and the large unsettled district called Stuart's Land, extending N. from this colony to the Gulf of Carpentaria; N.W. by this gulf; N. by Torres Strait; N.E. by the Coral Sea; and E. by the S. Pacific. In addition to the mainland, all the adjacent islands are included in the colony, which has an area of 678,600 sq. m., nearly four times that of France, and twice that of Canada at the present time. Exclusive of the outlying stations of enterprising stock and sheep farmers, which are rapidly extending in number, the actual settlement has extended over an area at least three times as large as the United Kingdom. Brisbane is the capital. The capabilities of Queensland have been rapidly developed by its erection

into an independent colony. Towards the W., indeed, a large portion of the surface is included in the region which is known by the name of the 'stony desert,' and which, though proved by recent explorations to be by no means so hopelessly barren as was at one time supposed, presents comparatively few attractions to the settler. Toward the E., however, and for a long stretch along the coast, this forbidding character entirely disappears, and boundless plains admirably adapted for sheep-walks, and lofty ranges of hills generally well wooded and intersected by fertile valleys, form the general characteristics of the country. Along the coast, and among the numberless islands which skirt it, are tracts on which cotton of excellent quality, and in almost unlimited quantity, may be grown. The coast-line presents features of greater interest than any other portion of the Australian continent. The interior is chiefly composed of a succession of alternate flats and ridges, well covered with grass and finely timbered, or spreading into extensive plains of luxuriant herbage. About 60 or 70 m. from the shore, mountain ranges run parallel to the coast-line, with spurs extending in the direction of the sea. They add an agreeable variety to the aspect of the country, and originate a series of rivers and streams, some of which are broad and navigable for a considerable distance inland. Along their banks the best alluvial soil is found; it is excellently grassed, and often heavily covered with timber. Most of the rivers have a bar at the entrance, but there is little doubt that these obstructions can be easily removed by dredging. The coast is indented with many noble bays, having capacious natural harbours, which already have been brought into practical use as the outlets for the produce of the adjacent districts, and in time will become the seats of a vast coasting and foreign commerce. Moreton Bay, at the head of which Brisbane, the capital of the colony, is situated, is about 60 m. long and 20 wide; the soil on its banks is rich, and admirably adapted for agriculture. The bay is dotted with islands, whilst five navigable rivers empty themselves into it—the Brisbane, the Arrowsmith, the Logan, the Pine, and the Caboolture. The bar at the mouth of the Brisbane is rapidly being removed by dredging, and when this obstruction is done away, the river will afford a capacious harbour, with many miles of natural wharfage for vessels of any ordinary tonnage. The other chief estuaries are Keppel Bay, Hervey's Bay, Port Curtis, Port Bowen, Port Denison, Rockingham Bay, and others. These ports afford easy access to the interior, and thus diminish the cost of carriage and shipment. Beyond the range of mountains, the watershed of the eastern coast-land, the country and climate assume a different character; and the higher elevation renders the temperature much cooler than in the low lands in the same latitude. These table-lands spread over an immense extent of country, commencing about the 28th parallel, and extending for several hundreds of miles in a succession of magnificent downs, covered with nutritious herbage, and well supplied with water. First come the Darling Downs, then succeed the Calvert Plains, Fitzroy Downs, Mantuan Downs, and the rich pastoral country of the Dawson, the Peak Downs, and the fine grassy plains of the Burdekin, extending away northward and eastward towards the Plains of Promise, which stretch along the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Besides its internal resources the geographical position of the colony furnishes it with great facilities for entering the leading ocean thoroughfares, and carrying on an extensive foreign trade. The climate is generally healthy, though the thermometer has a great range; and it appears to be exempt from the hot winds of other parts of Australia. Sheep as well as cattle are found to thrive well up to lat. 18° S., and besides the rich grass, they feed upon the salt-bush, native leeks, carrots, and cucumbers. The number of cattle in the colony in 1864 was 882,073, and of sheep 5,665,334. Cotton is cultivated, and to the list of staple products sugar and tobacco have been added. Wool is the chief article of export, the value of that sent to the United Kingdom in 1863 was £225,775, and in 1864 £324,348. Agriculture is not largely followed, owing to the high cost of labour, and the difficulty of conveying the produce to market; hence it is found better to import agricultural products than to grow them. In 1864, 12,006 acres were under cultivation. Live-stock and its produce are the most profitable interest of the colony. But as facilities for commerce are extended the resources of the colony will also

be developed. A line of ports has been opened along the E. coast from Keppel Bay to Cape York, a distance of 1000 m. Port Burkstown on the Albert River, so named after the unfortunate traveller, had 300 inhabitants in 1864; Bowen, cap. of Port Denison, had a pop. of 1000; Rockhampton, on the Fitzroy River, had between 5000 and 6000; and Somerset, near Cape York, in lat. 11° S., recently founded, promises to be completely successful. The following table of the imports and exports from 1860 to 1865 shows that in the six years the total commerce of the colony had been increased nearly threefold:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1860.....	£742,023	£523,476
1861.....	967,950	709,508
1862.....	1,323,509	748,519
1863.....	1,713,263	888,381
1864.....	2,267,954	1,247,054
1865.....	2,505,550	1,153,464

Of the exports in 1864 wool constituted £1,037,663 of the amount; gold dust, £83,292; tallow, £33,009; hides and skins, £24,999; cotton, £4186. To promote the growth of cotton, for which many districts of the colony are specially adapted, a bonus of 10 acres of land has been offered by the government for every bale of Sea Island cotton weighing 300 lbs. In 1863, 2021 acres were planted with cotton. There are several coal mines in the colony, some of which are worked. Gold, also, is believed to exist in large quantities. The public income and expenditure of Queensland during the first six years of its existence are thus stated:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure
1860.....	£178,589	£180,103
1861.....	238,239	299,606
1862.....	346,431	367,317
1863.....	390,823	404,402
1864.....	502,456	439,034
1865.....	631,432	617,996

The greater part of the revenue is derived from customs duties (£195,540 in 1865), land sales (£110,996 in 1864), and rents of public lands. The chief expenditure is upon works of general utility, and for assisting emigration. The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1865 was 12,551, of whom 1469 were conveyed at the expense of the colony. The population, which numbered 24,870 in 1860, had risen to 61,467 in 1864, the proportion of males to females being as three to two. At the end of December, 1865, the population had increased to 87,775. The aborigines number from 10,000 to 15,000; they are by no means deficient in intelligence, but unable to settle down to a permanent residence or any regular occupation; in the neighbourhood of the towns or large stations they make small earnings by cutting wood, drawing water, &c. Many of the men are endowed with great physical strength, and their stature increases as the equator is approached.

QUESNELLE, two lakes, British Columbia, 30 m. E. the Fraser, in lat 52° 30' N.; lon. 121° 30' W. One of the lakes runs E. and the other E. for some distance and then N.E. till it nearly meets the head-waters of Canoe River; the first is estimated at 70 m. in length, the other at 100 m. Gold is found, and largely worked around them.

QUILLOTA [add.], a tn. Chili, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Valparaiso, cap. dep. of same name, near the S. bank of the Aconagua, which here sometimes receives the name of Quillota. It lies on a wide flat, with huge bare mountains on either side, and the famous Campana or Bell Mountain in the background. It sustained a shock of an earthquake in 1822, but suffered less damage than some of the neighbouring towns. Quillota, when it first becomes visible from some of the heights around it, presents a very beautiful appearance. First, in the foreground, are seen fine evergreen forest-trees, in the mountain ravines; then green open lawns, separated by small valleys, each with its rivulet; and lastly, little square gardens, crowded with fruit-trees and every variety of vegetables. In the midst of all this loveliness rise the white walls and steeples of the town itself. There is little or no trade; and the gold-mines of the valley, long celebrated for productiveness, are no longer worked. It contains nearly 10,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in cultivating the luxuriant fields in the vicinity.

QUILLOTA, or ACONAGUA, a river, Chili, which, de-

iving its waters from the melting snows of some of the highest peaks of the Andes, descends in two streams, each of them watering and fertilizing the beautiful valley of its name. After their junction it flows W., and falls into the Pacific, in lat. 32° 55' S.; lon. 71° 20' W., about 10 m. N. of Valparaiso. Though it has a course, including windings, of about 140 m., and is fed by so lofty sources, it never acquires much volume, scarcely exceeding 50 yards in width and 2½ ft. in depth. It has of course no navigable importance, but so fertilizes the valleys through which it passes, that they are at once the most productive and the best cultivated in Chili.

QUILON, KOLUM, or COULAN [add.], a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Travancore, in a bight on the Malabar coast, 186 m. N.W. Cape Comorin. It is said to have been founded above one thousand years ago, and is a populous place, with an extensive range of bazars, and several Parsee shops, well supplied with articles from Bombay. The cantonment, situated E. of the town, contains barracks and other buildings sufficient for three or four battalions of native and one of European troops, a Protestant church, and several officers' bungalows. On the N. of the cantonment, the British residency, a large and conspicuous building, occupies a commanding site. Near it is an antique pagoda. The dewan's catcherry and the appeal court were kept here till 1829, when they were removed to Trivandrum; about the same time the number of troops was reduced to one native regiment. The place has thus lost some of its main sources of prosperity. The chief vegetable products and articles of trade are timber, cocoa-nuts, coir, pepper, cardamoms, ginger, betel-nuts, and coffee. Estimated pop. 20,000.

QUINCHAO, an isl. S. America, Chili, in the channel between Chiloe on the W. and the mainland on the E. It is the largest of the group, lying in the bay to the S. of Tenon Point on the Chiloe shore, and is nearly 18 m. long between E.S.E. and W.N.W.

QUINTO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and about 4 m. N.N.W. Verona, at the entrance of Val Pantena; with a church, containing fine paintings by Farinato.

QUIRIHUE, a tn. Chili, prov. Maule, cap. dep. Itata, near the Cerro Coiquen, the oozing springs from which make its site little better than a swamp, 180 m. S. Valparaiso. Though containing only 1500 inhabitants, its houses are arranged in four longitudinal and six transverse streets. Its public buildings are a church and a market-house, in the latter of which one of its two schools is kept.

QUISAMAS. See **KISSAMA** in *Supp.*

QUITO [add.], a tn. S. America, the capital of Ecuador, on the E. slope of Mount Pichincha, at the height of nearly 10,000 ft. above sea-level, and 100 m. E. from the shores of the Pacific; lat. 0° 13' 18" S.; lon. 83° 25' W. Owing to the inequalities of the ground on which it stands, there is

some want of regularity in the formation of its streets, though most of them are laid out in straight lines, and intersect each other at right angles, or open into squares. Most of the houses are of two stories, and are built either of brick or of adobe. They are all roofed with tile, and not a few have ornamental fronts and iron balconies. The principal buildings are situated in the Plaza Mayor, near the centre of the city, and consist of the government-house, a modern structure; the archbishop's palace, also modern; the cathedral, and the municipality. The buildings which formerly belonged to the Jesuits are considered the finest in the place. The church, which has a stone front, is adorned with statues, columns, and sculptures of considerable merit: the college accommodates various public establishments, part being used as a university, with a seminary, a museum, and a library of 15,000 vols., part as a mint, and part as a guard-house, with an armoury. The monastery of St. Francis has a richly decorated façade, but is chiefly remarkable for the large space which it covers. The monastery of San Buenaventura is used partly as a public prison and partly as a police-office. The only other buildings deserving of notice are the monasteries of St. Dominic, St. Augustine, and Mercy, all of them adorned with handsome stone façades, and surmounted by lofty towers, among which that of the last-named monastery is most conspicuous, and contains the public bells. The charitable establishments include two hospitals, one for male and another for female patients, and an hospicio, or poor-house, occupying the old Recoleta or Retreat of the Jesuits, and partly used as a lunatic asylum. To the N. and S. of the town are two beautiful plains, laid out in ornamental grounds and gardens; and from the surrounding hills magnificent panoramic views are obtained, embracing the snowy cones of the volcanic mountains of Cayambi, Antisana, Cotopaxi, Sincholagua, Corazon, Ilinisa, Pichincha, and Cotocachi. The valley of Chilllo, situated at a short distance to the S., is a delicious spot, covered with elegant villas and country-seats; in the same locality are several extensive cotton factories; the only other manufactures of any consequence are woollen goods, bricks and tiles, and straw hats. Pop. 80,000. —(Villavicencio, *Geografía de la Republica del Ecuador.*)

QUITTA, a tn. W. Africa, Slave Coast, lat. 5° 55' 6" N.; lon. 59° 55' E. It consists partly of a dilapidated fort, which belonged to the Danes, till they sold it with their settlements in W. Africa to Great Britain, but chiefly of a large native town, occupying a narrow strip of sand on the W. side of the fort, and containing a number of square inclosures and narrow streets, lined with huts, which are built principally of clay, and neatly thatched with long grass. Both the town and fort are embosomed in a large grove of lofty cocoa-nut trees. To the E. of Quitta there is a large lagoon, about 30 m. long; its S. bank is mere sand, almost sterile, but its N. bank is loamy and very productive.

R.

RAAB, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle of the Inn, cap. dist. of same name, 30 m. W. by N. Linz. It has a castle, a large brewery, and numerous looms. There is a thermal spring in the vicinity. Pop. 1400.

RAAT, or RAUT, a tn. India, dist. Humeerpoor, 40 m. S. by W. Calpee, on a site rendered almost pestilential by malaria from the tanks, swamps, and rank vegetation which surround it. It is an industrious place, with a well-supplied bazar, and a pop. of 8616.

RABENSBURG, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Lower Manhartsberg, on the Thaya; with 1670 inhabitants, who are of Slavonian origin, have a walk and several saw mills, and carry on a considerable trade in wine and cattle.

RABENSTEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, on an affluent of the Danube, 42 m.

S.W. Vienna. It has an old castle in ruins, manufactures of potash, saw-mills, sandstone quarries, and 1380 inhabitants.

RACINE [add.], a city, U. States, Wisconsin, cap. co. Racine, is situated on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the Root River, 25 m. S. by E. from Milwaukee, and 70 m. N. from Chicago. It is the second city in the state in point of commerce and population, and has one of the best harbours on the lake, formed by the mouth of the river, and admitting vessels of considerable tonnage. Racine is built on a plateau about 40 ft. above the level of the lake. Laid out in regular blocks of wide and handsome streets, containing many large public buildings, it presents to the stranger an agreeable and imposing aspect. Several newspapers are published here. There are twelve Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a college, a bank, and central high-school. The trade of Racine is extensive, and annually increasing.

There are three ship-yards, several furnaces, machine factories, and flouring-mills, and railroad-cars are extensively made. It was first settled in 1835, and incorporated in 1848. Pop. (1860), 7822.

RACLAWICE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 12 m. S.S.W. Jaslo; with 1500 inhabitants, partly Germans, and mostly weavers.

RADOMISL, a tn. Russia, gov. and 52 m. W. Kiev, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Myka and Teterev. It has two churches, a circle school, and a charitable institute, and contains 4505 inhabitants.

RADSEGH, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Presburg, on the Little Danube; with 1900 Maygar inhabitants, who trade in wood and in cane.

RADYMNO, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 11 m. N. Przemysl, cap. dist. of same name; with manufactures of cordage and packsheeting, a considerable trade in fruit, and 1350 inhabitants.

RADZIECHOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Zloczew, cap. dist. of same name, 42 m. N.E. Lemberg; with a baronial castle, and 2686 inhabitants.

RAEGANJ, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 32 m. W. Dinajepore. It consists of about 1000 houses, ranged in narrow, irregular, and filthy streets, and engrosses the traffic of a large extent of rich country. Many wealthy merchants have stores here, and it has been calculated that during eight months in the year 5000 loaded oxen on an average arrive daily.

RAGOGNA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Udine, near the Tagliamento. It has a seam of coal among the hills that border the river, and contains 2789 inhabitants.

RAGUSA-VECCHIA, or **OLD RAGUSA**, a tn. Austrian empire, Dalmatia, circle and 6 m. S.E. Ragusa. It is the ancient Greek Epidaurus, and has a Franciscan monastery and a harbour with some trade. In the vicinity there is a remarkable stalactite cavern, in which, according to tradition, Cadmus, the ruler of Thebes, found an asylum when he fled from the Argives. Pop. 1000.

RAGUYEVATZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, cap. circle of same name, in a spacious valley near the Servian Morava, 62 m. S.S.E. Belgrade. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has a church, a gymnasium, and an elementary school. In the vicinity there is an old castle, where several of the Servian princes used to reside. Pop. 3480.

RAHOVA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, eyalet and 54 m. E.S.E. Widin, at the opening of a valley on the Danube. It has eight mosques, and a pop. of 2000.

RAIDROOG, or **РАЙДРООГ**, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 31 m. S. Bellary. It consists of an old citadel, seated on a lofty granite hill, of a lower fort, and of a town inclosed between them, and arranged in regular streets. According to the old inhabitants, it formerly contained 3000 houses, but the number at present does not exceed 700; and the revenue, said to have amounted to upwards of £50,000, now falls short of £13,000. On the ascent to the citadel, about half way up, appear the remains of the palace of the Raidroog poligar. In the same locality are two Hindoo temples. The rock on which the citadel stands has an apparent height of 1000 ft., and forms the S.E. extremity of a wild and rocky range, the jungly recesses of which are infested by leopards, wolves, and hyenas.

RAIGERN, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 7 m. S. Brünn, on the Schwarza, and on the railway from Brünn to Vienna. It has a Benedictine abbey, which, dating from 1048, is the oldest in Moravia; a remarkable church, a library with 20,000 volumes, manufactures of beet-root sugar, and three yearly markets. Pop. 1000.

RAINE [add.], an island, Australia, Queensland, in the centre of the opening between the N. extreme of the Great Detached Reef and the projecting point of the Great Barrier Reef. It is of coral formation, and very insignificant dimensions, being scarcely three-quarters of a mile in circuit. Its position, however, makes it of great importance. On each side of it is a clear channel—a S. which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., and a N. which is nearly 2 m. broad. These channels form the most eligible entrance to Torres Strait from the outer route, and Raine Island has been selected as the proper site for a searank to guide the navigation. With this view a substantial

beacon of stone was erected in 1844 on its S.E. point. It is in the form of a circular tower, 30 ft. in diameter at the base, and surmounted by a wooden dome with a ball at the top. It is painted with alternate red and black vertical stripes, and being 64 ft. in height, or 74 ft. above low-water mark, is visible in clear weather from the deck of a vessel at the distance of 8 or 9 m., and from the masthead of 10 or 12 m. An ample supply of provisions for the relief of shipwrecked and other distressed persons is from time to time lodged in the chambers of the beacon, and an iron tank, capable of containing five tons, has been placed at its base to collect the rain-water from the roof. Turtle deposit their eggs, and seabirds in incredible numbers frequent the island.

RAINCHWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Neutitschin, about 35 m. S.E. Olmütz; with manufactures of cloth and earthenware, a paper-mill, and 1100 inhabitants, partly Protestants, partly R. Catholics.

RAINY LAKE, or **LAC LA PLUIE**, British America, 85 m. S.E. of the Lake of the Woods, and 225 m. W. of Lake Superior, is 50 m. long, $38\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, and 294 m. in circuit, measured by canoe route. It is formed by three nearly equal troughs, with deep lateral indentations—the main trough running in an E and W. and the other two in a N. direction. The canoe route is through the main trough, from the mouth of the Nameaukan River, a feeder of the lake, in lat. $48^{\circ}30'N.$; lon. $92^{\circ}40'W.$, to its outlet by the Rainy River at its S.W. extremity. Rainy Lake is about 500 ft. above Lake Superior, and 1100 ft. above the sea. Its shores, generally low, often consist of naked shapeless masses of rock, with marshy intervals, or rise gradually in ridges which at a short distance become hills 300 to 400 ft. high. The islands, about 500 in number, are tolerably wooded, but the timber on the marshes is small and scanty, the ridges and hill flanks are absolutely sterile, and the general aspect is on the whole forbidding. The lake freezes about the 1st December, and is open about the 1st May.

RAINY RIVER, forming part of the boundaries between the U. States and British America, issues from the S.W. extremity of Rainy Lake, and flows nearly due W. to its mouth in the Lake of the Woods. The direct length of its course is 60 m., the indirect 80 m. At its point of issue it is a broad and rapid stream, with low alluvial banks, clothed with a rich second growth, the original forest having long since been stripped of its finest trees by the occupants of the old North-west and the present Hudson's Bay Company's fort Francis, which stands 2 m. from the head of the river, just below the Chaudière Falls. These magnificent cascades have a descent of 22-88 ft., and immediately beneath them is a famous fishing-ground, where the Indians obtain an abundant supply of their staple food. The river in its course receives numerous affluents, both on the l. and on the r. bank. Some of the former are large, all the latter are mere outlets to the swamps occupying the region north of Rainy River valley. The main obstacles to extended cultivation along the Rainy are the Lac la Pluie Indians, who are not only numerous, but very independent, and jealous of intruders.

RAIREE, or **YESWUNGTURH**, a fort, India, presid. Bombay, S. Concan, on the coast of Rutnagherry, at the mouth of a small river navigable for boats of considerable size. It was built by Sivajee in 1662, and passing to the rulers of Sawuntwarree, became a stronghold for pirates. The British, provoked by their depredations, captured it in 1765. It was restored next year, but finally became a British possession in 1819.

RAISEEN, a fort, India, Malwa, territory and 25 m. E. Bhopal, on an elevated tract at the E. extremity and near the summit of a sandstone hill. It is a conspicuous object for many miles around, and being a place of much strength, was often an object of contention, both during the ascendancy and during the dismemberment of the Mogul empire. In this latter period it was seized by the Mahrattas, but shortly after wrested from them by the Nabob of Bhopal, to whom it still belongs.

RAJAN, a river, which, rising in a mountainous district of Borneo, flows E. to its W. coast, and falls into the sea by six mouths. It has been described as the finest, and perhaps the largest river of the island. Its principal mouth is of easy access even by large vessels, as at low-water its bar has a depth of 3 fathoms, which is increased 10 feet by the rise of

the tide. Within the bar the depth is from 8 to 10 fathoms, and affords an easy navigation for nearly 100 m. as far as the tide reaches. Coal and iron ore are found in its upper course, but these are at present inaccessible in consequence of a series of rapids.

RAJEPOORAH, a tn. India, Sirhind, 130 m. N.N.W. Delhi. It stands in a level and fertile country, and owes its existence to a palace built here by one of the Mogul emperors. The town, situated opposite to it, is surrounded by a high brick wall, with only one entrance, and possesses a large caravanscrai, with numerous turrets and bastions, and a massive round tower, used as a prison for convicts employed on the roads. The bazar is well supplied.

RAJGHEER, or **RAJAGRIHA**, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Behar, 40 m. S. Patna. It is situated among the Rajagriha Hills, near their N.W. extremity, and on the huge and massy rampart of an old fortress, which is in the form of an irregular pentagon, and incloses a considerable space, within which are numerous large mounds, understood to be the ruins of the ancient palace of the sovereigns of Magadha or Berar. In the vicinity is a broad mound, about 4 m. long, which dams up the inundation of the periodical rains, and forms an artificial lake. The number of modern houses in the town is about 800.

RAJGURH, numerous places, India, particularly—1, A fort, Sirmour, at the height of 7115 ft. above the sea, in lat. 30° 52' N.; lon. 77° 23' E. It stands on a natural terrace jutting out from the side of a mountain, and is of a square form, with a tower at each angle. The whole structure is of slate rock, neatly cut and bound together by large beams. It was nearly demolished by the Ghoorkhas in 1814, and is in a very ruinous condition.—2, A tn. Rajpootana, state Ulwar, 76 m. S.W. Muttra, on an eminence which rises abruptly from the bottom of a valley, and is crowned by a large fort.—3, A vil. dist. and 10 m. S. Ajmeer, beautifully situated on a small lake in the immediate vicinity of a ruined fort, which is surrounded by a massive rampart of rough stone, and incloses a large area.

RAJPEEPLA, a petty state, Rajpootana, Rewa Caunta, division of Gujerat, between lat. 21° 23' and 21° 59' N.; lon. 73° 5' and 74° E., and bounded N. by the Nerbudda, E. Akraquee, S. Wusræe and Surat, and W. Broach; area, 1650 sq. m.; revenue about £22,000. The lowlands, inhabited chiefly by the Koonbees, an industrious agricultural race, are in general well cultivated, but most parts of the highlands are in the possession of a wild race, composed partly of Rajpoots and Bheels. Nandode, the capital, stands on the Kurgun. Within this territory are the celebrated cornelian mines, producing the fine pebbles which are sent to Cambay, and there cut into the various ornaments for which this town is famous. The revenue from this source, once considerable, does not now exceed £100 a year. Pop. 122,100.

RAJULDESIR, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 75 m. E. Bikaner, stands in a sandy district, is defended by four towers, and supplied with water from six wells 100 ft. deep, and contains a pop. of about 1500.

RAKOS (UPPER and LOWER), two nearly contiguous places, Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 20 m. S.E. Udvarhely. Upper Rakos has 880 inhabitants, and a mineral spring; Lower Rakos 910 inhabitants, and an iron mine.

RAKOVICA, a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontiers, Croatia, dist. Ogulin, about 20 m. S. Karlstadt; with a trivial school. Peter Zrine defeated the Turks here in 1649. Pop. 1950.

RAMGURH, or **HAZAREEBAGH**, a dist. India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 23° 20' and 24° 50' N.; lon. 83° 50' and 86° 38' E., is bounded N. by Behar, N.E. Mongheer, S.E. Pachete, S. Chota Nagpore, S.W. and W. Palamow; length, E. to W., 175 m.; breadth, 90; area, 8524 sq. m. Its surface is well diversified by hills and undulating plateaux, one of the most extensive of which, situated near its centre, has an elevation of 1800 ft. above the sea. Many of the rocks are composed of granite, quartz, and gneiss, but in other parts a later formation prevails, and both coal and iron are found. Lead and antimony have also been discovered. In the vicinity of the town of Hazareebagh mica is quarried in blocks, which are easily split into transparent laminae, and used as a substitute for glass, and for various ornamental

purposes. The rivers are numerous, and carry the drainage to the Ganges. Much of the surface is occupied by forests, which yield fine timber, but are infested by numerous wild animals, particularly tigers, which often commit dreadful ravages, and serpents, among which the boa-constrictor and the cobra-da-capello are prominent. Civilization is said to be at a very low ebb, and many of the inhabitants are in a half-savage state. Pop. 372,216.

RAMGURH, several places, India:—1, A tn. which, as it gives its name to the above dist., may be presumed to have been one of some importance, though it is now insignificant. It is in lat. 23° 42' N.; lon. 85° 30' E.—2, A tn. Rajpootana, territory Ulwar, 95 m. S.S.W. Delhi. It consists for the most part of wretched huts, but has a pop. bordering on 10,000.—3, A fort, Hindoor, which stands on a steep and lofty ridge overhanging the l. bank of the Sutlej, at the height of 4054 ft. above the sea, in lat. 31° 5' N.; lon. 76° 51' E. Ochterlony, having succeeded in capturing it in the beginning of the Ghoorkha war in 1814, demolished its defences.

RAMNAD [add.], a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 60 m. S.E. Madura, on the Vigay. It consists of a fort and a town. The former occupies a square area measuring about half a mile each way, and is inclosed by a ditch and a loop-holed wall, 27 feet high and 5 feet thick. It is said to have been constructed in the 17th century. Within it are a large reservoir or artificial lake, a spacious palace somewhat Gothic in its style of architecture, a small but handsome Protestant church with a burying-ground adjoining, a R. Catholic chapel, an hospital, and a dispensary. The fort, which is laid out in narrow irregular streets, lined with houses generally built of mud and covered with thatch, has alone a pop. of 5000.

RAMOS, or **REAL DE RAMOS**, a tn. Mexico, state and 75 m. N.W. San Luis Potosi, on an elevated plain, 7000 ft. above the sea. It is a well-built place, telling by the number of its large and handsome dwellings, and extensive mining establishments, of a prosperity which once existed, but has now passed away. Pop. 2300.

RAMTEAK, a tn. India, territory and 24 m. N.E. Nagpore, on an elevated site composed of rocks of granite or gneiss. There is little in the town itself to attract notice, but to the E. of it is a steep hill, 500 ft. above the adjoining plain, crowned with a group of Brahminical temples, to which access is given by a broad flight of steps solidly constructed of gneiss, and provided at intervals with suitable resting-places. The principal temple and accompanying buildings are dedicated to Rama, and at the annual festival, which lasts ten days, are visited by about 100,000 devotees from all parts of Nagpore, and those parts of the Nizam's Dominions lying N. of the Godavery.

RANCAGUA, a tn. Chili, prov. Santiago, 90 m. S.E. Valparaiso. It is very prettily situated on an elevated plain, rather more than a mile N. of the Cachapual, and nearly midway between the Andes and the W. Cordilleras, contains a number of streets intersecting each other at right angles, contains some large and substantially built houses, all of them however without glazed windows; and has a fine alameda and a large plaza, on which stand two churches, a prison, and a guard-house. Pop. (1865), 5508.

RANCO, the largest lake in Chili, situated in the prov. and about 70 m. E. of the town of Valdivia. It is of a very irregular shape, with numerous projections and indentations which make it difficult to form even an approximate estimate of its area. Its greatest length is about 32 m., its breadth about 18 m. It receives its feeders from the neighbouring Cordilleras, and discharges its water by the Bueno. A little E. of this lake is a mountain ridge, forming part of the watershed between the Pacific and the Atlantic.

RANEENGUNGE, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bancoora, on the Damooda, and a branch railway from Burdwan, 105 m. N.W. Calcutta. It owes all its importance to its coal-field, which is now successfully worked to a considerable extent.

RANGITIKI, a river, New Zealand, in the S.W. of North Island or Ulster, has its mouth in Cook Strait, between the mouths of the Manawatu and the Wanganni. It is accessible at high-water by coasters drawing 6 ft., and is navigable by boats or canoes for 50 m., but at low-water becomes fordable a mile above the entrance. The land around is

among the best in New Zealand, being level and clear of wood, with excellent pasturage for cattle. The natives in the vicinity clean some flax for export.

RANIPETT, a tn. India, presid. and 70 m. W. Madras. It owes its existence to the cantonment of Arcot, having grown up within the last half century in consequence of its establishment, and containing a pop. composed in great part of pensioned native officers, and sepoy of cavalry, and the numerous classes who have congregated to find a living in ministering to their wants. The cantonment stands on elevated ground about half a mile from the l. bank of the Palur, and descending towards it with a gentle slope. It is capable of accommodating a regiment of European and two regiments of native cavalry, but for some time there has never been more than a single regiment of native cavalry, and lately even this has been withdrawn, leaving the cantonment to be occupied only as the head-quarters of a battalion of native veterans.

RAPEL, a river, Chili, between provs. Colchagua and Santiago. It is formed by the junction of the Tingurica and Cachapual, which, fed by melting snows, descend from great elevations, and flows W.N.W. to the Pacific. It is nowhere navigable, but being much used for irrigation contributes greatly to the fertility of the districts through which it passes.

RAPID RIVER, or **LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN**, British America, rises in the S. slope of Riding Mountain, near lat. 51° N.; lon. 100° W., and after descending from its densely wooded flanks flows first S. through a narrow excavated valley, filled with balsam poplar, and an undergrowth of cherry and dogwood, then E. among groves of ash-leaved maple, then S.S.W. through an open undulating country attractive and fertile, and finally S.E. through a sandy district, covered with boulders to its junction with the Assiniboine, about lat. 49° 50' N.; lon. 99° 40' W. Its whole course, in a current so rapid as to give it a good title to its name, is about 100 m. It abounds in fish.

RAPTEE (**BURHA**), or **OLD RAPTEE**, a river, India, which rises in Oude, about lat. 27° 34' N.; lon. 82° 10' E., flows S.E. to the frontier of Goruckpore, then E., forming part of the boundary between this district and Oude, then S.E., and finally joins the Raptee on its l., in lat. 26° 58' N.; lon. 83° 17' E., after a course of 184 m. It is much used for floating down timber, but is not otherwise of navigable importance. There is a tradition among the natives that this stream owes its name of *Burha* or Old Raptee to its having once been the main channel of the Raptee, though it has now no communication with it except at the confluence.

RASDORSKALA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, r. bank Don, 35 m. N.E. Novo-Teherkask, with an annual fair. The vine is largely cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 5555.

RASHKOW, a tn. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, circle and not far from Belzi; with two churches, a parish school, and a pop. of 2022.

RATTENBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle and 28 m. N.E. Innsbruck, r. bank Inn. It was a place of some strength till 1782, when its fortifications were destroyed, and possesses a handsome parish church, with fine wood carvings, a town-school, a female industrial school, and a Servite monastery. Pop. 1100.

RAWA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 13 m. N.W. Zolkiew, cap. dist. of same name, situated between hills on the Rata, an affluent of the Bug. It has a Franciscan monastery, and an hospital for the poor. Here in 1690 Peter the Great and Augustus II. concluded an alliance against Charles XII. of Sweden. Pop. 4639.

RAY BUBA, a tn. W. Africa, Adamawa, cap. of the country of the Dama, a family of the Fali, 125 m. S.E. Yola. It is situated on the Chubi, a southern tributary of the Benuwe; has a wall with four gates, and is said to derive much importance from the strength of its fortifications.

RAYCZA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, r. bank Sola, about 38 m. S.W. Cracow; with ironworks. In the vicinity there is a mountain pass, 5000 ft. high, leading from the valley of the Sola into that of the Kiszueza. Pop. 1700.

REAL DEL MONTE, or **MINERAL DEL MONTE**, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state and 62 m. N.N.E. Mexico, in a

deep and narrow valley at the height of 9000 ft. above the sea. It is irregularly built, and has two churches and a newly-erected house of correction, the inmates of which work in the mines. Extensive amalgam works have been recently erected in the vicinity. It contains 4000 inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in mining operations.

REALEJO [add.], a seaport, Central America, Nicaragua, dep. Occidental, on a bay of the Pacific, 10 m. W. Leon. The port, the only one which the state possesses, is formed by the three islands of Castanon, Cardon, and Assuadores, is both well sheltered and of good depth, and has recently attracted attention as the W. terminus of a proposed navigable canal to unite the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The town, situated some miles above the port, is a decayed place, with about 3000 inhabitants, many of whom live in miserable hovels. The most conspicuous edifice, the convent of San Francisco, is in ruins, and the only existing building possessed of any architectural merit is the church of San Benito. The climate is very unhealthy, and the inhabitants generally have a yellow sickly hue. Realejo figures much in the history of the Buccaneers.

REBAT KERRIM, a tn. Persia, 28 m. S.W. Teheran. It is a flourishing place, and being on the highroad to Hamadan, is a station for caravans, for which it has provided good accommodation. Pop. about 1500.

RED BAY, British America, on the E. coast of Labrador, nearly in the centre of the Strait of Belle Isle, is a beautiful little harbour, sheltered from every wind. It is formed by Saddle Island, which has a hill at each end about 100 ft. above the sea. The hills of the mainland are close to the shore, and to the N.W. of the island are of reddish granite, nearly 500 ft. in height. At the head of the bay the hills are also high, and partially wooded. Within the bay there are properly two harbours, an outer and an inner. The outer harbour, which at its entrance is about 200 yards wide, is from 6 to 9 fathoms deep, over a mud bottom, and has inside a space for anchorage about 800 yards long by 400 wide. The inner harbour, immediately N.E. of this anchorage, is a capacious basin, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in diameter, with 16 or 17 fathoms water. Any number of vessels might safely winter in it. Red Bay, however, has one great disadvantage. Though it is easily entered with a leading wind, nothing larger than a schooner of 150 tons burden can beat in or out.

RED BLUFF, a tn. U. States, California, cap. co. Tehama, on the Sacramento River, at the head of navigation, 240 m. above Sacramento City, and 145 m. by road. It contains a church, school, sash and door factory, &c.; and grain and wool are shipped from the adjacent country, which is well adapted for wool growing. Steamboats ascend the river at all seasons. Pop. in 1865, about 1500.

RED DEER RIVER, British America, rises in the Rocky Mountains, between Mount Murchison on the W. and Palliser Range on the E., near lat. 52° N., lon. 117° W., flows first N.E. to a point where it is joined by the outlet of Buffalo or Bull Lake, and then, making a sudden turn, flows S.E. to its confluence with the south branch of the Saskatchewan at Chesterfield. In lat. 52° 12' N., lon. 113° W., an extensive coalfield has been discovered. One group of three beds, with partings of carbonaceous clay between, has a total thickness of 20 ft., of which 12 ft. are pure coal. At one place the coal is on fire, and, according to the Indians, has been so as long as they can remember. In consequence a heavy sulphureous and limy smell pervades the air for miles around. The extent of the coalfield in the line of the river is 14 m., sandstone cliffs succeeding it at its upper, and white marls and sands, with beds of calcareous grit, at its lower extremity. It is navigable by canoes.

RED RIVER. See *ASSINIBOIA in Supp.*

RED RIVER OF THE NORTH [add.], N. America, has its source in Ottertail Lake, Minnesota, U.S., lat. 46° 24' N., and flows W. through an undulating country, till it reaches lat. 46°, when it makes a great bend to the N., and meanders through a boundless prairie, which gradually slopes down into a vast level plain, only about 2 ft. above the river at its ordinary height in June. In lat. 46° 23' 30" a belt of timber sets in, and continues with some interruption to skirt the banks on one side or the other as far N. as Pembina, near the American frontier. Within the American territory Red River is joined by some important tributaries—on its left

bank by the Shayenne, which sweeps round the N.E. flank of the Grand Coteau de Missouri, and has its mouth in lat. 47° 3', and on the right bank by the Red, which issues from Red Lake, and has its point of confluence in lat. 47° 50'. After entering the British territory it still continues its N. course through a vast expanse of level prairie, and arrives at Fort Garry, where it receives its most important affluent, the Assiniboine, coming from the W. Now nearly doubled in volume it flows N.N.E., and enters the S. shore of Lake Winnipeg by a network of branches and mouths, lat. 50° 28' N.; lon. 96° 50' W. Within British territory its most important affluents on the right are the Roseau and German Creeks. Its whole course, measured by the windings of the stream, is 665 m., of which only 140 are in British America, and the remainder in Minnesota. About 4 m. above its mouth its banks become fringed with oak, elm, and maple, which soon give way to aspen, and then to open prairie land, the trees of larger growth appearing at intervals on the points and on the insides of the bends. The rapids and whirlpools, which occur in several parts of the stream, do not present any serious obstacle to its navigation by canoes. On its banks, particularly towards the W., are immense fertile tracts, on which settlements have already been made.

RED WING, a vil. U. States, Minnesota, cap. co. Goodhue, on r. bank Mississippi, just below the mouth of Cannon River, 6 m. above Lake Pepin, and on the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, 45 m. by land, and 55 m. by water below St. Paul. It contains an institution called Hamline University, a good courthouse, seven churches, a bank, steam saw-mills, &c., and ships a large quantity of wheat. Pop. (1860), 1251.

REDWOOD, a tn. U. States, California, cap. co. San Mateo, near the Bay of San Francisco, and on the railway connecting San José with San Francisco, 26 m. S. of the latter. It possesses many country-seats of wealthy citizens of the capital, and contains a church, public library, several shops and warehouses, and a flour-mill. Lumber, firewood, and grain are shipped in small vessels which reach the town by the inlets of the bay. Pop. about 1000.

REEN (SAXON), a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 25 m. S.E. Bistritz, on the Maros, cap. dist. of same name. It contains a very industrious population of 4877, is the seat of a district court and other public offices, and has manufactures of cloth, tanneries, and a considerable trade in wood. In the neighbouring village of Abafaja are fine gardens and a stud.

REICHENAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, at the entrance of the romantic Hölenthal, lying between the Schneeberg and the Razole, and near the Payerbach station of the S. railway from Vienna. It has important iron-works, employed in smelting and manufacturing the iron obtained from mines in the vicinity, an oil and numerous saw mills. Large quantities of excellent cherries grow in the district. Pop. 3900.

REICHRAMING, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Traun, on a stream of same name, 85 m. W.S.W. Vienna; has important manufactures of iron, steel, and brass ware.

REIFNITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Carniola, in a valley of same name, watered by the Ribenz, 27 m. S.S.E. Laybach. It has a castle, manufactures of straw and wooden ware, and some trade, and contains 1100 inhabitants.

REITENBAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 30 m. N. Olmütz, on the Tess, with ironworks, yarn and linen bleachfields, and 1100 inhabitants.

REN, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, prov. Kotoko, 100 m. S. Kukawa and S. of Lake Chad. It was formerly a large place, and the centre of a petty kingdom, though it is in a state of utter decay. Misgovernment on the part of Bornou has produced this, and all that it can now boast of is its picturesque site and the beautiful fig-trees shading the ruins of its high and well-built houses. The inhabitants are said to have a dialect peculiar to themselves.

RENEE, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 120 m. N.E. Bikaner, in a district which, watered by the Katuri, is less barren than the adjacent desert. It is surrounded by walls, and contains about 7500 inhabitants.

RENGO, a tn. Chili, prov. Colchagua, cap. dep. Caupolican, 100 m. S.E. Valparaíso. It stands near the S. bank of

one of the Rio Claros, and on so low a level as to be exposed to inundation, consists only of one irregular and unpaved street, with several elegant, among a greater number of indifferent, houses, and has a handsome church. Pop. about 2000, of whom the females are remarkable for the regularity and beauty of their features.

RENI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, l. bank Danube, at the confluence of the Pruth, 10 m. E. Galatz. It is a place of some strength, and carries on an active trade, particularly in corn. It is one of the places ceded by Russia in 1856. Pop. 7300.

REPPENDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 2 m. N.W. Hermannstadt, l. bank Zibin, with 1830 inhabitants, among whom are many descendants of people who emigrated from Upper Austria and Baden in the latter part of last century.

RESBANYA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. S. Bihar, 45 m. S.E. Grosswärdein, near the frontiers of Transylvania; with copper mines and marble quarries, and 1600 inhabitants belonging to the non-united Greek church.

RESTAURACION, a tn. La Plata, prov. Entre Rios, advantageously situated on a gentle eminence above r. bank Uruguay, opposite to the Brazilian town Uruguayana; lat. 29° 45' S.; lon. 57° 30' W. It is of recent construction, and has an excellent haven formed by the broad and deep mouth of the Yatac close to it, but it cannot have much trade so long as it remains subject to custom-house regulations while its rival Uruguayana has been declared a free port.

RETAMO, a tn. La Plata, Pampas, near the Tunuyan, about 36 m. W.S.W. Mendoza. It is a large place with spacious but unpaved dirty streets and houses generally of one story only, yet large and commodious, with gardens attached, and so hemmed in by trees as somewhat to intercept a free circulation of air. The only buildings of consequence are the church and a large new post-house. The cordilleras seen from Retamo present a magnificent spectacle.

RETTÉG, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 9 m. E.N.E. Dees, on the Szamos; with a Protestant and a Greek united church, and 1560 inhabitants.

REVELGUNJ, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, l. bank Ganges, 5 m. below the confluence of the Gogra, and 24 m. W.N.W. Dinapore. It is famous for its annual fair, which is much frequented both by dealers and devotees, the latter to bathe at the confluence.

REVPALU, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Raab, at the confluence of the Rabinitz, which separates it from Raab, with the Danube. It has a large potash refinery, and contains 1660 inhabitants, who are mostly artisans and fishermen.

REVILLA, a tn. Mexico, state Tamaulipas, on the Sabinas, an affluent of the Rio Grande. It is picturesquely situated, and contains 2000 inhabitants. Coal has been discovered in its vicinity.

REYNOSA, a tn. Mexico, state Tamaulipas, r. bank Rio Grande, about 70 m. above its mouth, and 105 m. N.N.E. Victoria. It stands on a rocky site, of tertiary formation, and, being accessible by large steamboats, has some trade. Pop. 1500.

RIAD or **ABRUAD**, a city, Central Arabia, cap. kingdom of Nejed, 470 m. N.E. Mecca; lat. 25° N.; lon. 46° 35' E. Viewed from the N.W. stretches a wild open valley, in the foreground of which, at the foot of a pebbly slope, stands the city large and square, crowned by high towers and strong walls, a mass of roofs and terraces, and overtopping all, the huge but irregular pile of the royal palace, and near it another scarcely less conspicuous. For 3 m. or more on the surrounding plain, and more especially to the W. and S., are numbers of palm-trees overshadowing green fields and well-watered gardens. The city itself is divided into four quarters: one, the north-eastern, in which are the royal palaces, the houses of the state officers and of the richer and government classes. Here the dwellings are in general high, and the streets tolerably straight and open; but its situation is low, and it is therefore perhaps the least healthy locality of all. The second, or north-eastern quarter, is a large irregular mass of houses, of every size and description, and inhabited partially by the licentious and lawless classes. The south-western quarter, with open healthy streets, is spacious and well-peopled; it is the chief residence of the strict Wahabee religionists, and

above all here dwell the principal survivors of the family of the great religious founder, Abd-el-Wahhab. Mosques, oratories, wells for ablution, are met with at every turn. Lastly, the south-eastern quarter is large and more thickly inhabited than any other; being occupied by the lower classes of the population, it is naturally the worst built and worst kept part of the town; the ground is low, and the air not healthy; the ravages of the cholera in it in 1854-5 were fearful. Though there is no distinct separation, no gates or wall, between the quarters, each of them is considered as a municipal whole, and each has its own name. The market-place forms the centre at which these divisions meet, and has the royal palace adjoining it on the south side and the great mosque on the north. A covered gallery supported upon columns crosses the market-place, giving private access to the mosque from the palace. The palace is a square building, with handsomely carved gates, and three stories of windows, one above another; the ground floor, however, has no windows to the outside. The windows are all strongly cross-barred, and the doors solid and provided with stout locks and bolts; a glacis encircles the lower part of the walls and adds to their thickness, besides giving them the appearance of a regular fortification. Within the palace, besides the apartments of the king, are dwellings of some of the officers of state and the royal servants, all of whom, with their wives and families, form separate households. The whole is surrounded with high walls and hollow round towers, and two-thirds of the circuit has a deep but dry trench. The mosque is a large flat roofed parallelogram, supported on square wooden pillars, thickly coated with earth; the building is low, and has no pretensions to architectural beauty. In the different quarters there are thirty or more smaller mosques, though many of these are of spacious dimensions. The market forms a large open square, or rather parallelogram; its north side consists of shops and warehouses; towards the west end the covered gallery before named, upborne on a high and clumsy colonnade, crosses the breadth of the square, and behind it other shops and warehouses make up the end of the square. Its total length is about 200 paces, and its breadth rather more than half its length. Round the whole of the town run the walls, varying from 20 to 30 ft. in height; they are strong, in good repair, and defended by a deep trench and embankment. Riad was selected by Turke, when he threw off the yoke of Egypt, as the capital of Nejed, in place of Dereyeyah, which had been laid in ruins by Ibrahim Pasha, in the days of his father Abd-Allah, at the commencement of the present century.

RIASI, a tn. India, Gholab Singh's Dominions, on the slope of the most southerly ranges of the Himalaya, near l. bank Chenab; lat. 33° 5' N.; lon. 74° 52' E. The town is inconsiderable, containing only 1000 inhabitants; but the fort, situated on a rocky cone, and surrounded by a lofty stone wall rising from scarped precipices, is one of the strongest and best constructed in the country.

RIBAGO, or **RIBAWO**, a vil. or dist. Western Africa, Adamawa, in the vicinity of Yola, is a large straggling place stretching along a gentle eminence. It is surrounded by fertile corn fields, on which almost the only crop grown is a species of sorghum, and by rich meadow lands depastured by cattle, horses, asses, goats, and sheep. It is also abundantly supplied with fish from a large inlet or backwater which branches off from the Faro, and extends along the N.E. foot of the Bagele Mountain to within a short distance of the village. Pop. about 6000.

RIBVE-RIBVE, or **RIVI-RIVI**, a river, S.E. Africa, an affluent of the Shire, rising in the hills of the Maravi or Kirk's range, in about lat. 14° 50' S.; lon. 24° 30' E., and after a S.E. course of about 50 m. joining the r. bank of the Shire. The lower part of the channel is without water in the dry season, but higher up it has pools with dry spaces in the intervals, and still farther W. it becomes a fast-flowing stream, forty feet wide, and one or two feet deep. Its name implies that it has cataracts in it, and the *sunjika* ascends it to spawn; but the evaporation is so great in the hot season, that before it reaches the Shire it is quite dry. The adjacent country is divided into districts, that on the S. of the Ribve-ribve is called Nkwesi, and that on the N. Banda; these extend the whole length of the stream, and are interesting as indicating an appreciation among the natives of the value of land.

RICHIBUKTO, a river, British America, New Brunswick, which flows E. through co. Kent, and falls into a bay of same name in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the N.W. extremity of Northumberland Strait. It is encumbered by a very dangerous bar, which at low tide has a depth of only 13½ ft., but any vessel that can pass the bar may be taken about 13 m. up the river, and smaller vessels 22 m., nearly to the head of the tide. Many lumber ships are annually loaded at its wharves. On the l. bank of the Richibukto, near the confluence of the Aldouin, about a mile from its mouth, stands Liverpool, the capital of co. Kent.

RICHMOND [add.], a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. co. of same name, beautifully situated r. bank St. Francis, 75 m. E.N.E. Montreal. It possesses a R. Catholic and three Protestant churches, a college called St. Francis, lately erected, and intended to be conducted on what are called unsectarian principles, a mechanics' institute and library association, and manufactures of leather, pearl ash, and agricultural implements. The circuit court is held here. Pop. of township, 2200.

RICHTENFELD, a missionary station S. Africa, on the N. frontiers of Cape Colony, prettily situated on the Swakop, at the junction of the Ommortenna; lat. 28° 28' S.; lon. 17° 20' E. Near it are three groups of wretched hovels belonging to the Damaras, and containing in all about 200 inhabitants. In the vicinity there is abundance of garden ground, in which most European vegetables thrive well, and wheat of excellent quality has been grown.

RIED [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, cap. circle of the Inn, on the Oberach and Breitach, 36 m. W. by S. Linz, consists of the town proper, surrounded by walls and entered by three gates, and of two suburbs; is well built, and has three churches, one of them with a conspicuous tower and fine altar-pieces, a town hospital, an infirmary, an asylum for children, and other benevolent institutions, a townhouse, a theatre, and, on an adjoining height, a castle inclosed by a deep ditch. The manufactures, which are important, consist chiefly of linen and a variety of woollen articles. Pop. 3500.

RIMASZECS, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Gömör, 12 m. S.E. Rima-Szombath, on the Klima, with large horse markets and 1100 inhabitants.

RIMOUSKI, a tn. British America, Canada East, cap. co. of same name. r. bank St. Lawrence, 170 m. N.E. Quebec. It is a large and flourishing place, with a R. Catholic church, an institute and industrial college, an academy belonging to the Congregational nuns; tanneries, and numerous saw-mills, furnishing the materials of a very extensive trade in lumber. A large and magnificent wharf has recently been constructed at the expense of government. Rimouski is beginning to attract attention as a fashionable watering-place. Pop. about 5500.

RIINTIMBORE, or **RANTAMHOOR**, a fort, India, Rajpootana, state and 75 m. S.E. Jeypoor, on a rock isolated on all sides by deep ravines, and accessible only by a narrow pathway between steep overhanging cliffs. Crowning the summit of the rock, which is a mile long and nearly a mile broad, it is surrounded by a massive stone rampart strengthened by towers and bastions, and contains within its inclosure, in addition to the buildings required to accommodate the garrison, an ancient palace, in which the commandant resides, and a mosque, with the tomb of a reputed Mahometan saint. A perennial spring and several tanks furnish an ample supply of water. Since the introduction of artillery the fort cannot be considered as a place of strength, as it is commanded by several loftier summits. A small *pettah* or native town is situated a little to the east.

RIOBAMBA, or **BOLIVAR**, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, prov. and on the eastern slopes of the volcanic mountain of Chimborazo, 100 m. S. Quito. It is a modern place with spacious streets, only some of which are paved, and contains several churches, a college in which Latin, philosophy, and theology are taught, and an hospital. Its site appears to be upon the ruins of an ancient and more important town. The congress which in 1830 declared the independence of Ecuador. met here. Pop. about 16,000.

RIO PARDO, a tn. Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, on a height above a stream of same name, near its confluence with the Jacuhy, 80 m. W. Porto Alegre. It is probably

the oldest place in the province, and obtained a high degree of prosperity in early times when it was the central entrepôt of the upper Jaculy. Improved navigation and the introduction of steamboats have carried the trade into a new channel, by which, while Porto Alegre has gained, Rio Pardo has suffered. It is still a handsome town, containing, besides two churches, one of them an elegant structure, a new hospital well endowed but not yet completely finished, and barracks, a number of elegant mansions and extensive warehouses. Many of the mansions, however, are untenanted, and the warehouses, telling only of a past prosperity, show no signs of activity. Pop. 3500.

RIO QUARTO, a tn. La Plata, Pampas, on a high bank of the Quarto, 100 m. S. by E. Cordova. It consists of houses built of mud compressed within a framework of wood,

and regularly arranged in the form of a square, and possesses a large market-place, two churches, one of them belonging to a Franciscan monastery which still exists, and the other a large narrow structure with two thick towers, and barracks, which are regularly occupied by about 150 men. The inhabitants, about 3000, are chiefly employed in rearing cattle or in trading in European wares, with which they supply the neighbouring districts.

RIPON FALLS (THE), in the Nile, at its exit from the Lake Victoria N'yanza, about 3308 ft. above sea-level; lat. $0^{\circ} 33' N.$; and lon. $33^{\circ} 40' E.$ 'The falls,' says Captain Speke, 'were by far the most interesting sight I had seen in Africa. Everybody ran to see them, though the march had been long and fatiguing, and even my sketch-book was called into play. Though beautiful the scene was not exactly what



THE RIPON FALLS, LAKE VICTORIA N'YANZA—From Speke's Journal.

I had expected; for the broad surface of the lake was shut out from view by a spur of hill, and the falls, about 12 ft. deep and 400 to 500 ft. broad, were broken by rocks. Still it was a sight that attracted one to it for hours—the roar of the waters, the thousands of passenger fish leaping at the falls with all their might, the Wasoga and Waganda fishermen coming out in boats and taking post on all the rocks with rod and hook, hippopotami and crocodiles lying sleepily on the water, the ferry at work above the falls, the cattle driven down to drink on the margin of the lake—made in all, with the pretty nature of the country—small hills, grassy-topped, with trees in the folds, and gardens on the lower slopes—as interesting a picture as one could wish to see.

RISTIGOUCHE, a river, British America, which rises in the N.W. of New Brunswick on the borders of the basin of St. John, flows N.E., forming part of the boundary between New Brunswick and Canada, and after a course of above 80 m., during which it receives several considerable affluents, enters the head of Chaleur Bay, near Campbelltown, by an estuary about 20 m. long, and with a breadth varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 m. At Indian Point, a mile above Campbelltown, the navigation for shipping ends, as the channel there becomes narrow and has only 12 ft. at low water, but small craft may ascend for some distance by very narrow passages with from 6 to 9 ft. water. In point of grandeur and picturesque beauty the scenery of Ristigouche Valley is at least equal to that of any other part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. On the Canadian side of the estuary the mountains rise to the varying heights of 1000 to 1745 ft. at the distance of only 2 or 3 m. from the shore, while on the S. side the wooded hills or ridges attain, in the Sugar Loaf and Dalhousie Hill, the respective heights of 950 and 715 ft. The settlements are few on the N., but are rapidly increasing on the S. side. The Ristigouche offers a tempting field to the geologist and mineralogist. Among

others there are amygdaloidal trap-rocks, abounding with zoolites, jaspers, cornelians, and agates. The agates in particular, together with petrified wood, are found more or less all along the shores of Chaleur Bay, and under the name of Gaspé pebbles are worked up at Quebec into ornamental articles of jewellery.

RITSCHAN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 12 m. E. by S. Prague; with a parish church, a town-house, tile-works, and 1000 inhabitants.

RITSCHKA, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Königgrätz, on the Klausenbach, 6 m. E.N.E. Reichenau, with oil and corn mills, and 1200 inhabitants.

RIVAS, or **NICARAGUA**, a tn. Central America, Nicaragua, dep. Meridional. It stands about 3 m. W. of Lake Nicaragua, in the centre of an extensive plain overgrown with rank vegetation and interspersed with cacao, coffee, sugar, and indigo plantations, which are among the most valuable in the state. Its streets are regularly laid out, paved, and of uniform width; and its houses are of one story, with heavy cedar doors, entered by a portico, and roofed with tiles. The principal public buildings are on the grand plaza, where the edifice of greatest pretension is a large church which has been long in course of construction, and still remaining unfinished looks not so much a modern edifice as an ancient ruin. The town contains four other churches, but none of them deserves special notice. The market, held on the N. and W. sides of the plaza, is abundantly supplied with fruit, Chili pepper, articles of light clothing, medicines, and trinkets. As the central entrepôt for the department, Rivas carries on a considerable trade. Pop. about 5000.

RIVER DAVID, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Yamaska, on the river which gives it its name, 52 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, a model school, several mills, and a large trade in firewood, sent to Montreal and Sord, chiefly for the use of steamboats. The wilds of

the surrounding districts abound with cranberries, of which large quantities are exported to the U. States. Pop. of parish about 5000.

RIVIÈRE DU LOUP EN HAUT, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Maskinongé, 70 m. N.E. Montreal. It possesses a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and several tanneries. The seigniory in which it stands belongs to the Ursuline nuns of Trois Rivières, or Three Rivers. Pop. about 2000.

RIVIÈRE QUELLE, a tn. British America, Canada East, co. Kamouraska, r. bank St. Lawrence, 72 m. N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, manufactures of tinware and mill work, a tannery, and some general trade. Pop. about 2500.

RIZSNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Arva-Thurocz, about 40 m. N.E. Neusohl on the Arva, with an iron-mill, iron furnaces, and a considerable trade in flax. Pop. 1200.

ROCHESTER, a tn. U. States, Minnesota, cap. co. Olmstead, on the Winona and St. Peter's railway, 44 m. W. Winona. It is an important station on the railroad, and is situated in a rich wheat-growing district. It contains a court-house, several churches, and a bank. Pop. (1860), 1424.

ROCKALL, an islet, N. Atlantic Ocean, about 150 m. W. St. Kilda, the westernmost of the Hebrides; lat. 57° 36' N.; lon. 13° 41' W. It is a circular mass of rock which rises steep from the water, and being whitened by the dung of the numerous birds frequenting it, appears, when first seen, like a distant sail. The breakers around it warn the mariner to give it a wide berth. From recent examination it proves to be the top of a submarine mountain, separated from the great plateau which forms the bottom of the ocean for a long distance westward from the shores of the British Isles, by a valley in which no bottom is found at the depth of 5760 ft. Rockall, hitherto regarded merely as a danger, has changed its character so far as to become an object of some practical interest, on account of the fish around it being found to be large and plentiful.

ROCKHAMPTON, a tn. Australia, Queensland, cap. co. Livingstone, r. bank Fitzroy River, about 20 m. direct distance above its embouchure in Keppel Bay, which lies on the tropic of Capricorn. It is a thriving place, and the outlet for the wool produce of the Comet, Peak Downs, and Barcoo. Pop. about 6000.—(*Proceedings Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

ROCKINGHAM BAY, a bay, Australia, Queensland, lat. 18° S., lon. 146° E.; immediately N. of Hinchbrook Island. Its shores are mountainous, and off its entrances are islands of various sizes. The mountains rise to the height of 3500 to 4000 ft., and their slopes and the plains at their foot are clothed with a dense and luxuriant tropical vegetation, resembling the most picturesque parts of Ceylon. On this bay, in January, 1864, Sir George Bowen, Governor of Queensland, founded the new settlement of Cardwell. The pastoral districts to which Rockingham should naturally serve as an outlet lie on the table-land, and in the valleys beyond the mountains. Communication is established between the bay and these districts by means of a road, suited for wheeled vehicles, through a gap in the wall-like range. This road likewise connects all the interior country and the banks of the Flinders, Lynd, and Burdekin, with the shores of the Pacific.—(*Proceedings Roy. Geo. Soc.*)

RODONDO, an isl. on the N. side of Bass Strait, 5½ m. from Wilson Promontory, the extreme S. point of Australia. It consists of a conical mass of granite, which rises to the height of 1130 ft. above the sea, so as to be visible from a ship's deck at the distance of 30 m., is thinly clothed with vegetation on its upper part, and so steep all round that even the seals cannot find resting-places on its declivities.

ROFFAH, a tn. Africa, Nubia, prov. Senaar, r. bank Blue Nile, 65 m. S.E. Khartoom. It stands opposite to the ruins of Arbagi, is the residence of the Sheikh of Shukory, who rules over a large extent of territory nominally subject to the Turks; and being thus regarded as the capital, possesses a considerable degree of importance. The inhabitants manufacture lances and sandals, and deal largely in agricultural produce and cattle, for which an active market is held twice a week within the town.

ROGAN KOTO, a tn. W. Africa, territory Keana, r.

bank Benuwe, 140 m. above its confluence with the Kwara. It is surrounded by a wall with numerous loopholes for archers, and has a pop. of about 1200, who are very industrious and disposed to trade. On a large island immediately eastward are two towns inhabited by people from Kororofa.

ROHATYN, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 16 m. W. Brzezau, cap. dist. of same name; with manufactures of cloth and a trade in corn. There are rich gypsum quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 3626.

ROHR, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on the Schwarza, 35 m. S.W. Vienna; with four saw-mills, a considerable trade in wood and wooden ware, and 1030 inhabitants.

ROHRBACH, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, dist. and 23 m. N.W. Linz. It has a handsome parish church, an hospital, manufactures of leather, and an active trade. Above the town lie the ruins of a castle, and beside it a church to which pilgrimages are made. Pop. 1000.

ROHTUK, a dist. India, N.W. Provinces, between lat. 28° 38' and 29° 16' N.; lon. 76° 10' and 77° 4' E.; is bounded N.E. by Paneput, E. Delhi and the native state Bahadoor-gurh, S. Jhujhur, S.W. Dadree, and W. Hureannah and Sirhind; area, 1340 sq. m. The Rohtuk branch of Feroze Shah's canal traverses the district from N. to S., and adds greatly to its fertility. The old Delhi canal also traverses it, but when first opened was the cause of a great disaster. Owing to a blunder in taking the levels the water, which was expected to flow in a continuous stream, accumulated at Ghana, threw down the embankment, and carried devastation into the surrounding country. Pop. 294,199.

ROHTUK, cap. of the above dist., 42 m. N.W. Delhi, stands on a watercourse 45 m. long, formed by the British government in 1825 to convey water from the canal of Feroze Shah. It is surrounded by a wall, and possesses a good bazar. Hodson, who distinguished himself so much during the Sepoy mutiny, here encountered a body of rebels on 16th August, 1857, and signally defeated them. Pop. 10,350.

ROMANOVSKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, r. bank Don, 88 m. E.N.E. Novo-Perchask. It is a chief entrepot for salt, and has 2181 inhabitants.

ROME. See PAPAL STATES in *Supp.*

RONCADE, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and about 12 m. S.E. Treviso. It is inclosed by a wet ditch and an ancient wall flanked with towers, and has a handsome parish church and a palace Giustiniani. Pop. 3556.

RONCEGNO, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle and about 12 m. W. Trent; with a handsome parish church, a ruined castle, and 2200 inhabitants.

ROODURPOOR, two places, India:—1, A tn. N.W. Provinces, dist. and 26 m. S.E. Goruckpore, on the Mughane, a small feeder of the Raptee. It consists of about 300 mud huts, and has in its vicinity two temples, one a large pyramidal structure, and the other of smaller dimensions adjoining it.—2, A tn. Rohileund, dist. and 53 m. N. Bareilly, on the banks of an affluent of the Ramgunga, amid fine mango groves. The foliage of the trees, and the temples and other buildings overtopping them, give the place at a distance a striking appearance, and raise expectations which a nearer inspection does not realize. The houses are merely a few scores of wretched huts, and the temples and tombs are all in ruins.

ROOPROA, a vil. Aracan, r. bank Koladyn, which here flows through a hilly district, and on the W. is hemmed in by the Peetoung range. The inhabitants are Aracanese, and differ in many respects from the Mughs of Akyab and the seaboard. Their houses are entirely of bamboo, and built contiguously in short rows or streets, an elevated platform common to all running along their front. The cultivation, chiefly cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, and small quantities of upland rice, the last used chiefly to make arrack, is very indifferent. The river here abounds in fine fish.

ROORKEE, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, on one of the most elevated sites in the Doab, between the Jumna and the Ganges, and on the great Ganges canal, 90 m. N. by E. Delhi. The operations connected with the canal have converted a place which was formerly a mere village, into an important European station, and an institute, called in honour of its founder 'Thomson College,' has been established here for the purpose of affording instruction in civil engineering

to Europeans and natives. In the vicinity the canal has been carried over the Solane, by means of an aqueduct 920 ft. long. This noble work, of which the estimated expense was £158,000, and the actual expense above £300,000, consists of fifteen arches, each of 50 ft. span.

ROOS-EL-DJEBAL, a prov. E. Arabia, kingdom of Oman, comprising Cape Mesandun and its vicinity. It is the wildest and most barren district of Oman; the people are looked upon as half savages, though they are not really so in character; they furnish good sailors to the government, and have often rendered valuable service in naval war. Each village has its chief, apparently independent of all the others, owing no doubt to the little communication that can be held between places in this region of precipitous mountains.

ROPCZYCE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 26 m. E. by N. Tarnow, cap. dist. of same name; with three churches, a synagogue, important horse markets, and 2939 inhabitants.

ROPUR, a tn. India, Sirhind, a mile from the left bank of the Sutlej, a little below the point where this river finally quits the ranges of the Himalaya, lat. 30° 58' N.; lon. 76° 37' E. It occupies a slight eminence in a narrow plain, which extends for several miles along the bank of the river, and contains what was once the residence of a rajah, who forfeited his territory by proving unfaithful to the British government during the war with the Sikhs. Here, in November, 1831, an interview took place between Lord William Bentinck, then governor-general, and Runjeet Sing, and was accompanied with much expensive and ostentatious display.

ROSALIA (SANTA), a tn. Mexico, state and 80 m. S.S.E. Chihuahua, on a height above the Florido, at its confluence with the Couchas. It is a place of some consequence, and has a pop. estimated at 5000.

ROSARIO, a tn. La Plata, prov. Santa Fé, r. bank Parana, 170 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres. It stands on a high and steep bank, about 60 ft. above the level of the river, and is regularly laid out in square blocks, according to the invariable mode adopted in all the towns of the confederation. The central part of the streets is unpaved, but on each side there is a footpath formed of tiles. Besides a square at the entrance of the town there is another near its centre, one angle of which is occupied by a tolerably handsome church, with a peristyle and two towers. There is no other public building of any consequence. Some of the private dwellings are of two stories and elegant. This, however, is the exception, as the great majority are only of one story, poorly built, and often even of wretched appearance. Still the place is evidently prospering, mainly in consequence of the opening of the navigation of the river, and its facilities of transport to Buenos Ayres by means of regular steam-packets. A Centro-Argentine railway is in course of construction, and will afford communication with the interior provinces, the commerce with which is now carried on by means of carts and mules. This traffic had risen from 16,326 tons in 1862, to about 30,000 tons in 1864. The shipping trade in 1864 comprised 806 coasting and river craft, of 55,241 tons, and 33 foreign vessels of 9007 tons, *entered*; and 893 coasting and river craft, of 52,254 tons, and 33 foreign vessels, *departed*. Some of the foreign vessels drawing 16 ft. discharged their cargoes alongside the railway mole. Copper from the mines of Catamarca is manufactured at Rosario; and there are also several flour-mills. Wool forms an important and increasing article of trade, and the American system of curing beef has been commenced. The value of the exports in 1864 was £512,959. Some things are still wanting to develop the trade of Rosario. The river is navigable up to it for vessels of large burden, but it has as yet no proper harbour, and is very imperfectly provided with warehouses for the reception of goods. Though of comparatively recent origin, Rosario already contains nearly 16,000 inhabitants, composed of a mixture of almost all nations.

ROSARIO, or ASILO DEL ROSARIO, a tn. Mexico, dep. Cinaloa, on a river of same name, which flows W., and falls into the Pacific at Mazatlan, about 30 m. below. It was once an important mining place, and carried on an extensive trade, being the principal entrepot for an extensive tract of country; but since the mines have ceased to be productive, and the merchants, who used to visit it for foreign goods, prefer supplying themselves directly at Mazatlan, it is greatly decayed.

Its site, in a mountain gorge, is very imposing, and its streets, though narrow, contain many lofty and substantial stone-built houses. Pop. about 7000.

RÖSCHITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Lower Mannhartsberg, 38 m. N.N.W. Vienna. It contains 1200 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in fruit, wood, and corn.

RÖSCHNAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 9 m. S.E. Neutitschein, on the Betschwa, in a beautiful valley. It has a parish church, and a considerable trade in cattle, flax, and ewe-milk cheese. On one of the lofty mountains in the vicinity is the old ruined castle of Röschnau. Pop. 3109.

ROSDIALOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. S.W. Gitschin, on the Truawa; with a deanery church, a castle, and 1200 inhabitants.

ROSSIENU, a tn. Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.W. Kovno, cap. circle of same name, on the Dubissa; with two churches, a circle and a parish school, two charitable institutes, and a pop. of 6234. A battle was fought here in 1830, between the Russians and the Poles.

ROSSITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 9 m. N.W. Brünn, with which it is connected by railway. It has a parish church and a castle, both of them beautiful structures; manufactures of beet-root sugar, a blast furnace, and coal mines, which are very extensively worked; and contains 3689 inhabitants.

ROSSOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 12 m. S. Kolomea, cap. dist. of same name, with a salt spring, a government salt magazine, an extensive trade in salt, and 2671 inhabitants.

ROTH-WESELY, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 6 m. S.S.E. Gitschin, on the Cydlina; with a parish church, a castle, a townhouse, a brewery, and 1000 inhabitants.

ROUPAT, an isl. Indian Archipelago, on the N.E. coast of Sumatra, in the straits and nearly opposite to the town of Malacca. It is for the most part mere jungle, its only inhabitants being a few Malay fishermen living on the coast.

ROVERCHIARA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Verona, on the Adige; with a church containing fine paintings, and 2689 inhabitants.

ROVIGO, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 18 m. S. Algiers, on the Arrah, where it enters the plain of Metidja. It has several oil-mills, and in the vicinity are gypsum quarries and mineral springs. Excellent tobacco grows in the district. Pop. 1403.

ROVUMA, a river, E. Africa, falling into the Indian Ocean in lat. 10° 30' S.; lon. 40° 27' E. Its source, as yet undiscovered, is supposed to be in the country N.E. of the northern extremity of Lake Nyassa, about lat. 10° 30' S.; lon. 36° E. It has been explored for 150 m. from the sea in a W.S.W. direction. At its mouth it forms a magnificent bay, and has no bar. The scenery upon the lower part of it is superior to that on the Zambesi, the highlands being visible from the sea. Eight miles up a beautiful range of well-wooded hills on each bank begins. On these ridges a tree resembling African black-wood, of finer grain than ebony, grows abundantly, and attains a large size. The current is rapid, but the volume of water is not great, and in depth is at times only navigable by a small vessel. Upon the l. or N. side of the river, 25 m. from the entrance, is a small lake named Chidia, which is connected with it in flood time, and is nearly surrounded by hills, 500 or 600 ft. high, dotted over with trees. The navigation becomes more difficult as the river is ascended, the channel being much impeded in the dry season by 'snags' brought down by the floods. In some places the river is divided into two or three shallow channels. The valley of the Rovuma, bounded on each side by a range of highlands, is from 2 to 4 m. broad, and its direction is tolerably straight; the channel in the dry season, however, is exceedingly tortuous, and useless for navigation for at least four months in the year. Forty miles beyond Lake Chidia is an inhabited island, called Kichokomana; along the l. bank above this island is an exceedingly fertile plain nearly 2 m. broad. At Michi, 80 or 90 m. up the river, the table-land disappears, which, up to this point, bounds the view on both sides with ranges of flat-topped hills 600 or 800 ft. high; to this plateau a level fertile plain succeeds, on

which stand detached granite hills. That part of the tableland on the right bank seems to bend away to the S., still preserving the appearance of a hill range. The height opposite extends a few miles further W., and then branches off in a N. direction. Indications of the existence of coal are found hereabouts, probably a continuation of the coal-field of the Zambesi, the same sandstone rock, with fossil wood in it, being seen at the lakelet Chidia, which is on the Zambesi a sure evidence of coal beneath. The direction of the river now is more from the south, and some parts of it are deeper than nearer the sea. At 140 m. up, by the course of the river, soft tufa rocks begin to appear; and 10 m. beyond the river becomes narrow and rocky, and at 156 m. (rather less than 2° in a straight line from the coast) it ceases to be navigable in the dry season. Just above this point is the island of Nyamatolo, lat. 11° 53' S.; lon. 38° 36' E.; near the island is a rocky rapid with narrow passages fit only for native canoes; the fall is small and the banks quite low, but the rocks are an effectual barrier. The Rovuma is remarkable for the high lands that flank it for 80 m. from the ocean. The cataracts of other rivers occur in mountains, those of the Rovuma are found in a level part with hills only in the distance. Far away in the W. and N. blue heights are visible, probably from their form of igneous origin, rising out of a plain. According to native accounts the Rovuma is joined about 30 m. beyond Nyamatolo Island by the Liende, which, coming from the S.W., rises in the mountains on the E. side of Lake Nyassa; the Rovuma itself coming from the N.W. By some the latter is said to come from the Nyassa itself, but the statement is hardly trustworthy. The country about the lower part of the Rovuma is sparsely inhabited by a poor race of Arab extraction. Higher up the population is somewhat more numerous, though rendered ill-disposed to strangers by the slave-trade; but proceeding more inland the people are more civil and peaceable. In the neighbourhood of Nyamatolo they are well supplied with food, and cultivate the land extensively. Sesamum, gum-copal, and tobacco are articles of traffic. Honey of excellent quality is collected in bark hives, placed for the bees in the high trees all along the river. Crocodiles inhabit the stream, and are much hunted by the natives, by whom their flesh is eaten and relished. Of rare animals, the senze, about the size of a large cat, but in shape more like a pig, exists in the reedy banks and low islands; the hunting of it is a favourite pastime of the natives, who set fire to the reeds to drive the senze out.

RÜWERSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. Holzenplotz, about 13 m. N.N.W. Troppau; with manufactures of worsted and articles used in weaving woollens, and 2757 inhabitants.

ROZDOL, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 20 m. N.E. Stry; with a beautiful baronial castle with fine gardens, two monasteries, one belonging to the Sisters of Mercy; a sulphur mineral spring, and 3906 inhabitants.

RSHEV, or **RZEV**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 68 m. S.W. Tver, cap. circle of same name, on the Volga. It is a handsome well-built town, and has nine churches, secular and religious schools for the circle and the parish, two benevolent institutes, manufactures of chemicals, paints, and hardware, particularly ploughshares, sickles, sheep-shears, peasants' knives, &c. There is also a stone quarry in the vicinity, and the trade is extensive. Pop. 11,354.

RUAMAHUNGA, a river, New Zealand, which, rising among the mountains in the S. of North Island or Ulster, flows S.S.W. through the fine valley of Wairarapa, which contains 350,000 acres of level grazing land, and when about to enter Palliser Bay in Cook's Strait, loses itself in two shallow lakes. In the winter months these lakes, forcing a passage through the narrow sand-bar which separates them from the bay, may be entered by boats, which, after sailing over their expanse of 15 m., may afterwards ascend the Ruamagunga for 20 or 30 m. Numerous settlers are established in the Wairarapa Valley.

RUANWELLE, a fort, Ceylon, on an eminence above the Kalany, 32 m. N.E. Colombo, and nearly the same distance S.W. Kandy. Standing near the frontier of the latter it was once regarded as a place of great importance, but is now merely the residence of the civil officer in charge of the district. A few miles W. stood Sita-wacca, one of the most ancient cities of Ceylon. It was the stronghold of the chiefs

Maaya Dunna and Rajah Singha during their war with the Portuguese, as the allies of King Cotta, and was eventually destroyed by the Portuguese general Azavedo at the close of the sixteenth century. Among the still existing remains are a deep moat, crossed by a bridge composed of five slabs 14 ft. long, and more than proportionate thickness; and vestiges of the palace and temple, which were of hewn granite. Ruanwelle, meaning 'Golden Sand,' takes its name from a small stream near it. The country around is magnificent, and commands fine views of the mountains near Adam's Peak, and of the cataracts which descend from them.

RUAPUKE, an isl. New Zealand, nearly in the centre of the E. entrance of Foveaux Strait, which separates the Middle from the South Island. It is of irregular shape, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. long from N. to S., and about 2 m. wide. The surface is low, nowhere rising more than 220 ft., and only becoming visible from a vessel's deck at sea at the distance of 12 or 14 m. Its central part, 140 ft. high, is thickly covered with trees of stunted growth. In almost every direction it is surrounded by islets, reefs, and tide riplings, causing some anxiety to the mariner, particularly when approaching it from the E.

RUBY CITY, a vil. U. States, Idaho, on Jordan Creek, 60 m. S.W. Boisee City. Here are gold placer mines, and quartz lodes producing silver.

RUDNA (**GREAT** and **LITTLE**), a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 4 m. N. Rzeszow; with two fine castles, and 1850 inhabitants.

RUDNIK, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 28 m. N.E. Rzeszow, with 1900 inhabitants. The Swedes were here defeated by the Poles in 1656.

RUFJI, or **LUFU**, a large river, E. Africa, which pours its water into the Indian Ocean by a number of mouths west of the island of Mufrah, in lat. 8° S. It is the main drain of the Zanzibar coast, and, like the Zambesi, becomes swollen by the heavy rains in the interior, from January or February till May and June. The natives ascend it in boats for a distance which they calculate at seven days, when the current becomes too strong for them to stem it. The inhabitants on the banks have their houses raised on piles or poles, beyond the reach of the inundation and the crocodiles. They are very barbarous. Could the barbarous tribes be conciliated, the Rufiji might become one of the great gates for commerce into E. Africa. In its upper course it has the name of Rwaha.

RUM, an isl. or cay, West Indies, near the centre of the Bahamas, about lat. 23° 45' N.; lon. 74° 40' W. It is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. long by 2 m. to 5 m. broad, and terminates in the S.E. in two remarkable high white cliffs, which become visible at the distance of 10 or 12 m. The principal settlement is at St. George Bay in the S.E., where there is excellent anchorage and a valuable salt pond. Its inhabitants amounted in 1857 to 900.

RUO, a river, S.E. Africa, rising among the hills S. of Lake Shirwa, and flowing S.W. into the l. bank of the Shire, in lat. 16° 33' S.; lon. 35° 11' E., opposite the island of Malo. About 100 yards from the point of confluence is the grave of Bishop Maekenzie, the first missionary bishop to this part of Africa, who died here of fever not many months after the arrival of his mission.

RUPERT'S LAND, the name given by a charter of Charles II. to a considerable territory in British America, extending from the Rocky Mountains on the W. to Hudson's Bay on the E., N. to Lake Methy, and S. to the U. States boundary; between lat. 49° and 55° N.; and lon. 65° and 118° W. It includes the settlement of Red River, and the co. or dist. of Saskatchewan, English River, Nelson River, Cumberland, Severn, Albany, Rainy Lake, &c.; is the seat of a bishopric, and divided into two archdeaconries. The Episcopal cathedral is St. John's, Red River—(See HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY in *Imp. Gaz.*, SASKATCHEWAN and RED RIVER in *Supp.*)

RUSKBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Banat Military Frontiers, N.E. Karansebes; with a colliery, silver, lead, and copper mines, and 2290 inhabitants.

RUSSIA [add.] In pursuance of her long cherished designs upon the integrity of the Turkish empire, Russia took advantage of some petty quarrel between the Latin and Greek priests at Jerusalem, to claim the protectorate of the Greek Christians under Turkish rule. Such a claim being

inconsistent with the independence of the sultan was resisted, and after long negotiation, carried on with great haughtiness on the part of the Russian embassy at Constantinople, a Russian army was sent across the Pruth, on July 2, 1853. The leading European powers strongly remonstrated against this wanton aggression, and England and France, subsequently joined by Sardinia, resolved to support the cause of the sultan by force of arms, and declared war against Russia in March, 1854. The Russian fleet was shut up in Sebastopol harbour, and an army was landed at Gallipoli in April. The Russians laid siege to Silistria, which was long and gallantly defended by the Turks, who proved themselves able to protect the line of the Danube; and thereupon the allies resolved to carry the war into the Crimea. Landing at Eupatoria, on September 14, 1854, they defeated the Russian army on the heights of the Alma on the 20th, and then invested the fortress of Sebastopol. The memorable siege, of which a condensed account is given in this *Supplement*, under the head of SEVASTOPOL, after the most arduous operations terminated in the capture of the city by the allies, on September 5, 1855. The fall of Sebastopol virtually brought the war to an end, the Crimea having been the principal scene of the contest, though desultory operations had been carried on in the Baltic and elsewhere with variable utility. A treaty of peace was signed at Paris, on March 30, 1856, in which Russia renounced all claim to interference in the internal policy of Turkey. The accession of the Emperor Alexander upon the death of his father Nicholas, gave promise of important and valuable reforms in the domestic condition of the empire. First among these was the emancipation of the serfs from the absolute power of the landowners. Though some amelioration of their condition had been made by previous measures, yet at this time their masters still had the power of using their labour without the payment of wages; of punishing them without reference to the civil magistrate; of arbitrarily controlling their marriage; and of sending them at pleasure into the army or to Siberia. The maximum of unpaid labour which could be exacted, was, however, limited by law to three days in the case of men, and two days in that of women per week. For their maintenance most of the serfs held allotments of their masters' land, and those who followed other trades and handicrafts paid a tribute to their owners for the privilege. By the ukase of Alexander II., February 19, 1860, and subsequent modifications of it, the position of serfdom has been abolished. The peasants are now responsible to the laws only. The agricultural labourer retains his allotment on condition of working three days a week for the proprietor, or paying an equitable equivalent in money; and he has the right of purchasing his dwelling and inclosure for 16½ times its annual value. For this latter purpose the government will advance 80 per cent. of the purchase money. These regulations, however, do not come into unconditional operation until 1870. Serfs not employed on the land became absolutely free on March 3, 1863, and were exempted from all taxes for two years; and this exemption is continued for four years longer to all those who settle in towns, and for six years to those who settle in villages.

In 1863 an insurrection in Russian Poland broke out, in consequence of an arbitrary system of conscription, in which the best men fitted for military service were impressed solely from the population of the large cities, thus carrying off the most valuable of the inhabitants. A sanguinary but desultory struggle ensued, in which Russia exerted suppressive measures with an iron hand.

In the extension and consolidation of her power in Central Asia, as well as to overawe, and if necessary subjugate adjacent states displaying any hostility, the Russian government has taken measures for uniting the two fortified lines, the one reaching from the Chinese frontier to Lake Issyk-Kul, the other extending from the Sea of Aral to the Syr-Daria. Advanced forts are to be established in fertile places for colonization, and for provisioning the military and other settlers. The long hostile and warlike tribes of the Caucasus also have been at length subjugated, and their famous leader Schamyl reduced to surrender; large numbers of the people being driven from their homes, and forced to seek refuge in other lands.

The following statistics supplementary to those in the body of the *Gazetteer* will be found useful for comparison, as

indicating the relative condition of the empire at the periods indicated.

POPULATION OF RUSSIA IN 1864.

In Europe.		
Archangel.....	284,244	
Astrakhan.....	453,575	
Bessarabia.....	1,026,346	
Country of the Don } Cossacks.....	949,682	
Courland.....	573,856	
Ekaterinoslav.....	1,204,751	
Esthonia.....	313,119	
Grodno.....	894,194	
Jaroslavl.....	965,642	
Kalouga.....	964,796	
Kasan.....	1,607,122	
Kharkoff.....	1,590,926	
Kherson.....	1,330,133	
Kieff.....	2,012,095	
Kostroma.....	1,073,971	
Koursk.....	1,827,068	
Kowno.....	1,052,164	
Livonia.....	925,275	
Minsk.....	1,001,335	
Mohileff.....	924,080	
Moscow.....	1,564,240	
Nijnnei-Novgorod.....	1,285,196	
Novgorod.....	1,006,293	
Olonetz.....	296,593	
Orel.....	1,533,619	
Orenburg and Oufa.....	1,843,371	
Pensa.....	1,179,080	
Perm.....	2,138,548	
Podolia.....	1,868,857	
Poltawa.....	1,911,442	
Pskoff.....	718,907	
Riazan.....	1,418,293	
Petersburg and Cron- } stadt.....	1,174,174	
Samara.....	1,690,779	
Saratoff.....	1,636,135	
Simbirsk.....	1,183,312	
Smolensk.....	1,137,212	
Tamboff.....	1,974,584	
Taurida.....	606,783	
Tchernigoff.....	1,487,372	
Toula.....	1,152,470	
Tver.....	1,518,077	
Viatka.....	2,220,601	
Vilna.....	899,993	
Vitebsk.....	776,739	
Vladimir.....	1,216,619	
Volhynia.....	1,577,635	
Vologda.....	974,721	
Voronej.....	1,938,113	
Total in Europe.....		61,061,801
In Asia.		
Derbend.....	513,925	
Kourtais.....	540,852	
Stavropol.....	502,317	
Tiflis.....	647,125	
Schemakha.....	633,886	
Eriwan.....	257,106	
Cossacks of the Black } Sea.....	902,493	
Hill Country.....	900,000	
Total.....		4,257,704
Siberia.		
Tobolsk.....	1,021,266	
Tomsk.....	694,651	
Jenisséisk.....	303,256	
Irkutsk.....	319,936	
Trans-Baikal Provinces.....	352,534	
Jakutsk.....	217,855	
Amoor.....	40,000	
Littoral.....	26,438	
Semipalatinsk.....	217,451	
Kirghises of Siberia.....	377,451	
Kirghisee of Orenburg.....	600,000	
Total of Asiatic Russia.....		3,328,642
Summary.		
Russia in Europe (1864).....	61,061,801	
Caucasus (1853).....	4,257,704	
Russia in Asia (1853).....	4,070,938	
Poland (1860).....	4,840,466	
Finland (1863).....	1,798,909	
Total of Russian Empire.....		76,029,818

The total value of the imports and exports (exclusive of specie) of the Russian empire in the years 1859-63, is stated as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1859.....	£25,227,910	£26,230,240
1860.....	25,223,039	28,719,020
1861.....	26,459,203	28,053,498
1862.....	24,204,413	25,508,050
1863.....	24,493,849	24,458,250

The trade of Great Britain with Russia is shown in the following table of the imports and exports from and to the United Kingdom:—

	Imports from Russia.	Exports to Russia.
1860.....	£16,201,498	£5,446,279
1862.....	15,101,055	3,733,618
1864.....	14,712,630	6,036,332

Of the imports from Russia in 1864, wheat amounted to £531,750; oats, £728,430; flax, £3,047,595; hemp, £850,715; linseed and flaxseed, £1,024,063; tallow, £895,421; sawn wood, £1,414,956; and wool, £390,316. Of the exports of British produce, the principal items were coal, £169,101; cotton yarn, £393,575; iron, £448,857; machinery, £382,966; and woollen yarn, £398,530.

The amount of bullion and coin imported and exported in the years 1861-3, is thus given:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Imported.....	£1,130,326	£794,262	£823,102
Exported.....	2,500,140	6,222,178	11,264,073

The number and tonnage, in lasts of 2 tons each, of vessels entered and cleared at ports in Russia, from and to various countries in the year 1863, are stated thus:—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Lasts (2 tons).	Vessels.	Lasts (2 tons).
Russia.....	844	62,062	1335	96,474
Great Britain.....	2535	290,341	2611	340,819
Sweden.....	74	3,712	106	9,147
Norway.....	693	28,115	336	8,433
Prussia.....	373	28,581	176	14,864
Denmark.....	309	22,509	1842	134,112
Hanse Towns.....	288	20,886	143	11,420
Other German ports.....	136	11,147	25	490
Holland.....	493	30,495	363	26,597
Belgium.....	131	16,400	123	12,864
France.....	500	63,563	609	86,190
Spain.....	89	9,219	4	4
Portugal.....	91	9,984	28	3,177
Italian States.....	802	106,638	153	20,053
Austria.....	37	4,753	66	8,580
Turkey.....	1655	88,762	1497	94,925
Moldavia and Wallachia.....	9	250	12	445
China.....	3	586	—	—
North America.....	7	1,360	—	—
South America.....	5	482	8	1,404
W. Indies.....	28	6,065	—	—
Malta.....	92	13,998	27	4,254
Ionian Islands.....	53	6,314	3	261
Greece.....	208	26,009	13	539
Persia.....	464	20,856	453	20,005
Egypt.....	51	11,669	5	1,574
Africa.....	13	1,432	3	92
Total.....	9893	886,197	9945	898,255

The number of the various manufactories in the Russian empire in the year 1864, together with the value (in silver roubles = 3s. 2d. each) of the produce, and the number of work-people employed, is given as follows:—

	No. of Manufac-tories.	Value of Produce.	No. of Work-people.
Silver roubles.			
Woolen Cloth.....	365	20,082,702	71,797
Other Woolen Goods.....	120	6,364,193	13,031
Fine assorted Woolen Goods.....	51	4,653,790	9,242
Cotton Yarn.....	35	26,111,093	21,711
Cotton Manufactures.....	388	12,607,003	36,407
Linon Manufactures.....	104	8,027,582	10,642
Hempen Goods and Cordage.....	147	4,300,952	5,055
Silk and Trimming.....	326	5,483,944	8,957
Golden Wares and Epanlets.....	24	1,055,532	676
Paper.....	183	6,140,826	11,829
Tobacco and Snuff.....	263	7,735,252	6,092
Linon Yarns.....	348	21,193,472	22,723
Agricultural Implements.....	970	9,428,753	5,620
Machinery.....	103	12,190,079	14,980
Sugar.....	432	31,081,501	54,980
Tallow.....	1254	12,949,617	6,716
Stearine.....	13	5,701,859	1,761
Tanneries.....	2,508	16,564,417	12,169
Distilleries.....	1,446	52,502,079	30,790
Total.....	15,453	325,859,664	464,610

The estimated number of live-stock of various kinds in the year 1863 was:—

	European Russia.	Asiatic Russia.	Total.
Horses.....	15,443,000	3,076,000	18,519,000
Cattle.....	22,816,000	2,638,000	25,454,000
Sheep.....	39,315,000	5,815,800	45,130,800
Swine.....	9,517,000	580,000	10,097,000
Goats.....	1,724,000	335,400	2,059,400

In the year 1865 the public revenue of the Russian empire amounted to £60,181,474, and the expenditure to a similar sum. The public debt of the empire in 1861 was £263,609,644.

RUSTCHUK [add.], a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, eyalet and 66 m. W.S.W. Silistria, r. bank Danube, opposite to Giurgevo in Walachia, at the confluence of the Kara Lom, and on the great road leading from Russia to Constantinople,

by way of Jassy and Bucharest, and the two principal passes of the Balkan. It occupies a series of heights, and is a place of strategical importance, being defended both by extensive fortifications and especially by a strong castle which commands the town and also the river, the channel of which is here partly occupied by several islands. Among the public buildings within the town and its suburbs are nine mosques, several Greek and Armenian churches, one or two synagogues, the palace of a Greek archbishop, and numerous bathis. The manufactures include woollen and linen cloth, muslin, silk, leather (ordinary and morocco), tobacco, &c., and the trade is very extensive. Rustchuk and its environs have been the scene of many conflicts between the Turks and the Russians. The latter took it in 1810, after a long siege and the gaining of a battle at Battin. Pop. estimated at 30,000, composed of Walaks, Turks, Greeks, and Jews.

RUTNAGHERRY, a dist. or collectorate, India, presid. Bombay, Concan, between lat. 15° 44' and 18° 6' N.; lon. 73° 6' and 73° 58' N., is bounded N. by Hubsie's Territory, and dist. Tannah, E. Sattara and Kolapore, S. Sawuntwarree and the Portuguese territory of Goa, and W. the Arabian Sea; greatest length, N. to S., 167 m.; greatest breadth, 40 m.; area, 3964 sq. m. The quantity of arable land is, owing to the mountainous character of the country, limited; but this is in general well cultivated, as a ready means of conveying the produce to market is furnished by the numerous creeks which indent the coast. Towards the interior the case is different, as access to it is excluded by the Sydaree range belonging to the Western Ghauts, in which there are only a few practicable passes, and these so difficult that pack and not draught bullocks are employed in the conveyance of goods. In this way the expense becomes so heavy that the district is in a manner shut out from all profitable trade with the rich country E. of the Ghauts. The consequence is that the great body of the people, left without any proper stimulus to exertion, are ignorant and apathetic, and activity and enterprise are almost entirely confined to the sea-coast, where productive fisheries give considerable employment. The chief agricultural products are rice and various species of grain. Both cotton and flax have been tried, but pronounced failures. Sugar-cane is cultivated to a small extent. Pop. 665,238.

RUTNAGHERRY, cap. of the above dist., is situated on the coast in lat. 17° N.; lon. 73° 20' E.

RUTTUNGHUR, three places, India:—1, A fort, Kahlloor, on the crest of the steep ridge on which Malown stands, and 1½ m. N.W. of it. It is of considerable strength, by both nature and art, and having been taken by the British during the Nepaulese war, greatly aided them in their operations against Malown.—2, *Ruttunghur Kheree*, a tn. Scindia's Dominions, 36 m. N.E. Neemuch. It stands in a rugged and elevated district, is of considerable size, and has a well-supplied bazar.—3, A tn. Rajpootana, state and 86 m. E. Bikaner. It is surrounded by a stone wall and defended by a fort at its N.E. angle, and has a good bazar.

RYEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 27 m. E.N.E. Kronstadt; with a Protestant and a Greek non-united church. In the vicinity are the ruins of an old castle which belonged to the Teutonic knights. Pop. 2030.

RYMANOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 16 m. W. Sanok, cap. dist. of same name; with an ancient parish church with some remarkable monuments, much-frequented cattle markets, and 2128 inhabitants.

RYMNIK, or SLAM-RYMNIK, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Walachia, cap. circle and on a river of same name, 75 m. N.N.E. Bucharest. It is situated in a beautiful plain, is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, and has an ecclesiastical seminary, a church, and a normal school. The Russians defeated the Turks here in 1789.

RYMNIK-VULTSHEA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Walachia, in a mountainous district on the Aluta, 95 m. N.W. Bucharest. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, and contains several churches and a normal school. Pop. 3000.

S.

SAAD-EL-DIN, an isl. off the coast of E. Africa, about 2 m. N. Zaylah. It is of very small extent, bordered on its outer edge by a thick belt of underwood, and consisting within of a barren flat of silt and sand. Local tradition, however, says that it was the site of an ancient Zaylah, built by the Arabs from Yemen. In proof of this remains are still shown, consisting chiefly of watercourses stretching across the plain to wells now lost, and of tanks made apparently to collect rain-water. Near one of the latter, which is a work of some art, there is a cemetery containing, among other tombs, that of Sheikh Saad-el-Din, formerly the hero, and now the much venerated patron saint, of Zaylah. On the island some specimens of fine sponge and coral are picked up.

SABA [add.], an isl. West Indies, in the N.E. of the Caribbean Sea; lat. $17^{\circ} 39' N.$; lon. $63^{\circ} 19' W.$ It is nearly circular, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. in diameter, and is throughout a mass of rugged mountains, intersected by deep and precipitous ravines, and terminating in a summit which is 2820 ft. high, and usually enveloped in clouds. The inhabitants live chiefly in a small valley called the Bottom, 960 ft. above the sea. They export poultry and vegetables, chiefly sweet potatoes, to the neighbouring islands, speak the English language, and are excellent ship-builders, their boats and small craft being famed and generally used as a model over all the Windward Islands. A heavy surf, which generally breaks all along the shore, renders landing extremely difficult and often dangerous. Pop. 1674.

SABON-BIRNI, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, near the Tuarik frontier, 140 m. N.W. Kano, is approached with difficulty through the narrow lanes of a suburb, and has outside its western wall a large sheet of stagnant water of very bad quality, with a border of kitchen garden in which onions are cultivated. The governor is a dependant of the emir of Sokoto.

SACO, a river, U. States, one of the largest in New England, has its sources in the White Mountains, New Hampshire, being there formed by the junction of three principal branches at Bartlett, flows S.E. into Maine, and after an abrupt turn northwards, resumes its original direction and falls into the Atlantic at Sao Bay, after a course of about 160 m. A succession of lofty falls, the last of them only 4 m. above its mouth, render it unfit for navigation beyond this point, but furnish immense water-power. It is subject to freshets, which have repeatedly proved very destructive.

SACRAMENTO [add.], a tn. U. States, cap. California, 1. bank river of same name, 125 m. above its mouth at San Francisco; lat. $38^{\circ} 33' N.$; lon. $121^{\circ} 20' W.$ It occupies a low flat only 30 ft. above the level of the sea, and 20 ft. above low-water in the river, and is of unattractive appearance, being for the most part bare, with occasional patches of oak, and considerable tracts of swampy ground. The streets are wide and straight, cross at right angles, and are well shaded by trees; the shops and stores are mostly of brick, but the dwelling-houses are of wood, most of them with gardens attached. The only public building of imposing appearance is the capitol; among the other public buildings are numerous churches and schools. The prosperity of the place and the rapidity of its progress are almost entirely due to the Sacramento Valley, which has become famous for its gold-fields, and exports all its produce by way of the town. In maintaining this trade, and keeping up the connection with the mining localities, numerous steamers are employed. It is the S.W. terminus of the Central Pacific railroad now in progress, and of the Sacramento Valley railway, 20 m. long, to Folsom, which was opened on 3d February, 1856, and is extended to Lincoln. Unfortunately the river becomes so low in the dry season that none but boats of light draught can ascend. Another serious disadvantage is the lowness of the site already mentioned. Calamitous results have already followed. In 1850, 1852, and 1853 the flooding of the river threatened to overwhelm the

whole place, some of the streets having 5 ft. of water in them, and not more than a dozen houses remaining level free. A similar catastrophe occurred in 1861-2. Means have been employed to remedy this evil. The level of the streets has been raised, and a levée or embankment carried round the town. Water, however, is not the only element against which Sacramento has had to contend. A dreadful conflagration on 3d November, 1852, destroyed 600 houses and other property to the value of about a million sterling; another serious conflagration occurred in July, 1854. Pop. (1860), 13,788; (1865), 18,000.

SADAGURA, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Bukowina, dist. and 4 m. N.N.E. Czernowitz, cap. dist. of same name, with very important cattle markets, and 3936 inhabitants.

SADO, an isl. Japan, off the W. coast of Nippon; lat. (W. point), $38^{\circ} 1' N.$; lon. $138^{\circ} 17' E.$ It is high, bold, and safe of approach, but nowhere presents what appears to be a safe anchorage. The N. point, off which there is a remarkable conical rock 700 ft. high, rises somewhat abruptly to an elevation of 3800 ft., and then, running in rocky ridges S.W. for 9 m., attains its culminating point in a sharp peak of 4500 ft. Thereafter the surface descends in a gentle uniform slope till it meets the low lands in the S. The number of villages, and the indications of high cultivation, seen in sailing along its W. shore prove that it is well peopled.

SADOWA, a vil. Bohemia, about 8 m. N.W. Königgrätz, on the road to Gitschin; with a castle and some dwellings of government officials, and about 200 inhabitants. On 2d July, 1866, the Austrian army under General Benedek received here a crushing defeat from the Prussians, commanded by the king in person.

SADOWA-WISZMA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 25 m. E. Przemysl, on a muddy stream of same name which rises in the marshes of the Dniester. It has a Franciscan monastery and an hospital for the poor. In the vicinity are several mounds containing the remains of a Tartar host that perished here. Pop. 3882.

SAGHALIEN, or TARRAKAI [add.] (native, *Turaka* or *Choke*; Japanese, *Krafto* or *Oku-yeso*), an isl. off the E. coast of Asia, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Tartary and the Strait of Mamia, extends 588 m. from N. to S., with an average breadth from E. to W. of not more than 60 m., and has a computed area of 32,000 sq. m. Its N. extremity, Cape Elizabeth, lat. $54^{\circ} 24' N.$, is in the Sea of Okhotsk; its S. extremity, Cape Crillon, lat. $45^{\circ} 54' N.$, is in La Perouse Strait, which separates it from the Japan island of Yeso; on the E. it lies open to the Sea of Okhotsk, and has no land nearer than the Kurile Isles, forming the E. entrance of this sea; on the W., in the Strait of Mamia, it approaches within 6 m. of the continent. In shape it bears no inconsiderable resemblance to the S. part of the Italian peninsula. The coast is generally rocky and steep, except in the N.W., opposite to the mouths of the Amoor, and a similar part of the E., where sandy downs occur. Its only remarkable indentations are the Gulf of Patience in the S.E., and the Bay of Anwa in the S. The interior is traversed centrally from N. to S. by a mountain chain, part of which, about lat 52° , is believed to be covered with perpetual snow. As it extends through 8 degrees of latitude there is a considerable difference between its N. and S. climates, the former reproducing the winter rigours of the Lower Amoor, while the latter is more equable and moderate than the opposite coast of Manchouria. The only rivers of any consequence are the Tyny and the Ty, which, though they rise nearly in the same locality, take opposite directions, the one piercing the central chain, and flowing N.E. through a wide valley into the Sea of Okhotsk, and the other flowing S. into the Gulf of Patience. Among the forests which cover many parts of the island, oak, ash, and maple are frequent. The rivers afford a refuge to numerous kinds of ducks and other birds, and both in them and on the coast fish abound. Among the land animals are the reindeer, the common stag, the roe, the elk, and the musk-ox.

The inhabitants consist chiefly of Gilyaks, Oronchons, and Ainos. The island belongs in its northern part to the Russians, who have lately supplanted the Chinese, and the southern part to the Japanese.

SAIGON, a city and river port, cap. of the French prov. of Cochin China, upon the river of same name, 35 m. from the China Sea; lat. 10° 47' N.; lon. 106° 45' E. It consists of two towns connected by a straggling suburb; Pingeh with the citadel being on the W. side of the river, and the commercial town being on a tributary stream navigable by large boats. It is regularly built and intersected by canals, some of which are lined with quays of stone and brickwork. The houses are mostly of earth, one story high, and thatched with palm-leaves. The citadel, fortified in European style, contains barracks, officers' quarters, and the governor's residence. Saigon has also a naval yard and arsenal, a palace, and large rice magazines. It communicates with the Mekong by a canal 23 m. in length, and has a foreign trade, chiefly with Siam and China. The markets are well supplied with provisions, especially fish, and the environs are fertile and carefully cultivated. Pop. estimated at 180,000.

SAINTE ADELE, a vil. British America, Canada East, dist. and 41 m. N.W. Montreal, on the North River; with a R. Catholic church, several schools, a small-debt court, and a trade in pearl-ash, flour, and lumber. Pop. of vil. and par. about 1400.

SAINTE ANNE, the name of five places, British America, Canada East:—1, *Sainte Anne de la Perade*, a large and flourishing vil. co. Champlain, intersected by the Anne River close to its mouth in the St. Lawrence, 53 m. W.S.W. Quebec. It possesses a R. Catholic church, a building-yard, a tannery, manufactures of mill machinery and tinware, and a local flour and lumber trade. Pop. of par. about 4000.—2, *Sainte Anne des Monts*, a settlement rather than a vil., dist. Gaspé, at the mouth of the Ste. Anne, on the S. shore of the estuary of the St. Lawrence. It possesses fine fisheries, abounding in cod, halibut, salmon, trout, mackerel, and herring, and exports in addition furs, barley, potatoes, deals, lathwood, and shingles. Pop. of par. about 13,000.—3,

Sainte Anne de la Pocatière, a vil. co. Kamouraska, r. bank St. Lawrence, 66 m. N.E. Quebec. It is beautifully situated, and boasts of a magnificent college, with an attendance of 200 students.—4, *Sainte Anne des Plaines*, a vil. co. Terrebonne, 19 m. N.N.W. Montreal, with a R. Catholic parish church, and some trade in lumber. Pop. of vil. and township, about 2000.—5, *Sainte Anne du Nord*, a vil. co. Montmorency, l. bank St. Lawrence, 20 m. N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, a tannery, factories for mill machinery, and some general trade. Pop. of par. about 1900.

SAINTE CLAIRE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Dorchester, 20 m. S.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, a tannery, and several cooperages. A considerable number of the inhabitants are blacksmiths. Pop. of par. about 2500.

SAINTE CROIX, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Lotbinière, r. bank St. Lawrence, 20 m. above Quebec; with a R. Catholic parish church, an academy of Congregational nuns, two tanneries, and carding and saw mills. Pop. of par. about 2300.

SAINTE SCHOLASTIQUE, a vil. British America, Canada East, cap. co. Two Mountains, on Belle Rivière, 25 m. N.W. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, an Institut Canadien des Artisans, two tanneries, a carriage factory, and some trade. Pop. of par. about 4600.

SAKULA, a tn. Austrian empire, Banat Military Frontiers, on the Teines, 6 m. N.N.W. Opova; with two Greek churches, and 2640 inhabitants.

SALA, a tn. Western Africa, on the route between Sokoto and Gando. It is walled, but so embosomed among the splendid vegetation of tamarind, monkey-bread, and other trees, that at a distance its dwellings are scarcely visible. It stands in a fine valley entered by a steep rocky descent, and intersected by a considerable sheet of water.

SALAIER, a tn. Russia, gov. Tomsk, prettily situated on one of the spurs of the Altai, which runs down into the low country between Tomsk and Kolyvan. Large quantities of silver have been obtained from its mines, which have been wrought for a long series of years. A bed of coal has been discovered in the vicinity.

SALATAU, a dist. Russia, forming that part of Hilly Daghestan or Lesghia lying immediately W. of the Sulak. It has a mountainous surface intersected by deep ravines, but is well wooded and rich in pasture land, on which large flocks of sheep are fed. Though some of the mountains rise to the height of 8000 ft., the climate is generally warm in the valleys. There rice is cultivated, the vine is raised with success, and peaches abound. There are very fine hot sulphurous springs in the district, but they have hitherto been little frequented, in consequence of the troubled state of the country, Salatau having long been the theatre of the bloody struggles between the Russians and the Lesghi highlanders, while the latter endeavoured nobly, but fruitlessly, to escape the thraldom which had been prepared for them.

SALBYE, a tn. India, Scindia's Dominions, 32 m. S.E. Gwalior, is of some historical interest, as the place where a treaty, which bears its name, was concluded in 1782 between the Mahrattas and the British, on terms disadvantageous to the latter.

SALEM [add.], a tn. India, presid. and 175 m. S.W. Madras, cap. dist. of same name, in the lowest and narrowest part of a valley washed by the Teromany, which sweeps round the N. and W. sides of the town, and is here crossed by a substantial bridge of three arches. It stands at the height of 1070 ft. above the sea, and, though containing many wretched huts and narrow lanes, is on the whole a tolerably well-built place, having two wide principal streets, and a number of better houses built of brick and tiled. Across the river, to the S. of the town, stands the old mud fort, the ramparts of which have been partly thrown down, and the ditch filled up. It is now inhabited chiefly by peons, and has no building of greater consequence within it than the civil jail. The principal buildings of the town are a commodious and well-ventilated hospital, and a new jail, intended to receive 300 prisoners, but most injudiciously erected on a low, damp, confined site. The inhabitants of the town and suburbs, estimated at 25,600, are employed partly in agriculture, and partly in weaving silk and cotton goods.

SALEM, a tn. U. States, cap. Oregon, r. bank Willamette, 50 m. S.S.W. Portland, is situated in a rich prairie, and is accessible by small steamers up the river for the greatest part of the year. It contains six churches, the Willamette university, a woolen factory, flour and saw mills, and a foundry, and has telegraph communication with the Atlantic states and with California. Pop. (1865), 2500.

SALGA, a tn. Western Africa, Ashantee, cap. prov. Gonja, on the Volta, which falls into the Bight of Benin about 180 m. below. It is the mart of the guro trade. Pop. 1000.

SALINE, a river, U. States, which, rising to the W. of Little Rock, near the centre of state Arkansas, flows successively and circuitously S.E., S., and S.W., and joins the Washita after a course of about 200 m.

SALMON, a river, U. States, rises in the central part of Idaho, and flows northward in two branches, the North Fork and South Fork; the main stream then runs westward into Snake or Lewis River, about 50 m. S. Lewiston. Gold is found upon the Salmon River.

SALTO, a tn. S. America, Banda Oriental, cap. dep. of same name, l. bank Uruguay, a little below the point where the navigation of the river is obstructed by the Salto-Grande rapids. It stands about 60 ft. above the water. It is a bustling place, and its inhabitants carry on a limited trade in hides and tallow, and a very extensive one in *yerba*, transported by *carretas*, or ox waggons, from Uruguayana and other Brazilian towns. Though the quality of this *yerba* is inferior to that of Paraguay, 30,000 arrobas of 25 lbs. each are here shipped annually. Pop. 2800.

SALVADOR (SAN) [add.], two islands, West Indies, Bahamas, about lat. 23° 30' N.; lon. 75° 30' W.—1, *San Salvador*, more frequently called Cat Island, is somewhat in the shape of a leg and a foot, the leg stretching S.S.E. for about 40 m., and the foot trending westerly for about 15 m. The average width is from 3 to 4 m., and the height, varying from 200 to 400 ft., proves this island to be the loftiest of the Bahamas. It is fertile and well cultivated, and contains a considerable population, not congregated in any particular locality, but scattered over its surface. At its S.E. extremity is Columbus Point, so called because it has been sup-

posed to be the landfall of Columbus, or the first land which the great navigator reached, in October, 1492, during his first voyage across the Atlantic. The title of San Salvador to this honour has, however, been disputed; and Captain A. B. Becher, in particular, has shown, in an elaborate article inserted in the 26th vol. of the *Journal* of the R.G.S., that not the present San Salvador, or Cat Island, but Watling, situated 50 m. to the E., is in all probability the true landfall, as it completely answers the description given of it by Columbus himself in his journal.—2, *Little San Salvador*, about 10 m. from the N.W. end of the former, is 5 m. long from E. to W. by 1 m. broad. The space between the two is almost filled with dry ledges and small rocks, leaving only a single intricate opening, with a depth of 2½ to 3 fathoms.

SALVADOR, a tn. Paraguay, l. bank Parana, 160 m. N. by E. Asuncion. It is the most northern town or settlement, except Guardias, in Paraguay; and has about 1000 inhabitants, who live in great poverty in the midst of great natural advantages. Corn, rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, mandioc, water-melons, cabbages, pumpkins, and beans grow luxuriantly, and in the vicinity the *caragatay guaza*, the most useful species of the aloe tribe, abounds. Its filamentous tissues are said to make a cordage stronger and more durable than hemp, and yet to be fit for the manufacture of the finest fabrics.

SALVADOR (SAN) [add.], a tn. Central America, cap. state and near the S. base of the volcano of same name. It was founded in 1528 by Jorge de Alvarado, about 6 m. N. of its present site, to which it was removed in 1539. Under the Spaniards it was the capital of a province, and after their expulsion the capital of the republic of Central America. When this confederation was broken up in 1839, it became, as it continues to be, the capital of an independent state. In 1853 it contained about 30,000 inhabitants, and had nine churches, one of them a large and beautiful cathedral, a university, a female seminary, several hospitals, and an active trade. In the night of 16th April, 1854, it was so completely overthrown by an earthquake, that government laid out a new city, under the name of Nuevo San Salvador, 10 m. nearer the sea; so many of the inhabitants, however, chose to remain, and rebuild their ruined houses, that the old city was formally reinstated as the seat of government. Pop. about 15,000.

SAMANA, or **ATTWOOD** [add], an isl. or cay, West Indies, Bahamas, to the N. of the Crooked Island group, about lat. 23° N.; lon. 73° 30' W. It is 9 m. long by 1½ m. broad, has a hilly and uneven surface rising to the height of 100 ft., is skirted by dangerous reefs, and is uninhabited. The anchorage is at its S.W. extremity, but is little used, as the island lies almost entirely out of the usual track of vessels.

SAMAO, or **SEMAO**, an isl. Indian Archipelago, off the W. end of the island of Timor, from which it is separated by a safe navigable channel 3 m. in width. Its length is about 20 m., its breadth 7 m., and its area 134 sq. m. With the exception of the S.E. extremity and part of the interior, it is a bare and sterile plain, covered with decomposed limestone and fossil shells. It is the residence of the rajah of Coupang, and contains about 3000 inhabitants.

SAMARA [add.], a tn. Russia, cap. gov. of same name, in the angle formed by the confluence of the Samara with the Volga; lat. 53° 11' N.; lon. 50° E. It was built in 1591 as a protection against the inroads of the Bashkirs and Kalmucks, and inclosed by a deep ditch and an earthen rampart. In 1703 these defences were demolished and a new fortress built. It too has so completely disappeared that scarcely any traces of it remain. The modern town, which is the seat of a civil governor and the see of a bishop, has two cathedrals and two parish churches, secular and religious schools for the circle and the parish, numerous manufactures, and two annual fairs, which attract large numbers of dealers from distant quarters. The trade is very extensive, Samara ranking as the most important corn market on the Volga. Pop. 19,753.

SAMBA-KATENDA, a tn. S.W. Africa, on the S.E. frontiers of the Kimbunda country, territory Kapingi; lat. 13° 30' S.; lon. 18° 35' E. In its vicinity are the marshy lakes of Kapeke, in which the Coanza has its source. Pop. 1500.

SAMBOR [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, cap. circle of same name, on a beautiful and fertile plain, l. bank Dniester, 40 m. S.W. Lemberg. It is the seat of several important government offices, and has an upper gymnasium, a high-school, a Bernardine convent, founded in 1472, and containing the tomb of the woiwod Chomentowski, famed in Polish history; manufactures of linen, and a considerable trade. It was besieged in 1498 by the Turks, in 1656 by the Swedes, and in 1657 by the Siebenburghers. In 1768 it was ravaged by the plague. It was the starting-point of the false Demetrius, when he set out at the head of a host in 1604 to invade the Muscovite territory. Pop. 10,507.

SAMBOS, a territory, S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, between lat. 12° 30' and 13° 25' S.; lon. 16° 35' and 17° 50' E.; bounded N. by Bailundo, E. Kakingi, S. Galangue, and W. Iambo; area about 1800 sq. m. It consists entirely of an elevated plateau, which towards the N.E. becomes connected with the Bulun-Bulu; its climate is temperate and healthy, and its surface, watered by numerous streams, is fertile and cultivable. The government is in the hands of an absolute prince; the people, more peaceful in their habits than those of the adjoining territories, devote themselves to agriculture and trade. Pop. 30,000.

SAMBULPORE, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, 290 m. W.S.W. Calcutta, extends for about 2 m. along the l. bank of the Mahanudy, and is said to contain a number of temples and other substantial buildings, but comparatively little is known of it, as its climate is deadly to European constitutions. Though the river is navigable by large boats during eight months, and by small boats throughout the year, there is little or no trade.

SAMOBOR, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and 12 m. W.S.W. Agram, cap. dist. of same name; with a castle, a Franciscan monastery, a copper-mill, and 2660 inhabitants.

SAMULCOTTAH, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 25 m. E. Rajahmundry. It is a large place, but derives its chief claim to notice from its cantonment, which occupies the site of an ancient fort, portions of the rampart of which are still standing. The public buildings, all substantial, consist of barracks, hospital, magazine, store-rooms, and sergeants' quarters. There is also a racket-court, and a good mess-house; but the officers' houses, scattered about the cantonment, are indifferent.

SAN ANDREAS, a vil. U. States, California, on the Calaveras River, 165 m. E. San Francisco; is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains. Gold-mining is the occupation of the inhabitants, who number about 1250.

SAN ANTONIO, a tn. W. Africa, on the N.E. shore of Prince's Sound, in the Gulf of Guinea, 140 m. S.W. Fernando Po. It consists of about 200 houses of a single story, and contains two churches and a convent. The entrance to the harbour is defended by a small fort. Of the inhabitants, about 1000 in number, only a tenth are whites; the rest are mulattoes and negroes.

SAN CARLOS, a tn. La Plata, prov. and 190 m. N. Catamarca, between the sierras of Aconquija and Santa Barbara. It consists of houses, for the most part substantially built, white-washed, and of pleasing appearance; and possesses on its principal square a handsome church with a dome and two towers, erected at the sole expense of a Dominican monk. Pop. above 1000.

SAND, an isl. W. Africa, near the mouth of the river Nunez. About half a century ago it was a small bare sand-bank, but subsequently became a distinct island, about half a mile long, raised 6 ft. above the highest tides, and covered at its N. end by many large trees. On its S. side fallen timber was piled up to such an extent that H.M.S. *Aina*, which anchored in 5 fathoms within hail of the shore, completed her fuel from it and the growing trees without any apparent diminution of the store. The greater part of the island, however, consisting of fine sand, which the slightest wind sufficed to raise, it would seem that in recent times it has diminished as rapidly as it had previously increased, and is reverting, if it has not already reverted, to its original condition of a flat sand-bank.

SANDEC (NEU), a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, cap. circle of same name, on the Dunajec, 42 m. S.E. Cracow. It has a Protestant church, an upper gymnasium, a high-school

for the circle, an ancient castle, a monastery which belonged to the Jesuits, a Jewish hospital, and an infirmary. Pop. 7079.

SANDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Upper Neutra, 20 m. N.W. Tyrnau, with 1250 Slovak inhabitants. In the vicinity are the ruins of the castle of Korlatkeo, the cradle of the Hungarian family of that name.

SANDY, the name of two islands, Australia, off the E. coast of Queensland.—1, *South Sandy Island*, about lat. 27° S.; lon. 153° 30' E., is 27 m. long from N. to S., and from 5 to 11 m. broad. On the S. it is separated from the mainland by Laguna Bay, which is 5 m. wide, and communicates with an extensive sheet of water washing the island on the W. On the E., where the island lies open to the sea, its coast is nearly straight, and rises abruptly to a ridge of sand-hills partly covered with stunted bushes.—2, *Great Sandy Island*, separated from the former on the S. by Wide Bay, is 68 m. long from N. to S., and has a breadth of 13 m. measured nearly across its centre. It consists of a continuous range of barren sand-hills, which rise in some parts to the height of at least 600 feet, and are diversified only by some bushes and stunted trees scattered over the slopes facing the sea. Wide Bay, which separates the two islands, and is about 10 m. across, throws off two arms, which penetrate to the N. and S. between the two islands and the mainland. The entrance to the bay is encumbered by a bar, with 2 to 3 fathoms water on it; but, once inside, secure anchorage may be found for any number of vessels in 4 to 10 fathoms, in what is called Wide Bay Harbour.

SANGENBERG (ALT), a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 16 m. E.N.E. Eger; with a parish church, two mills, and several chalybeate springs. Iron and tin are worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1300.

SANGIR [add.], a group of islands, Indian Archipelago, so called from the largest island, which is nearly equidistant from the N.E. extremity of Celebes and the S. extremity of the Philippine isle Mindanao. The group consists of three larger and a great number of smaller islands, most of them uninhabited, and covered with whole forests of cocoa-palms. Where the ground is cleared, the natives, who are very industrious, raise good crops of pisang, rice, and other useful plants. The islands are generally mountainous, and betray their volcanic origin, not only by their geological formation, but also by actual display of volcanic agency. On Doewang, the loftiest island of the group, an eruption took place in 1808, and destroyed all the buildings and cultivated ground for a considerable distance. It has since continued to smoke at intervals. On the island of Siao, the volcano of Api manifests its activity by volumes of smoke and occasional showers of ashes. On Great Sangir, the largest and most northerly of the islands, the volcano of Aboe, which rises to the height of 4000 feet above the sea, burst forth in 1812, and emitted streams of lava which poured down on all sides, destroyed many human beings, and converted the northern part of the island, previously covered with cocoa plantations and well-cultivated fields, into a desert waste. After nearly half a century of quiescence it burst out anew in 1856 and repeated its former devastation, pouring down seven broad streams of lava, and covering the whole district with stones and ashes. Most of the people being engaged at the time in the fields, many were inclosed within the lava streams, and having no means of escape, perished to the number of 2800. The principal articles of culture and trade are rice, pisang, sago, and cocoa-nut oil. The last, which is the great staple, is sent chiefly to the Ternate group. Two of the smaller islands abound in swallows' edible nests, which yield no small revenue. The number of inhabitants in the group, exclusive of slaves, is above 21,000. This number falls far short of what might be maintained, but any great increase is prevented by the ravages of small-pox and fever.

SAN JOSÉ, a tn. S. America, Banda Oriental, on a stream of same name, 40 m. N.W. Monte Video. It is a small place of pleasing appearance, with a plaza, on which stands the church, without a tower, and a pair of good houses, one of which is the post-house. Neither the plaza nor the streets are paved, but there are good side-walks raised above their level and paved with tiles.

SAN JOSÉ, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, prov. Oriente, on an elevated site above r. bank Napo, 300 m. S.E. Quito.

It is the best-peopled place in the interior of the country, and carries on a considerable trade, but has no public building deserving of notice.

SAN JOSÉ DEL MORRO, a tn. La Plata, prov. San Luis, on the banks of a stream with a broad bed full of large boulders but scantily supplied with water, 25 m. E. Mendoza. It consists of a number of good houses, possesses a church with neither a tower nor an officiating priest, and contains about 1000 inhabitants.

SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, or **GREY TOWN** [add.], a tn. Central America, state Nicaragua, at the mouth of a river of same name in the Caribbean Sea; lat. 10° 55' N.; lon. 83° 43' W. It stands on the frontiers of Costa Rica, and was claimed by that state as well as Nicaragua. It has been finally secured to the latter by a treaty concluded in 1860. It is at present a paltry place, with a pop. not exceeding 1000, but derives much importance from being the E. terminus of a proposed navigable canal to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. The communication by water by means of the river San Juan and the lake of Nicaragua, leaves so little land conveyance that an American transit company was established to convey goods and passengers between the two seas. The town, instead of profiting, suffered severely in consequence of this arrangement, having been bombarded and burned in 1852 by a naval force of the U. States, on the charge that the inhabitants had infringed the rights of the transit company. It is said that the harbour has since become choked with sand.

SAN LUIS DE LA PUNTA, a tn. La Plata, cap. prov., and at the S. extremity of a mountain of same name, 195 m. E.S.E. Mendoza. It stands at the height of 2330 ft. above the sea, and consists partly of large and elegant houses substantially built, and partly of others of a very indifferent description. The church, though surmounted by a tower, has no other claim to notice. A small body of troops occupies the barracks. The only attraction in the place is the abundance of fine fruit, almost every house of any importance possessing a productive garden, in which plums, figs, grapes, and even oranges of excellent quality, are grown. Fossil bones of some of the extinct gigantic animals are found in the vicinity. Pop. about 4000.

SANSANNE AISA, a tn. Western Africa, Hansa States, on the S. Tuarik frontier, 160 m. N.W. Kano. Its advanced and isolated position has made it necessary to provide carefully for its defence, and hence it is surrounded not only by a wall, but a dense forest, forming a kind of natural fortification. It has thus become a place of considerable importance, travellers preferring to encamp at it, on account of its greater security, though it lies somewhat out of the direct route.

SANSANNE MANGO, or **MANGO**, a tn. Western Africa, an old settlement of the Mandingoes or Wangarawa, who seem to have migrated to this quarter at an early period, and engaged in the gold trade between Kong and Kukea. It is situated about 270 m. N. of the Bight of Benin, and has an estimated pop. of 3000.

SANTA CLARA, a tn. U. States, California, on the St. José and San Francisco railway, 46 m. S.S.E. San Francisco. It contains five churches, a collegiate institute for girls, two public halls, and a Jesuit college with about 210 students. Between the town and San José, 3 m. distant, is a shaded carriage drive. The manufactures are of carriages, bricks, lime, leather, &c. Pop. 2500.

SANTA CRUZ, a river, S. America, which is understood to have its source near the E. frontiers of Chili, flows E. across Patagonia, and falls into the Atlantic about lat. 50° S. Near the shore at Weddell Bluff, a conspicuous headland 300 feet high, it divides into two arms, a N. and a W. The former ceases to be navigable, even at high-water, 12 m. above its commencement; the latter, which is the far more considerable of the two, and ought evidently to be regarded as the main stream, was examined by Captain Stokes for 33 m. At 4½ m. up, the head of the tide was reached, and the water was altogether fresh. The stream, with a mean breadth of a quarter of a mile, and a depth in mid-channel of 8 ft., ran beautifully clean and pure, with a velocity of at least 5 m. an hour, over a bed of pebbles mixed with dark sand. Captain Fitzroy sailed up the river with three light whale-boats, which laboured against the stream by rowing or tracking for 16 days, when, provisions failing, they were obliged to return.

The down voyage was performed in four days. The utmost point reached was 140 m. of direct distance to the westward of the entrance, or 245 m. by the course of the river. They were then within 30 m. of the foot of the snow-capped Andes, but the sources of the river seemed still to be distant, as the channel had scarcely narrowed for the last 100 m., while the temperature of the water, higher than that of the air, was supposed to indicate that the headwaters were to be found northward in a warmer, and not southward in a colder climate. The spot reached was 400 feet above sea-level. This spread over the whole distance gives an average descent of only 1·6 foot per mile, though in many places the stream ran like a torrent. The tides range 40 feet at springs and 18 feet at neaps, and run from 6 to 3 knots.

SANTA EULALIA, a tn. Mexico, prov. and 15 m. S.E. Chihuahua. It has a pop. of about 1500, who subsist chiefly by the working of its mines in a very imperfect and desultory manner. These mines, of which more than 200 have been worked within a space of two square leagues, were the main source of the prosperity of Chihuahua, the population of which rose in consequence to 76,000, though it now barely exceeds a sixth of that number.

SANTA FÉ, or **SANTA FÉ DE LA VERA CRUZ**, a tn. La Plata, cap. prov. of same name, advantageously situated at the confluence of the Salado with the Parana, 230 m. N.N.W. Buenos Ayres. It stands on a height, the only one which occurs in a district remarkable for its uniform flatness, and is of a rectangular shape, with several tolerably regular but narrow streets, and a plaza of considerable dimensions. On the latter stand an ancient and a modern church, and the Cabildo, by far the largest and most imposing building in the town, though displaying little taste; and immediately behind, a Dominican and a Franciscan monastery, each with its own church, making four churches in all. The only other buildings of any note are the guard-house and the market-hall, the former surmounted by a tower and the latter in the form of a square, with the sides partly arched over for booths. The whole place has a lifeless and deserted look, except towards the quay, which is solidly built of brick, and giving excellent accommodation to vessels large and small, is occasionally a scene of considerable activity. The principal trade is in hides, and in the excellent timber obtained from the forest on the banks of the Salado. Pop. about 8000.

SANTA LUCIA, a tn. Central America, Honduras, dep. and 4 m. S.E. Tegucigalpa, on a mountain range of same name. It stands embowered among trees in the centre of a celebrated mining district, is well built, and possesses a neat white church. The grounds around produce good crops of wheat and other grain, and the mines in the vicinity are still worked, but by processes so rude as to be by no means productive.

SANTA MAGDALENA, a tn. Mexico, dep. Sonora, near r. bank San Ignacio, 80 m. N.W. Ures. It is a paltry place, with about 1000 inhabitants, but is celebrated for its annual fair, which begins on the 2d October, and attracts thousands from the surrounding country.

SANTA MARIA, a tn. La Plata, prov. and 160 m. N.N.W. Catamarca, at the height of 7000 feet above the sea. It consists of a principal and two other crooked streets, together with a square, on which stands a church in a very dilapidated condition. The houses, built for the most part of mud, are very indifferent. Any importance possessed by Santa Maria is due to the copper mines in its vicinity. Pop. 800.

SANTA ROSA, a vil. U. States, California, cap. co. Sonoma, on a creek of same name, 60 m. N. San Francisco. It is situated in a fine cultivated valley, and has a courthouse, four churches, and an hospital. Wine and grain are produced and exported.

SANTA ROSA, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, cap. prov. Oriente, on the N. bank of the Napo; lat. 0° 58' S.; lon. 77° 15' W. It was once a place of commercial importance, and contained a large population of whites; at present it is a wretched place, occupied only by a few families of Indians.

SANTIAGO, a vil. Bolivia, on the S. border of prov. Chiquitos, near the frontier of Paraguay. It stands on a cordillera, near the source of the Otquis, in a district at once fertile and rich in minerals, valuable woods, and medicinal plants. Pop. 1380.

SANTIAGO, two rivers, S. America, Ecuador. The one, formed by several streams which have their most distant source in the E. slope of the Andes, in the district of Cuenca, first assumes its own name on receiving the Zamora on the right, flows successively S.E. and E.S.E., forming in the latter direction part of the boundary between Ecuador and Peru, and after a course of about 250 m., of which 100 might be navigated by steamers, falls into the Amazon. The Jivaros Indians, who inhabit its banks, are the only serious obstacle to its successful navigation.—The other Santiago, rising on the W. slopes of the Andes, receives the Bogota or Cachavi on the right, and the Cayapas coming from Mount Cotacachi on the left, and flows N.N.W. in a majestic stream till it reaches the island of Tola. Here it is divided into the two branches of Tola and Pailon, the latter of which, the more important of the two, is again subdivided, so that the whole at last enters the Pacific by three mouths, not far from the S.W. frontiers of Granada. Its banks, and those of its affluents, are said to be rich in gold.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO [add.], a tn. La Plata, cap. prov. of same name, about a mile W. from the r. bank of the Dolce, and near the point where the parallel of 28° S. is intersected by the meridian of 64°. It is nearly in the form of a regular square, with the plaza situated in one of its angles, but nowhere has the least appearance of a capital. The streets are dusty and deserted, and the only buildings which have an air of importance are dilapidated or uninhabited. The cathedral, which appears to have been originally a handsome structure, is a mere ruin, in consequence of the falling in of its dome; and the Franciscan and Dominican monasteries, though still nominally devoted to their original purpose, are occupied only by five monks, three in the one and two in the other. The ground in the immediate vicinity is so sandy as to be naturally unfit for cultivation, but the manuring which it annually receives from the inundations of the river has so far improved its texture that part of it is laid out in gardens—in which, among other fruits, excellent oranges are grown—and part in corn fields, which raise good crops of maize. The only important export is of mules, for which the province is famous. Pop. about 5000.

SANTIAGO DE MACHACHO, a tn. Bolivia, dep. and 150 m. W.N.W. Oruro, at the source of an affluent of the Desaguadero. It is inclosed by ill-constructed walls, and consists for the most part of miserable-looking houses. The only buildings of any consequence are the church and parsonage, which contrast strikingly with the general wretchedness. There is no trade, but the wine-shops are numerous, and do a thriving business.

SANTOS [add.], a tn. Brazil, prov. and 50 m. S.S.E. Sao Paulo, on a bay of the S. Atlantic. It stretches for a considerable distance along the bay from S.S.E. to N.N.W. with comparatively little breadth, and is on the whole well built, having several wide and spacious streets, containing many elegant and stately houses. Among the public buildings are several churches and monasteries, a town-house, custom-house, and two hospitals. Its marshy site, however, makes it very unhealthy, and the evil is greatly aggravated by imperfect sewerage and the filthy state in which the streets are permitted to remain, the clearing of them, even of matters notorious as the breeders of fever and pestilence, being apparently regarded by the authorities as a work of supererogation. The harbour, which is the best in the province, and the chief outlet for its products, is the emporium of a very extensive trade, in which the principal articles of export are coffee (the great staple), sugar, tobacco, hides, lard, bacon, and other provisions. The only imports are various articles of European and American manufacture. Pop. about 7000.

SARAHAN, or **SERAN**, a tn. India, Bussahir, beautifully situated in a semicircular mountain recess, forming a wooded amphitheatre, at the height of 7246 ft. above the sea; lat. 31° 30' N.; lon. 77° 50' E. The houses are handsomely built in the Chinese style, with pent-roofs and balconies, and are occasionally embellished with fine wood carving. The principal buildings are a summer palace of the rajah, and a Hindoo temple, where, it is said, that human victims were once offered. Sarahan is the N. limit of Brahminism.

SARAWU, a tn. Western Africa, Adamawa, 50 m. N.E. Yola, in an elevated district, on the water-shed which sepa-

rates the basins of Lake Chad and the Kwara. It consists of a N. and a S. village, the former of which, being inhabited almost exclusively by Bornou people, is distinguished by the name of Sarawu Berberé, while the other, separated from it by a ravine, takes the name of Sarawu Fulfuldé. The staples of the market are cattle, ground-nuts, butter, salt, and soap. Cotton is cultivated to some extent. The situation of Sarawu is very important, from its being the point where the road from Logon and all the N.E. of Adamawa, including some very considerable centres of industry and commerce, particularly Fatawel, the entrepôt of all the ivory trade in these quarters, joins the road from Kukawa to Yola.

SARAYAMO, a tn. Western Africa, cap. prov. Kiso, on a navigable affluent of the Niger, 85 m. S. by E. Timbuktoo. It consists of an inner city and a large suburb, the former composed of narrow and uncomfortable clay dwellings, and the latter of huts of large size with very low doors. The inhabitants, Fellatah, possess a great number of horses; and the whole place, though there is no regular market, and the trade is unimportant, appears to be tolerably flourishing. Rice is the chief article of food.

SARBOGARD, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 23 m. S. by E. Stuhlweissenburg; with a court of justice and 3000 inhabitants, who belong to the Reformed church, and are mostly engaged in weaving.

SAROS (GREAT and LITTLE), two places, Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Saros:—*Gross* or *Great Saros*, situated 6 m. N.W. Eperies, on the Tarozs, was once a royal free town, and has a large castle, a high-school, numerous looms and iron mines. Pop. 2323.—*Little Saros*, situated about 2 m. from the former, has a mineral spring, and 600 inhabitants. On the highest summit of a large pine forest in the vicinity stands the old castle of Saros, which gives name to the county.

SARYKOI [anc. *Zelea*], a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, on the S. slopes of the last outliers of Mount Ida, about 90 m. S.W. Constantinople. It consists of about 200 houses, many of them in a state of decay, and contains four mosques. There are still some remains of the ancient acropolis, which stood on a completely isolated hill.

SASKATCHEWAN [add.], a river, British America, which, in the upper part of its course, consists of two branches, a N. and a S. The N. branch, issuing from the E. end of Glacier Lake, on the E. slope of the Rocky Mountains, at the height of 4320 ft. above the sea, in lat. 51° 54' N., lon. 117° 30' W., flows E. along the base of Mount Murchison, which has an absolute height of 15,789 feet, then turns abruptly N.N.W. and continues this direction to the junction of Big Horn River. Here it resumes its easterly course, and continues it till it reaches the station called Rocky Mountain House, when it makes another abrupt bend and begins to flow N.N.E. On reaching the meridian of 115° it bends round and flows first E.N.E. to Fort Edmonton, in lat. 53° 29'; lon. 113° 49', and then very circuitously but on the whole nearly due E. to Fort Pitt, lat. 53° 34'. Here bending round it flows S.E. in a very winding channel to a point known as the North Branch Elbow, where another bend carries it N.E. past Fort Carleton, to its junction with the S. branch at the Grand Forks, near the meridian of 105°, and about 12 m. above Fort à la Corne. The S. branch of the Saskatchewan, formed by the junction of the Bow and Belly Rivers, from the Rocky Mountains, about lat. 49° 40' N.; lon. 111° 40' W., flows N.E. to Chesterfield, where it receives the Red Deer, and then circuitously E. to the South Branch Elbow, near the parallel of 54°, and there changes its direction to S.E., which it retains till it enters or expands into Cedar Lake. On issuing from it it flows E., rushes down the Grand Rapid, and pours its accumulated waters into Lake Winnipeg. The N. branch, which passes over 12° of longitude, is a yellowish turbid stream, flowing with a current so rapid, and in a channel so shallow and obstructed by boulders, as to be very difficult of navigation. At its

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mouth it is only 140 yards broad, and discharges 91,011,360 cubic feet of water per hour. Its affluents, though numerous, are too insignificant to require special notice. The S. branch, a more important stream, has, 18 m. below the Elbow and 584 m. from its mouth, a breadth of 600 yards, a depth in the main channel of 10 feet, and a current at the rate of 2½ m. per hour. At its mouth it is 180 yards wide, and discharges 123,425,616 cubic feet of water per hour. Its



GRAND RAPID, SASKATCHEWAN RIVER.—From Hind's Canadian Exploring Expedition.

only important affluent is the Red Deer, which joins it on the left at Chesterfield. The main Saskatchewan, called by the natives Ki-sis-ka-chewan, sweeps in magnificent curves through a valley about a mile broad and 150 to 200 feet deep. Opposite Fort à la Corne it is 320 yards broad, 20 feet deep in the main channel, and flows at the rate of 3 m. an hour. At Tearing River, lon. 102° W., near the middle of its course, its discharge of water is 206,975,000 cubic feet per hour; at its mouth the mean discharge per second is 59,289 cubic feet, or 213,440,400 per hour. The estimated area of its basin is 240,000 sq. m. At Fort à la Corne it usually becomes frozen in the second week of November, and remains closed till the second or third week of April. The basins of the N. and S. branches are generally too wild and mountainous, and of too rigorous a climate, to admit of much cultivation. From the Rocky Mountain House to Fort à la Corne, the N. Saskatchewan traverses the plains in a valley that varies in depth from 100 to 300 ft., and never exceeds 2 m. in width. The greater part of this width is occupied by alluvial flats, the river itself rarely exceeding 400 yards in breadth. The alluvial flats, which form the finest quality of land in this part of the country, are often well timbered, but in the manner in which the stream winds from side to side of the valley the 'points,' as they are termed, seldom are more than 2 or 3 m. in extent. The general course of the river is bounded by hills, which sometimes recede to a considerable distance, and rise 200 to 400 ft. above the general prairie level. At their base are tracts of land of fine quality; while the space, sometimes of 30 m., between the hills and the river is good grazing land. These natural pastures produce nutritious species of grasses and carices, along with vetches in great variety, affording excellent food for cattle during winter, which lasts five months, from November to April. The places chosen for settlements and mission stations are all at a distance from the river, for the sake of vicinity to the large lakes along the base of the hill country, which afford a vast abundance of fish, which are preserved throughout the winter simply by being frozen, and furnish a cheap and nutritious article of food. In the upper part of the Saskatchewan country coal of fair quality is found abundantly, and in the same strata iron ore exists. Between Carlton and Edmonton there is no valuable timber S. of the river; to the N. however spruce, fir, pine, and birch abound. The S. Saskatchewan, in its upper part called Bow River, passes through a different description of country. After leaving the mountain region it flows in a deep and narrow valley, through arid plains devoid of timber or pasture of good quality. The steep and lofty sides of the valley are composed

of calcareous marls and clays baked hard by the parching sun. The sage and cactus and other scanty vegetation bespeak the arid nature of the climate. Towards the confluence of Red River with the S. Saskatchewan, there are isolated patches of table-land, on which vegetation becomes luxuriant; to the S. of the river, also, about lat. 49° 40' N., at the Cypress Hills, there is abundance of water and pasture, and a heavily timbered slope faces the north. The capabilities of this country and its climate in the growth of cereals have not been thoroughly tested. Barley and oats are successfully grown at the settlements, but wheat does not answer, owing perhaps to other causes than soil or climate. Harvest commences in September. Wolves are so numerous in every direction as to be a serious hindrance to sheep-farming.

SASKATCHEWAN (LITTLE). See RAPID RIVER in *Supp.*

SATSUMA, a principality, Japan, on W. coast of the island of Kiusin, in various respects one of the most interesting parts of the whole Japanese empire, and ruled by the most powerful and richest prince of the land. It extends on the S. to Van Diemen Strait, and includes the islands beyond the strait. The country, both in the mainland and the smaller islands, abounds with volcanic hills, some of them 6000 ft. high. One of the small islands is an active volcano rising directly out of the sea to a height of 2324 ft. It contains large masses of sulphur. The province contains iron and copper ore, sulphuret of lead, &c. The Bay of Kagosima, bordered by rugged rocks, runs far up into the mainland. The town of the same name situated upon it was bombarded by the British fleet in 1863, in retribution of the murder of an Englishman by the retainers of the prince.

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORY, an extensive tract, India, between lat. 21° 16' and 25° 15' N.; lon. 76° 53' and 82° 51' E.; bounded, N. by Bundelcund, and dists. Banda, Allahabad, and Mirzapore; E. Mirzapore and Kora; S. Nagpore or Berar and the Nizam's Dominions; and W. Scindia's Dominions and Bhopal; length, E. to W., 380 m.; breadth, 190 m.; area, 32,114 sq. m. Within these limits, however, are comprehended the native states of Rewah, Kotee, Myhir, Oochehya, and Sohawal. The portion strictly British is of very irregular shape, and has an estimated area of only 20,000 sq. m. The territory is generally elevated, being partly covered by the Vindhya and Mahadeo Mountains, which inclose respectively the N. and the S. sides of the Nerbudda Valley. The greatest elevation is in the E., where Mount Amarakantak rises to the height of 3463 feet. The average height of the two ranges does not exceed 2000 feet. Besides inclosing the valley of the Nerbudda, they form the watershed between it and two other basins, the drainage of the S. slope of the Mahadeo range being carried to the Taptee, while the N. Vindhya slope sends its drainage to the Jumna and Ganges. In the E. the prevailing rock appears to be sandstone, overlaid in many places with a rich mould, producing luxuriant vegetation. The sandstone, in extending westward, becomes intermixed with red marl, slate, and limestone. Still farther W., about the meridian of 79°, a volcanic tract commences and extends over the N.W., where the town of Saugor is seated on its highest part. In the S., among the Mahadeo Hills, trap also predominates. In some localities granite, gneiss, mica-schist, quartz, and other primitive rocks are seen piercing the overlying trap and sandstone. In the great valley of the Nerbudda there is a large extent of alluvium, intermixed with sandstone, coarse conglomerate, limestone, schists, and laterite. The minerals include both iron and coal. The former is mined and smelted to a considerable extent about 30 m. N.E. Jubbulpore; the latter also abounds, particularly on the left bank of the Sone. The soil in the volcanic tract is very fertile, producing almost every kind of crop; on the alluvium of the Nerbudda rice is extensively grown. The principal domestic animals are a small indigenous cow celebrated for its milk, buffaloes, reared also for the dairy, and oxen for draught. Neither horses nor sheep are much attended to. Among wild animals none seem to commit more ravages than the wolf. Manufactures are few and insignificant. A considerable portion of the inhabitants are Gonds, some of whose tribes still live in the woods in a state of savage nature. They have been charged with cannibalism, and are known to have been, within a recent period, addicted to human sacrifice.

SAUGOR, cap. of the above territory, occupying the highest part of a hilly tract 1940 feet above the sea, 225 m. S.W. Allahabad, is built along the W., N., and N.E. sides of a lake abounding with fish, and frequented by large flocks of waterfowl. It was once defended by a fort which is now used as an ordnance dépôt, and had a mint, in which 400 men were employed before the establishment was finally removed to Calcutta. It possesses a church, built in the Gothic style, for the accommodation of the European residents, who are more numerous here than in most provincial Indian towns, and consist partly of the officers of the native troops stationed here in military cantonments. These, situated on an undulating plain N.E. of the lake, are in some places low and swampy, and as a natural consequence unhealthy. The only other building and establishment requiring notice is a sort of collegiate school, in which English, Hindoe, Persian, and Mahratta are taught. In the vicinity an iron suspension bridge, 200 ft. in span, made of native materials and executed by native workmen, under the superintendence of a British officer, has been erected over the Bessi or Bes. The skill thus manifested is further displayed in various manufactures in brass and iron. For goldsmiths' work the place has long been famous, more especially for the kind of gold chains known by the name of rose-chains. During the sepoj mutiny a number of Europeans, including about 100 women and children, were closely besieged here from July, 1857, to November, 1858, when Sir Hugh Rose relieved them. Pop. about 50,000.

SAUGOR, an isl. India, presid. Bengal, near the E. shore of the great entrance of the Hooghly. It is nearly 8 m. long by 4 m. broad, and consists of a low flat of considerable fertility. It was leased by government to a company who undertook to clear it, and to begin paying land-tax on the cleared lands on the expiry of 20 years. The undertaking has not prospered, and the period of rent-free tenure has been extended. An iron lighthouse has been erected on the island at Middleton Point, and on the E. side of it there is an ancient temple with a large tank, which is annually visited by large numbers of Hindoos for ritual purposes. Pop. 10,000.

SAULT STE. MARIE, a vil. U. States, Michigan, on the W. side of the celebrated rapids of same name, which form part of the boundary between the States and British America, and through which Lake Superior discharges itself into Lake Huron. For a long time these rapids were the only remaining obstruction to a continuous navigation of the whole chain of North American lakes from the St. Lawrence upwards, but all difficulties have at length been overcome by the completion of the magnificent locks of the Sault Ste. Marie canal, and ships can now sail from European or Atlantic ports, and, without breaking bulk, land their cargoes at Fort William, at the W. extremity of Lake Superior, and, of course, make their return voyage in the same way. The canal is 1½ m. in length, 70 ft. wide at bottom, and 100 ft. at water-line, and has a depth of 12 ft. It was completed in May, 1855, and in 1856 was passed for the first time by the *Dean Richmond*, a vessel of 266 tons register, bound from Chicago for Liverpool. Since then the number of sea-going vessels from Lake Superior has regularly increased, and its trade is assuming an importance which the most sanguine scarcely ventured to anticipate.

SAVA, or **SAVEH** (supposed anc. *Tubus*), a tn. Persia, 70 m. S.W. Teheran. It must have once been much more important than at present, as nearly two-thirds of the space within the walls are occupied by mounds of debris and crumbling buildings, while the remaining third appears not to contain a population of more than 5000. The only buildings deserving of notice are the mosque, and near it a minaret, which has at one time been highly ornamented; a large domed structure, called the Chehar Su, containing a reservoir and the remains of rich internal decorations; and a small covered-in bazar of about fifty shops, where petty trades are carried on and provisions sold. There is no trade, even transit, as the caravans do not enter the town, and the only manufacture is one of nitre, for which the extensive ruins furnish ample materials.

SAVANNA GRANDE, a tn. Central America, Honduras, dep. and 30 m. S.S.W. Tegueigalpa, in a valley surrounded by bleak hills. It is compactly built, possesses a paved plaza and an adobe church, and carries on a thriving

trade in brandy, of which large quantities are made in the vicinity.

SAVITREE, a river, India, presid. Bombay, which rises in dist. Ratnagherry, S. Concan, in lat. 18° 17' N.; lon. 73° 27' E., flows W. past the town of Mhar, and falls into the Arabian Sea at Bankote, after a course of about 70 m. It is navigable up to Mhar, 30 m. above its mouth, and was once accessible at all times for large ships, but the bar has now only 10 ft. at low-water spring tides, though the depth inside is still 5 fathoms.

SAY, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, 190 m. W. Sokoto, l. bank Niger, which here, when Dr. Barth visited it in June, 1853, was about 700, and again on his return in July, 1854, only about 300 yards wide. The town is nearly in the shape of a quadrangle, open to the river, but inclosed by a low earthen rampart on the other three sides, each measuring about 1400 yards. This large space is thinly inhabited; the houses, all of which are of reeds and matting, except the governor's, scattered about like so many separate hamlets, and the pop. in all not exceeding 8000. A wide shallow depression, bordered by doum-palms, almost the only tree within the town or outside, intersects it from N. to S., and becoming filled with water in the rainy season, must cause much unhealthiness and prove a serious obstacle to intercourse between the different quarters. In floods the greater part if not the whole of the town must be under water, and the inhabitants must necessarily take refuge beyond the borders of the valley. There are scarcely any industrial establishments in Say, even weaving and dyeing being greatly neglected; and the market is unimportant, though it is much frequented by the natives of W. Soudan, whom it supplies, through importation from Sinda, with native manufactures, especially articles of clothing.

SAYULA, a tn. Mexico, state Jalisco, 64 m. S. by W. Guadalaxara. It is a regular and well-built place, with 9500 inhabitants, who manufacture large quantities of fine earthenware, and rear great numbers of cattle.

SCARCIES (GREAT and LITTLE), the name of two rivers, W. Africa, which have their mouths about 25 m. N. Sierra Leone. Previously a united stream, they are divided into two by Carteemo, a considerable island with extensive mud-banks lying in their mouths. Great Scarcies is navigable for large ships, but Little Scarcies is fit only for very small vessels.

SCHADOWITZ (GREAT and LITTLE), two nearly contiguous places, Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 13 m. N.E. Königgrätz, at the terminus of the branch railway from Josephstadt. They have a pilgrimage chapel, sulphur springs, and extensive coal mines, and contain an aggregate population of 1200.

SCHIAHI, an islet, Persia, Lake Urumiah, bearing considerable resemblance to the Island of Capri in the Bay of Naples, and forming a most picturesque object when its rocky peaks, shaped like sharp-pointed crowns, are seen towering above the bluish-green waters of the lake.

SCHNEIBBS, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, cap. dist. of same name, on the Erlauf; with a parish church, a Capuchin convent, a high-school, a castle with many ancient monuments, a town-hospital, a townhouse, and various industrial establishments. Pop. 1040.

SCELLENBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and S.E. Hermannstadt. It contains only 750 inhabitants, but makes some figure in history. In 1599 it was the scene of a battle in which the Prince-cardinal Andreas Bathory was defeated by the Walachian hospodar Michael, and in consequence lost both his principality and his life. George Rakosky, when besieging Hermannstadt in 1659 and 1660, had his head-quarters here.

SCHENK (GREAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 30 m. E.N.E. Hermannstadt, cap. dist. of same name; with a Protestant high-school, manufactures of linen, and a trade in flax and fruit. Pop. 2565.

SCHENKENFELDEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, dist. and 15 m. N.N.W. Linz; with a town-hospital, extensive manufactures of linen, and a pop. of 1000. On the Kalvarienberg, in the vicinity, there is a handsome church.

SCHILTNER, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Manhartsberg, on the Schiltbach, 40 m. N.W. Vienna; with 1020 inhabitants, who are partly employed in a stone quarry in the vicinity.

SCHINTAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Lower Neutra, l. bank Waag, opposite to Szered; with a fine castle, numerous mills, a trade in wine of good quality, and 1400 inhabitants.

SCHLACKENWERTH, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 29 m. N.E. Eger, on the Wistritz; with a parish church, a high-school, a townhouse, an hospital, a beautiful castle with a park, a brewery, four mills, and iron mines. Pop. 1300.

SCHLÜSCHOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Hradisch, about 2 m. N. of Wisowitz; with a R. Catholic church possessed of a fine high altar, a considerable trade in fruit, and 1000 inhabitants.

SCHÖNBACH, two places, Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Eger. The one, situated near the N.W. extremity of the empire, on the frontiers of Saxony, has a castle, a brewery, manufactures of cloth and white leather, several mills, and 1000 inhabitants. The other, about 10 m. N. Eger, has a parish church, manufactures of calico and musical instruments, cotton, saw, and other mills, and 2292 inhabitants.

SCHÖNGRABERN, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Lower Manhartsberg, on the Lower Schmida, 29 m. N.N.W. Vienna. It has a large church in the Byzantine style, with bas-reliefs and numerous monuments. Pop. 1160.

SCHÖNNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle Brixen, at the entrance of the valley of the Passer, about 4 m. N.E. Meran. It has an imposing castle belonging to the Counts of Meran, and contains 1400 inhabitants.

SCHÖNWALD, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and N. Olmütz, on the Draschler; with an old parish church and 2100 inhabitants.

SCHREMS, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Manhartsberg, cap. dist. of same name, on the Braunerbach, 71 m. N.W. Vienna. It has glass-works and an iron-mill, and contains 1960 inhabitants, many of whom are weavers.

SCHRUNS, a tn. Austrian empire, Vorarlberg, circle and 38 m. S.E. Bregenz, on the Ill; with important cattle markets, and 1600 inhabitants.

SCHUMITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Hradisch, not far from Hungarian Brod, on the Olsawa; with 1100 inhabitants, who carry on an important trade in fruit.

SCHWANBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Styria, on the Schwartz Salm, an affluent of the Mur, 24 m. S.W. Gratz, with a castle, a Capuchin monastery, and manufactures of lucifer matches. There is a mineral spring, and lignite is worked in the vicinity. Pop. 1000.

SCHWARZAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on the Schwarza, near the Schneeberg, 50 m. S.W. Vienna; with iron-works, numerous saw-mills, and a quarry which furnishes grindstones. Pop. 1900.

SCHWARZENBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, in the N.W. corner of the district of Linz, near the frontiers of Bohemia and Bavaria; with glass-works and a paper-mill, and 1100 inhabitants.

SCHWECHAT, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, cap. circle, and on a stream of same name, 4 m. S.E. Vienna. It is an industrial place, with numerous manufactures, a cotton-mill, and three breweries. In the vicinity is an obelisk, commemorating the meeting of Sobieski, king of the Poles, with the emperor Leopold I., after the raising of the siege of Vienna. The Hungarian insurgents sustained a defeat here in 1849. One of the Roman frontier forts was situated in this locality, and had the name of Villa Gai.

SEBASTIAN (VILLA DE SAN), a tn. Mexico, state Cinaloa, 105 m. S. by E. Culiacan, stands in a fertile district, is well built, and contains 2500 inhabitants, whose chief employment is the rearing of cattle.

SEBBA, a tn. Western Africa, cap. prov. Yagha, 300 m. W. Sokoto. It is picturesquely situated among a thick covert of trees beside a large sheet of water, but is a miserable place, composed of about 200 huts, without any market or anything to indicate that it is the residence of one who styles himself the lord of Yagha. This personage, when Dr. Barth visited the town, was sitting in front of his house close to the mosque in the midst of a large congregation, to whom he was reading and expounding some passages from the Koran. All the inhabitants are Fellatah.

SEBOU, a river, N. Africa, Marocco, which rises in the slopes of the Little Atlas, flows westward through a valley between two parallel chains, from which it receives numerous affluents, and after a course of which so little is known that it is variously estimated at 150 and 250 m., falls into the Atlantic near the ruined town of Mehedia. The determined hostility of the natives has hitherto prevented any survey of its mouth, but the large quantity of water which it discharges, as well as the rapidity of its current, may be inferred from the extent of discoloration caused by it to a considerable distance seaward.

SECKAU, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Styria, circle Bruck, at the foot of a mountain range of same name, 33 m. N.W. Gratz. It has a large Gothic church, with an excellent organ, some fine monuments, and two handsome towers; a spacious castle, once the residence of the Bishops of Seckau; considerable manufactures of iron, and a powder-mill.

SECRETARY, an isl. New Zealand, on the S.W. coast of Middle Island or Munster. It extends 10 m. between N. and S., with a maximum width of 5 m., and separates Doubtful Inlet from Thomson Sound, forming the N. side of the one and the S. side of the other. Its W. shore, forming the coast line between the two, is almost straight, and has so great a depth of water opposite to it, that at the distance of little more than a mile no soundings are obtained at the depth of 300 fathoms.

SECRULE, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, so close to Benares on the W. that it may be considered as its suburb. It contains the civil establishment, the military cantonment, and the residences of the European population. These residences are substantial, well finished, and commodious. Near their centre there is a church with a spire, and in the vicinity a neat chapel, in which the service is conducted in Hindoostanee. The other principal buildings are the courts of justice, the treasury, the jail, and the mint. The last, the only one of these buildings possessed of any architectural merit, was scarcely finished when the mint itself and the whole establishment connected with it was removed to Calcutta.

SEDICO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, 6 m. S.W. Belluno, on an affluent of the Piave. It contains a parish church, and a splendid villa with a large garden laid out in the English style. Pop. 3345.

SEDLÉTZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and N.W. Tabor, cap. dist. of same name; with a parish church, a townhouse, and two mills.

SEDZISZOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 14 m. N.W. Rzeszow, on the railway from Craeow; with a Capuchin monastery founded in 1740, and 1900 inhabitants.

SEEPRA, a river, India, Malwa, which rises on the N. side of the Vindhya range, in lat. 22° 37' N.; lon. 76° 12' E., flows circuitously N.W., passing Oojein and Mehidpoor, and joins the Chumbul on the r. bank, after a course of 120 m.

SEFISIFA, a tn. N. Africa, Sahara, on the N. slope of Mount Raguba, belonging to the Uled Sidi Sheikh range, about 25 days S. of Algiers on the road to Insalah. It is not walled, but is a place of some importance, containing 350 houses, with a pop. of about 1800.

SE-GAN-FOO or SI-NGAN-FOO, a tn. China, cap. prov. Shansi, near the junction of the Koei-ho and Kin-ho, whose united stream joins the Hoang-ho about 85 m. below. It is surrounded by walls, which are about 10 m. in circuit, is entered by gates, of which several are remarkable for height and splendour, and contains an estimated pop. of about 300,000. The troops intended for the defence of the N. of China have their head-quarters here. The old palace, in which its sovereigns resided when Shansi was an independent principality, still exists. In 1685 a marble tablet was dug up here with an inscription containing Syriac words in Chinese characters. It was headed by a cross, and contained a brief statement of Christian doctrine. It is supposed to have been written by Nestorian missionaries from Persia or Syria.

SEGERO, a vil. Western Africa, Adamawa, in a well cultivated district within sight of Mount Holma, 190 m. S. by W. Kukawa. It occupies a commanding position on the two edges of a mountain ravine and watercourse, which divides it into two parts, the one of which is inhabited by the dominant Fulbe, and the other by the subjugated Holma. Ground-nuts, of the species called *kólche* in Kanuri, here form as large a part of the food of the people as potatoes do in Europe.

They are made into a kind of porridge, which, if boiled with milk, is by no means disagreeable. In cultivating them they are planted with regular spaces left between the stalk of corn, just as beans are grown in many parts of Negroland.

SEHLANDERS, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle Brixen, about 36 m. N.W. Botzen. It stands at the entrance of a narrow Alpine valley, contains 2050 inhabitants, and has an institute of the Sisters of Mercy, a Capuchin monastery, and a strong castle. Excellent marble is quarried in the vicinity.

SEHORE, a tn. India, Malwa, state and 22 m. W.S.W. Bhopal. It stands on a rock of quartz, rising boldly from the plain, surrounded by a large grove of mango and other trees, and is a place of considerable size, with a good bazar, and manufactures of printed muslin.

SEINE, a river, British America, which issues from Mille Lacs in a channel more than 100 ft. wide, flows W. through a narrow valley, thickly wooded with Banksian pine and poplar of large size, and falls into Seine Bay, on the E. shore of Rainy Lake, after a course of 67 m. Soon after leaving Mille Lacs it falls, by a series of seven rapids, 36 ft. in 9 m., is then precipitated 24 ft. by two successive steps; and before reaching Seine Bay makes a total descent of 350 ft., by 29 steps, varying in height from 3 to 36 ft. One of its affluents, called Fire Steel River, has its source in swampy marshes, common to the basins of Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay.

SEISENBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Carniola, on the Gurk, 24 m. S.E. Laybach. It has a castle belonging to Prince Auersperg, with a square tower, a paper-mill, several flour-mills, and contains 1100 inhabitants.

SELEANGSHAN and TUNGLEANGSHAN, the names of two remarkable masses of rock, China, prov. Nganhoei, the former on the E. or r., and the latter on the W. or l. bank of the Yang-tze-kiang, about 14 m. above the town of Taeping. The river, here narrowed to the width of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m., forces its way between these rocky barriers; the rugged flanks of which are hewn out in zigzag paths and steps, while their projecting ledges are scarped into batteries. Seleangshan is said to be a resemblance in miniature of the rock of Gibraltar. Its height is somewhere about 300 ft. This pass is evidently the key between the upper and lower portions of the Yang-tze-kiang, and properly defended would be impregnable.

SELLES, a territory, S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, between lat. 11° 45' and 12° 40' S., and lon. 14° and 15° E.; bounded N. by Ambuim, E. by extensive uninhabited forests, S. by Kissandeh, and W. by the Makango desert; area, about 2000 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, but between the ranges are several large, beautiful, and fertile valleys. These, intersecting the mountains nearly at right angles, are the beds of considerable streams, which flow W. in directions nearly parallel to each other, and render the soil so productive, that Selles is regarded as the granary of an extensive barren tract along the sea-coast. Unfortunately the predatory habits of the people prevent them from turning their natural advantages to account, and they crown all their enormities with the practice of cannibalism, making horrible repasts, not only of many of their prisoners taken in war, but of their own aged sick. This small territory is ruled, not by one chief, but by a number, all claiming to be equally independent. Pop. about 75,000.

SELMA, a tn. U. States, state and r. bank river Alabama, on the Alabama and Tennessee, and the Alabama and Mississippi River railways, 42 m. W. Montgomery. It stands on an elevated plateau, which terminates in a steep cliff on the bank of the river; and has six churches, several public and private schools, a carriage factory, two iron foundries, and a trade in cotton, of which, in 1859-60, it exported nearly 100,000 bales. So abrupt is the cliff above the Alabama that passengers ascend or descend by flights of steps, and goods are conveyed to or from the plateau by means of machinery. Pop. (1860), 3177.

SELOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 9 m. S. Brünn, pleasingly situated on the Schwarza. It is the seat of several public offices, and has a handsome parish church, a large and beautiful castle, manufactures of beet-sugar, a considerable trade in fruit, and five yearly markets. Pop. 2355.

SELVI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, eyalet and

110 m. S.E. Widin. It has three mosques, and a pop. of 5000 to 6000.

SEMENDRIA, or **SMEDEREMO** [add.], a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, cap. circle of same name, r. bank Danube, at the confluence of the Jersava, 22 m. S.E. Belgrade. It is pleasantly situated, rising in the form of an amphitheatre on a height encircled by vineyards; ranks next to Belgrade as the largest and most important place in Servia, is the see of a Greek archbishop, and has some imperfect fortifications, but is poorly built, and is rendered unhealthy by the swamps in its neighbourhood. Its only manufacture is firearms, which are much esteemed. Its inhabitants, amounting to 3829, are chiefly employed in trading, fishing, and cultivating the vine.

SEMIPALATINSK, a tn. Russian empire, W. Siberia, on the frontier between Tomsk and Tobolsk, in lat. 50° 30' N., lon. 80° E. It stands on the E. bank of the Irtysh, at the height of 775 ft. above the sea, and consists chiefly of wooden buildings, facing the river, and overlooking the Kirghis steppe, which stretches in the direction of S.W. for upwards of 1000 m. A space of about 150 yards between the houses and the river is occupied by gardens, in which melons of large size and delicious flavour are grown without the aid of glass. The space occupied by the town is of considerable extent, as each house, great and small, has its courtyard inclosed by a wooden fence from 10 to 12 ft. high, with a large gate in the centre. The principal public buildings are the government offices, the custom-house, and the barracks. All of them, built, not, like the dwellings, of wood, but of brick, have an imposing appearance at a distance. The regular garrison is always considerable, as the position of the town with reference to the Kirghis makes it strategically important. The merchants, chiefly Tartars, carry on a large trade with the Chinese towns of Tchoubachack and Kulja, and also with Bokhara, Kokhan, and Tashkend. There is also a large traffic with the Kirghis, who, in exchange for black and gray fox skins, black lamb skins, horses, oxen, and sheep, obtain silk dresses, tea, raisins, and wooden bowls from China, kalats of printed cotton from Kokhan, Russian hardware, iron, copper, and leather.

SENECA [add.], a lake, U. States, in the W. of the state of New York, about 25 m. S. of Lake Ontario, into which it discharges itself by the Seneca and Oswego. It is a long and narrow expanse, about 37 m. long from N. to S., and only 2 to 4 m. broad; lies 441 ft. above the Atlantic, has a depth of 630 ft., and was never known to be frozen over till 22d March, 1856. It communicates with the Erie canal, and is navigated by steamers which ply between Watkins, its S., and Geneva, its N. extremity.

SENGA, a vil. S.E. Africa, near N. or l. bank Zambesi, at the foot of Mount Motemwa, lat. 15° 38' S.; lon. 31° 20' E. It is a flourishing village, in a country the mountains of which are generally covered with open forest and grass. Many are between 2000 and 3000 ft. high, with their summits clothed with trees. The country N. of the mountains here in sight from the Zambesi is also called Senga, and its inhabitants Asenga or Basenga, but they appear to be of the same family as the Manganja and Maravi.

SENGE, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Galangue, r. bank Kubango, lat. 13° 45' S.; lon. 18° 10' E. It is surrounded by a palisade and a ditch, and contains 3000 inhabitants, employed in agriculture and fishing.

SENNA, or **SENA**, a tn. S.E. Africa, Portuguese possessions, on r. bank Zambesi, about 125 m. above its mouth, lat. 17° 28' S.; lon. 35° 13' E. It stands in a low plain, with some pretty detached hills in the background, and is surrounded by a stockade of living trees to protect its inhabitants from their troublesome and rebellious neighbours. It contains a few large houses, some ruins of others, and a weather-beaten cross, where once stood a church; a mound shows the site of an ancient monastery, and by the river are the prostrate walls of a mud fort. The greater part of the area inclosed by the stockade, which is an oblong of 1000 yards by 500 yards, is covered with tall indigo plants, cassia, and bushes; and a number of foul pools, filled with green fetid mud, afford wallowing places for lean and filthy pigs. The air is thus foul, and deprived of circulation, and fever abounds. Among the pigs is a curious variety, marked with yellowish brown and white stripes running horizontally along the body: perhaps betokening relationship to the original

wild pig, the young of which are distinctly banded, though the marks fade as the animal grows up. Near the summit of an adjacent hill behind the village a plant, the *Pedevia fetida*, is found, the smell of which produces headache and fever. In the vicinity of the town are gardens and patches of wood, the loftiest trees being thorny acacias. The natives, who are tributary to the Zulus, are industrious and active. 'We met many natives on the road,' says Dr. Livingstone; 'most of the men were armed with spears, bows and arrows, or old tower muskets; the women had short-handled iron hoes, and were going to work in the gardens; they stepped aside to let us pass, and saluted us politely, the men bowing and scraping, and the women, even with heavy burdens on their heads, courtesying: a courtesy from bare legs is startling!' But the Zulus, or Caffres, here called Landeens, taking advantage of the miserable state of the place, visit it periodically, and levy fines upon the inhabitants, who, unable or too cowardly to resist, allow themselves to be pillaged without mercy, thus confirming the Caffres in the belief they entertain that the Portuguese are a conquered tribe. Under these circumstances it necessarily follows that trade is all but extinguished. The only period of activity is during the visits of a number of Banyans, or native merchants of India, who come annually in small vessels from Bombay with cargoes of British and Indian goods. About a mile W. of Senna is a remarkable conical hill, called Baramuana, composed of trap, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country.

SENOSETSCH, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Krain or Carniola, on the commercial road from Laybach to Trieste; with an ancient castle, and 1200 inhabitants.

SEREDNICA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 10 m. S.S.E. Sanok; with 1100 inhabitants, chiefly employed in making sieves.

SERGATSH, a tn. Russia, gov. and 83 m. S.E. Nijnei-Novgorod, cap. circle of same name on the Sergatshka. It has three churches, a circle school, a charitable endowment, several manufactures, and contains 3035 inhabitants.

SERGIEVSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 66 m. N.E. Samara, on the Sok; with cold sulphur baths, and 5145 inhabitants.

SERINAGUR, **SRINAGAR**, or **SREENUGGUR** [add.], the cap. of Kashmir, situated on the river Jhelum, in the far-famed valley of Kashmir; lat. 34° 10' N., lon. 75° 0' E. The houses cluster upon the river banks, or, built upon piles, project over the sluggish waters, while irregular streets stretch up either slope of the valley, shaded by poplars and other trees. Beyond these extends a wide space of blooming garden ground; the naturally genial soil being rendered very prolific by careful cultivation. The river is crossed by seven bridges. The town is the seat of a busy population, remarkable for their mechanical talent. Kashmir shawls have achieved a world-wide reputation; and their gun, pistol, and matchlock barrels, are of exquisite workmanship. They also excel in the manufacture of papier maché, jewellery, watches, shoes, &c. The maharajah's palace is a long labyrinth of brick walls and dingy woodwork, enlivened by a few gilded domes. The Huree-purwat fort, on the high ground above the town, is not calculated to resist European artillery. There are one or two musjids or mosques of great antiquity, but the public buildings of Serinagur are not calculated to interest the visitor. The bridges, however, are picturesque, built entirely of wood, resting on piers formed of massive blocks of cedar, and some having rows of shops on them, flanking the footway on either side.—(Torrens' *Travels in Ladak, Tartary, and Kashmir*.)

SEROHEE, a petty state, India, Rajpootana, between lat. 24° 28' and 25° 16' N.; lon. 72° 10' and 73° 12' E., and bounded N. by Joodpoor, N.E. Godwar, E. Odeypoor, and S. and S.W. Gujerat; area, 3024 sq. m.; revenue, £7000. In the E. and N.E. it is hilly, being partly composed of the S.W. slope of the Aravulli range; in the E. and S.E. it is mountainous, rising in Mount Aboo. It was for some time considered a district of Joodpoor, which has not yet abandoned a claim upon it for tribute. The population consists in a great measure of predatory tribes of Minas, Grasias, and Bheels.

SEROHEE, cap. of the above state, 135 m. W.N.W. Neemuch. It is built on or near the site of a more ancient city of same name, the ruins of which can still be traced, and is of considerable extent, possessing good brick houses, many

of which, however, are untenanted, and a palace of the *rao* or chief, totally devoid of architectural merit. The trade is considerable, and the manufactures are almost entirely confined to sword blades, for which the place has long been famous.

SERPENT ISLE, or *FIMO NISI* [add.], situated in the N. W. of the Black Sea, opposite to the delta of the Danube, and nearly equidistant from its Kilia and Sulina mouths, being about 25 m. E. S. E. of the one, and E. N. E. of the other. In itself it is comparatively insignificant, though, in consequence of the lighthouse erected upon it, it is sometimes spoken of as the eye of the Danube. It is nearly of the shape of a triangle, about a mile in circuit, and surrounded for the most part by precipitous cliffs from 60 to 100 ft. high, with deep water near their base. The rocks composing it consist of siliceous strata, separated by thin bands of friable shale, containing large crystals of quartz, attaining a thickness of 200 ft., and sometimes passing into red jasper. Its surface is sterile, but it still justifies its name by the great number of serpents, or rather water-snakes, which live among its cliffs, and subsist on the fish which they manage to catch in the surrounding sea. The island is not devoid of historical interest. The Greeks, whose traditions made it the final abode of Achilles, built a temple upon it, which was dedicated to him, and became celebrated. On its summit are several blocks of squared marble, which may have belonged to this temple, and in many other parts numerous fragments of ancient pottery seem to tell of an early period when the island must have been inhabited. It also attracted considerable attention at the termination of the Russian war, from being mutually claimed by Russia and Turkey. By the congress of Paris in 1857 it was finally adjudged to the latter, as virtually and necessarily included in that part of Bessarabia which Russia had been compelled to cede.

SERRYAH, a tn. India, Gujerat, peninsula Kattywar, 190 m. S. W. Ahmedabad. It consists of a town and a fort, situated on a stream of same name, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. above its mouth, and has a harbour which, though bad, commands a considerable trade.

SESEMITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Chrudim, on the Lautschna, 5 m. E. S. E. Pardubitz, with a parish church, a townhouse, a brewery, manufactures of alcohol, and a mill.

SESHEKE, a tn. S. Africa, cap. of the Makololo, l. bank Zambesi, about 200 m. E. N. E. Linyanti. The old town, now in ruins, is on the l. bank of the river, but another has been built on the same side $\frac{1}{2}$ m. higher up. The site is very unhealthy, being productive of fever, which has carried off numbers of the natives, and was fatal to the mission of the London Society a few years ago. The native produce cultivated in this the centre of the continent consists of the holcus sorghum, millet, maize, underground beans, cucurbitaceous plants, sweet potatoes, tobacco, cotton, and Indian hemp; but wheat, rice, and yams, the natives have never seen, and they have no garden fruits or vegetables.

SESSANA, a tn. Austrian empire, circle and 22 m. S. E. Görz, near the frontiers of the district of Trieste and Vienna and Trieste railway. It is the seat of several public offices, has some trade, and contains 450 inhabitants.

SETIF, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 68 m. W. S. W. Constantine. It occupies a plateau more than 3000 ft. above sea-level, on the banks of one of the principal affluents of the Ouad-Sahel, where the ancient Roman city *Sitiſis* once stood, and having been employed by the French as an entrenched camp, became the site of a new town, which has made rapid progress, and carries on an extensive trade. Its weekly market is numerously attended by the Arabs, who bring to it grain, wool, oil, wax, and honey. Pop. 3238.

SEUE-TOW-SZE [the Snowy Valley], China, prov. Chekiang, among the mountains, about 45 m. S. W. Ningpo. The country between it and Ningpo is a level and exceedingly fertile plain, producing large crops of rice, and thickly covered with small towns, villages, and farm-houses. On approaching the mountainous district, one of the first objects which meets the eye is the pagoda of Kong-k'how-ta, seated on a hill, the summit of which is about 1000 ft. above the sea, and commands a splendid view. From the pagoda six or seven others can be counted, each marking the position of some ancient city on the plain, or Buddhist monastery on the hills. The

next place reached is Too-poo-dow, situated on the Ningpo, which, a few miles above it, ceases to be navigable for boats. About 25 m. S. W. Too-poo-dow is a beautiful mountain pass, called Yang-ling, where, in addition to the common trees of the mountains, the funeral cypress grows in great abundance, and forms a striking feature in the landscape. The neighbourhood is rich in iron ore, which occurs in the form of black sand, and is smelted at a place called Sha-k'he, in furnaces about 5 ft. high and 3 ft. in diameter, for which the fuel used is charcoal, and the blast a rude box-bellows. The cast iron, run into moulds about 1 foot square, and 1 inch thick, is afterwards converted into malleable iron in blocks 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, and 1 inch thick. The Snowy Valley, about 10 m. beyond Too-poo-dow is at first somewhat unpromising, but after a winding ascent for about 6 m. the scenery becomes varied and beautiful. On every side are hills and mountains of every conceivable shape, some peaked, precipitous, and barren, and others sloping gently, and covered densely with pines and brushwood, while a stream winds its way towards the Ningpo. The point thus reached is not the termination, but only the entrance, of the Snowy Valley, which lies a little beyond, at the height of about 2000 ft. above the sea. It is inclosed at all sides by mountains, except towards the farther extremity, where the mountain stream which drains it plunges over a precipice some 300 or 400 ft. below, and forms a series of noble falls, the water long before it reaches the bottom being converted into showers of spray. The temple of the Snowy Valley is an old and dilapidated Buddhist building, occupied by a number of priests, but possessing nothing within or without to entitle it to special notice.

SEVASTOPOL, or **SEBASTOPOL** [add.], was originally nothing more than a Tartar village, until the empress Catherine commenced, in 1780, the works which her successors completed, and which made it a beautiful city and the chief naval arsenal of Russia. It was then 1 m. long and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad, rising from the S. shore of the harbour in the form of an amphitheatre. It possessed a basin, dry docks, and quays, and immense magazines and warehouses belonging to government, and was strongly defended both by land and by sea. On the south the port was defended by six batteries, and on the north were four batteries; altogether mounting before the war 850 guns; but during the siege the number was immensely increased. The original defences on the land side were not so formidable, but new earthworks and batteries were rapidly and continually erected during the operations. When the allied English and French armies invested the city in September, 1854, the English occupied a high bare plateau overlooking the city, and the French were placed W. of them on the lower slope of the plateau, and on a level with the Russian defences. On October 17 the bombardment of Sevastopol was commenced by the allies by both land and sea. The land attack produced little effect upon the Russian defences; and by sea the allied fleets were prevented from effective co-operation by the shoals that obstructed the mouth of the harbour, and by a blocking up of the entrance channel by seven vessels sunk by the defenders for the purpose. After this unsuccessful attack the allies settled down to a regular siege, and operations were prolonged with varied success and many important engagements: the battle of Balaclava on October 25, and that of Inkermann on November 5, among them. During the winter the condition of the allied armies was very serious; unprovided with proper and sufficient shelter, and inadequately supplied with provisions and other necessaries, in addition to the laborious siege operations, the troops were overwhelmed with disease and suffering, borne nevertheless with heroic fortitude and patience. With the opening of 1855 Sevastopol was acquiring new defensive strength, every available piece of ground being fortified; and counter works were as actively pushed on by the allies. On April 9 a second bombardment of the town was made, but with no useful result. More active measures were then adopted; the Sardinians furnished a body of 15,000 men, and the fortress was now closely invested. On June 7 the French assaulted and captured the Mamelon, and on the 18th a general assault upon the line of defences was only partially successful on the side of the French, but was a signal failure in the British attempt to capture the Redan. The Russians in the meantime were becoming hard pressed, their sources of

supply in the sea of Azof having been destroyed by the allies. On August 18 they made a fresh endeavour to raise the siege in the battle of the Tchernaya, in which the brunt was borne by the Sardinians and French; but the endeavour failed, and the assailants were heavily repulsed by the allied forces. The allies then made preparations for an attack upon Sevastopol which should be final and successful, and mid-day, when the Russians were accustomed to withdraw under shelter for their meal, was the time fixed. The French assaulted the Malakoff and speedily captured it, as well as the other works allotted to them; but the British were again unsuccessful in their attempt upon the Redan, owing partly to bad arrangements and partly to the Russians being on the alert and ready to repel them, after the French attack. Sevastopol, after

the capture of the Malakoff and other defences, was now at the mercy of the allies, and the resistance of the Russians could only be prolonged for a few days at the most. The defenders, however, determined to leave nothing but ruins for the captors, and on the evening of the 8th Sept. they commenced their passage in boats and by the bridge to the N. side of the harbour, and when all were safe the work of destruction was begun: magazines and stores were blown up, streets and squares were enveloped in flames; the remainder of the fleet was scuttled and sunk, and the bridge removed; and on the morning of the 9th the allies, approaching as close as the fire and ruins permitted, beheld only the funeral pyre of Sevastopol. Subsequently the extensive docks, and other naval and military works, which it had



taken the Russian government long years to construct, were effectually destroyed by the allies, and Sevastopol no longer existed as a stronghold. In December, Russia made overtures of peace, and on February 26, 1856, an armistice and the terms of peace were agreed upon. The final evacuation of the Crimea took place on July 12, on which day the British commander-in-chief formally restored Sevastopol and Balaklava to the Russians. Sevastopol, thus deprived of all that gave it importance, has become a comparatively insignificant place, though considerable efforts have been made to repair the damage which it sustained during the siege. Most of the S. side has accordingly been rebuilt on a new plan forwarded from St. Petersburg. On the site of the six bastions which formed the outer fortifications, and were long and ably defended, hospitals and alms-houses for invalided soldiers and sailors have been erected; the communication between the N. and S. sides of the town is now maintained by means of a handsome chain bridge, which stretches between the former forts of St. Nicholas and St. Michael, and the small huts which occupied the greater part of the sailors' suburb, have been replaced by large symmetrical houses. To give more solemnity to this work of restoration and improvement, the S. side of the town has been consecrated anew by the archbishop of Cherson and Tauris. The position of Sevastopol, however, makes it all but impossible that it can ever acquire much commercial importance.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a bay and group of isles, British America, N. side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about lat. $50^{\circ} 20' N.$; lon. $66^{\circ} 30' W.$ —The BAY, remarkable for its wild beauty, is about 6 m. long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide at its entrance,

and nearly landlocked by the islands and a bold peninsula at its W. extremity, rising 737 ft. above the sea; the bottom is of clay, and without shoals, so that the bay forms one of the best and most sheltered anchorages on the N. shore of the gulf. From the E. point of the bay a broad shelving sandy beach, fringed with white and balsam spruce, the boundary of a forest covering the flat country behind, extends to the river where the settlement is; and between the bay and two ranges of hills 1300 to 1700 ft. high, some distance inland, lies a considerable extent of lowland. The bay has always been a great resort of the Montagnais Indians.—The ISLANDS, beautiful at a distance, on a nearer view are rugged and barren. The summit of the largest is 700 ft. above the sea, and two others rise 500 ft. and 457 ft. So bold are these islands, and so suddenly do some of them rise from the sea, that there is no anchorage close to them on the seaward side.

SEYNGUR, or **KUROON**, a river, India, which rises in the Doab, in dist. Allyghur, flows S.E. in a very winding course, and joins the Junna on its l. bank, about 15 m. below Calpee. Its total length is about 210 m.

SEYPAN, an isl. of the N. Pacific, belonging to the Ladrone or Marianne group, lies 3 m. N.E. of Tinian, and has a peak which, rising to the height of 2000 ft., forms a very conspicuous object. Its only village, situated on its N. side, contains about 300 inhabitants, most of them fine young men from the Caroline Islands, who go almost naked, their only piece of dress being a narrow slip of cotton round the lower part of their bodies. Seypan is annually visited by three or four whalers, which anchor off its N.W. shore, outside a long reef stretching southwards towards Tinian.

SFAX, or **SKAFUS** [add.], a tn. N. Africa, regency and 140 m. S.S.E. Tunis, beautifully situated on the N.E. shore of the Gulf of Gabes. It is surrounded by a lofty wall, and consists of two parts, the one, called El Bled, inhabited exclusively by Mahometans, and the other, called El Rbadh, inhabited by Christians and Jews. El Rbadh is a comparatively insignificant place, having only 1500 inhabitants, whereas El Bled contains nearly 12,000; and in respect both of its site and its buildings, ranks as one of the prettiest places in the regency. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and cotton tissues, and the trade, which embraces a large extent of country, is very important, though the harbour is so bad that vessels lie exposed nearly a mile from the shore. The principal articles of export are wool, oil, barilla, sponges, dates, almonds, and dry fruits.

SHABA, a tn. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, circle and not far from Akermann; with a church and 1400 inhabitants. The vine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

SHABAZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, cap. circle of same name, on the Save, 37 m. W.S.W. Belgrade. It is the seat of a court of justice and the see of a bishop, and possesses a gymnasium. It was once a strong fortress, and was inclosed by a large ditch and a palisade. The culture of the vine and the rearing of cattle are the chief employments. It contains a pop. which amounted in 1854, exclusive of the Turkish garrison, to 3920.

SHADRINSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 315 m. S.E. Perm, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Isset. It has three churches, a circle school, two charitable institutes, several factories, particularly for smelting tallow, an important trade, and three yearly markets, at which large quantities of goods are sold. Pop. 4885.

SHAHABAD, two places, India:—1, A tn. Sirhind, l. bank Sursooty, in lat. $30^{\circ} 10' N.$; lon. $76^{\circ} 56' E.$ It contains nearly 3000 inhabitants, and possesses a good bazar, but is described as little better than a heap of filth and ruins.—2, A tn. Oude, 82 m. N.W. Lucknow. It is a considerable place, built chiefly of brick, and proving by its remains of fortification that it must once have been more important than at present. Its palace was strengthened with towers like a citadel, and it had also a fine mosque. At present it possesses a bazar.

SHAHJEHANPOOR, three places, India:—1, A tn. Scindia's Dominions, l. bank Tilir, 33 m. N.E. Oojein. It is a considerable place, with an important trade carried on chiefly by the Borahs, an intelligent and wealthy class of Mussulman merchants.—2, A tn. N.W. Provinces, dist. and 21 m. S.E. Meerut; with a dilapidated fort and a bazar.—3, A tn. N.W. Provinces, dist. Cawnpore, 12 m. N. Calpee; with a bazar.

SHAHSZ, or **SHASEE**, a tn. China, prov. Houpeh, on the Yang-tze-kiang, about 170 m. above the point where it communicates with Lake Tung-ting. It is built on the embankment on the left side of the river, and extends along it for upwards of 2 m. On the banks and in all the creeks lie junks at anchor, some of them of large size, and all as closely crammed together as possible. Numerous boats from the W. come down the river to Shahsz, bringing sugar, pepper, salt, opium, tobacco, and hemp, and carrying baek cotton, as well as some of the articles imported at Canton. Shahsz is only considered as the port of Kinchow, which is situated 1 m. inland, and is said to be a place of much more importance. The pop., as stated by a mandarin, is 600,000; but it is suspected that he has at least doubled the real number.

SHAKABABA, a tn. S.W. Africa. Kimbunda country, territory Galangue, lat. $14^{\circ} S.$; lon. $18^{\circ} E.$ It is surrounded by a palisade and a ditch, is finely shaded by lofty incendera trees, and contains 1500 inhabitants.

SHANGHAI, a foreign settlement on the mainland of China, adjacent to the walled city of the same name, but perfectly distinct in its boundaries, government, and commerce. The name signifies 'upon the sea;' and there is data in Chinese history that goes to prove that at one period the site whereon it stands on the r. bank, at the mouth of the Yang-tsze River, was washed by the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Now it is distant 25 m. from the sea-coast, and surrounded by navigable creeks that intersect the delta, so numerous that within a circuit of 50 m. there are not less than from 2000 to 2500 m. of water communication; and if the

ditches for irrigating the land be taken into account, this network of waters may be doubled. The widest of these creeks is named the Whang-poo, which is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide at Shanghai, and increases to over 1 m. at its outlet into the Yang-tsze, at the port of Woosung, 14 m. distant by water, and 8 m. by land. From the immense volume of water flowing into these creeks at their upper junction with the Yang-tsze, the water is perfectly fresh in the Whang-poo. The settlement stands on the left bank of that stream, below the

PORT OF SHANG-HAI.



walled city, from which it is separated by a moat, with several bridges across; and it, again, is divided by two smaller creeks, the Yang-king-Pang and Soochow Creek—the latter being from 150 to 200 yards in width, with one stone and one wooden bridge across it. These water boundaries divide the settlement into three sections, each under the jurisdiction of the following nationalities:—the upper French, the middle British, and the lower American. They are commonly called 'concessions,' but no portion of the land has been ceded by the Emperor of China, the foreign residents being merely 'renters' of the soil, who have purchased the rights of the former native occupiers, and are subject to the same trifling annual tax paid by them to the government. At the same time they hold their title to the land under a code of regulations drawn up by the treaty powers, and sanctioned by the Chinese government, whereby they cannot be dispossessed of their claims by the Chinese, while they are at liberty to sell or let the ground, with any buildings thereon, to the native inhabitants. Moreover, this applies to the subjects of other nationalities who have concluded treaties with China besides the three already mentioned. The British section is not only the most valuable, and covered with the largest number of buildings, but the consulates of all the other nations are situ-

ated there, except the French and American. Along the bank of the Whang-poo extends a wide 'bund' or quay, with a bulwark of stone, and numerous stone jetties, for landing and loading cargo; while the path forms a promenade for the residents, from 50 to 80 ft. wide. This frontage is nearly 1 m. in length, along which range the foreign 'hongs'—places of residence as well as business. These are chiefly spacious mansions, built mostly in the Italian style of architecture, which give an air of elegance and wealth to this otherwise unpicturesque site that is seen nowhere else in the far East. For a quarter of a mile back they extend more or less, each hong surrounded by a wall inclosing a garden, presenting the aspect of a fashionable suburb in London. Here are extensive 'godowns' or warehouses for storing imported merchandise, and preparing tea and silk brought from the interior for export. There are no European shops in the thoroughfares, which consist of narrow roads, from 20 to 30 ft. wide, laid out at right angles, with walls more or less on either side, and occasionally a narrow footpath. These roads are macadamized, but the low nature of the ground is such that the metal sinks in the soft mud; and during heavy rains or high tides the water oozes up through the drains, flooding the lowest parts of the settlement. There at any time water may be found by digging from 3 to 5 ft. deep. Below this mud is a tenacious clay, into which piles are driven to obtain a secure foundation, not only for buildings, but the walls that surround them—all of which are built of small black bricks, dried in the sun, but very durable. A system of underground drainage has been constructed, but it is very defective, in consequence of the level nature of the site. This general plan of the settlement is carried out to the westward for about three quarters of a mile, extending from N. to S. the same distance, the greater portion of the area being densely covered with Chinese houses, the property of the foreign residents. Here the aspect of the roads is completely changed by the continuous streets of native shops, displaying every description of European and Chinese wares suitable for the foreign and native consumers. Through the middle of this quarter runs the Maloo (*horse-road*), from 50 to 60 ft. wide, where a market is held in the morning for the sale of poultry, fish, vegetables, and all other kinds of provisions. A busy and industrious population throngs this quarter from sunrise to sunset, who enjoy all the privileges of their own country with the protection of the British authorities. On the other hand they are obliged to comply with the land regulations and local laws established for their control, which in some respects differ from the clauses referring to foreigners. For this purpose a municipal council is elected annually by the foreign 'renters,' comprising subjects of all nationalities except French, who elect a chairman and appoint a staff of officials, similar to that of an English municipality, chiefly for the maintenance of roads, bridges, jetties, &c., and lighting and cleaning the settlement. They have also the appointment and control of the police, which consists partly of Europeans and partly of Chinese. To meet the expenditure, they are empowered to levy taxes upon the occupiers of tenements native and foreign, and wharfage dues upon imports and exports—the former varying per annum from £20,000 to £25,000, and the latter from £10,000 to £15,000. This includes the revenue of the American section of Shanghai, which is incorporated for municipal purposes with the British division; but the French 'concession' has a council of its own, specially under the control of the consul for France at this port. In extent the latter section is about half the area of the British, and about as densely peopled by Chinese; while the American portion, named Hong-que, extends nominally over a greater superficies than the two others together, but thinly populated, with comparatively few native or foreign houses. According to a detailed census of the population taken in March, 1865, the following general results were obtained, which have not altered materially since:—British and American sections, including the army (1319), navy (532), and mercantile shipping (981), 5129—of whom 180 were females, and 107 children, comprising 18 nationalities, namely, English, 3996; Americans, 407; Germans, 240; Danish, 20; Spanish, 131; Italians, 16; Dutch, 27; Portuguese, 118; Norwegians, 22; Swedish, 50; Russians, 23; Swiss, 22; Greeks, 7; Austrians, 6; French, 38; Mexican, 1; Peruvian, 1; and Arabs, 4. In the French section, exclusive

of the army and navy, the foreign population number 460 persons, of whom 101 were women and children, belonging to eleven different nationalities. Of the native population in the British section, 48,490 resided on shore, 9700 in boats, and 2000 vagrants; of whom 15,455 were females; in the American section 17,455, all living on shore; making a total of the two districts, 77,645; but the council considering that the Chinese evaded being enumerated to the extent of one-sixth, this percentage was added, forming a total of 90,587. In the French section the returns furnish a total of 55,645, making a grand total of 146,232 Chinese and 5589 foreigners. The subjects and citizens of each nationality are under the protection of their respective consuls, and amenable to the jurisdiction of their courts; or where the person has no consul to appeal to, he is amenable to the Chinese authorities. It was a question whether Chinese in foreign employ were exempt from imperial jurisdiction, and it has been decided in the affirmative. The following consular flags may be seen fluttering in the breeze along the 'bund':—British, French, American, Prussian, Swedish, Norwegian, Russian, Netherlands, Belgian, Portuguese, and Spanish. On occasion, when any matter affecting the general interests of the community is mooted, the foreign consuls meet in a body, and pass resolutions, or make representations to be forwarded to the Taou-tai of the walled city and the ambassadors at Peking. That functionary, who is both governor and chief magistrate of the city and district, has judicial power over all the Chinese in the settlement, except where British interests are involved, when the case is tried before a mixed court at the consulate, and if the Chinese offenders in petty cases are convicted, they are sentenced to hard labour on the roads of the settlement. Previous to 1865 all cases civil and criminal were tried by the British consul, vice-consul, and their assistants; but these accumulated to that degree with the rapid growth of the settlement that the home government sent out a complete judicial staff, forming at Shanghai a supreme court, with jurisdiction over all British subjects in China and Japan, and removing the court of appeal from Hong-kong to the settlement. The subjects and citizens of other nations are tried by their respective consuls. This motley community of foreigners, having equal rights on Chinese ground, gives to Shanghai settlement a domestic and public character which nowhere else exists. Consequently there is no united system of government able to control the population, many of whom are desperadoes of the worst class, giving greater trouble to the authorities than the whole native population.

The port of Shanghai extends from the upper limits of the Whang-poo, below the native shipping, to Woosung, a distance of 14 m., of which the anchorage for foreign vessels extends for 4 m. below the settlement. The anchorage is divided into nine sections, defining the foreign from the Chinese boundary, where all the vessels are anchored abreast, and lettered according to their position, steamers being separated from sailing ships. A foreign harbour-master is appointed by the Chinese authorities, who retain complete control over the conservancy of the harbour and its entrance, and collect all shipping dues, duties on imports and exports, &c., through the imperial foreign maritime customs. This institution arose out of the troubles of the government, when, in 1853, the native customs was suspended while the city was in the occupation of the Taipings. A treaty was drawn up and a foreign protectorate established in July, 1854, which proved so beneficial to all concerned, that on the ratification of the Tientsin treaty in 1858, its jurisdiction was extended to all the open ports, each under the management of a commissioner, and the whole under an inspector-general, most of whom are British subjects. At this port the number of employés is about 80, of whom from 50 to 60 are English. During the year 1864 the number of foreign vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards was 5352, making an aggregate of 1,870,909 tons; carrying imports of general merchandise valued at £21,610,757, and exports of tea, silk, cotton, and other products of £13,282,589; realizing a customs revenue of £680,776. In 1865 and 1866 commerce declined on account of over-trading, but there is every prospect of the port maintaining its title of the 'commercial capital of China.' Its position near the silk districts, with which it is connected by magnificent water communication, and lying at the mouth of the Yang-tsze, makes it the chief outport of the tea-dis-

tricts on the tributaries of that river. Moreover, its central situation with regard to the northern ports, and the open ports in Japan, will necessarily make it the entrepôt for imports to be transhipped thence. Although the nationalities trading with this port are numerous, yet it may be said that the British are the only importers. In 1865 they introduced goods to the amount of £12,000,000 sterling, of which the principal item was opium from India, and next to that Manchester calicoes, the remainder being general merchandise—the former representing not less than £6,000,000. France brings nothing to Shanghai, and takes away only a small portion of the silk that supplies her looms. Out of 43,000 bales exported in 1865, France purchased 7300 bales, of which no more than 2500 were shipped by French houses. The Americans are the next in importance to the British, and they excel in establishing steam traffic on the rivers and coast, and recently a line of 4000-ton steamers has commenced running from San Francisco to the ports in China and Japan. Between thirty and forty steamers ply regularly to and from the riverine and coast ports and Shanghai, chiefly American. They are likewise the only shippers of tea, after the British. Although the tea-districts are situated from 500 to 1000 m. from Shanghai, yet the export exceeds that of all the other ports in China. In this important branch of trade, as well as the export of silk, the native merchants work in harmony with the foreigners, and each class is satisfied with the trade that falls to its share. Nowhere in China have the wealthy inhabitants such faith in foreign transactions and in foreign protection as in Shanghai. During the years 1861–2 the Taiping rebels threatened the city and settlement with an armed force of 80,000 men, when it was defended by British and French troops and men-of-war. The Chinese flocked to the settlement from all parts with their families and treasure, until the population increased to half a million, and the amount of silver in coin and ingots was incalculable. This created a transient degree of prosperity, which can only be compared to the sudden increase of wealth in the gold regions of California and Australia. Land increased ten, twenty, and even a hundred fold in value, as the affrighted fugitives paid fabulous rents for the houses within protection of the British army. When the rebels were driven beyond the boundary of 30 m. by our troops, and the rebellion finally suppressed by an army of disciplined Chinese under Colonel Gordon, the refugees left Shanghai for their native places, and the value of land and dwellings returned to something like its former position. Many foreigners who had amassed great wealth were ruined, and whole streets of Chinese houses were untenanted. At the same time the overtrading in tea caused some of the oldest firms to become bankrupt, and otherwise checked the banking and mercantile operations in 1865; since when they have been slowly recovering in the aggregate. The following table exhibits this phase of the foreign trade of Shanghai, compiled from the Chinese customs reports:—

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Imports, . . .	£21,610,757	£14,820,536	£17,632,275
Exports, . . .	13,282,589	9,843,327	8,441,557
Total, . . .	£34,893,346	£24,663,863	£26,073,832

Here are the chief mission establishments in China. That of the London Missionary Society has a printing-office for publishing religious works in Chinese, from which was issued in one year half a million copies of the New Testament for gratuitous distribution, or at a small charge. Connected with the mission is an hospital for the gratuitous cure of native patients, under the charge of a medical missionary, where many thousands attend during the year. The American Presbyterian Mission not only print in Chinese, but manufacture the metallic types. There is an extensive mission, also, under the auspices of the French *Société de la Propagation de la Foi*, where the missionaries conform to the dress and manners of the Chinese, with an extensive establishment near the walled city, having a cathedral within its precincts, capable of accommodating 3000 people. Besides this, the French have a handsome church in the concession under their control. In the British concession there is an English church, with the chaplain as incumbent; and several chapels and meeting-houses are scattered over the other parts of the settlement. Here also is a public library, and a branch

of the Royal Asiatic Society, which publishes its transactions. Of newspapers there are two issued daily, one twice a week, two weekly, and one fortnightly. The oldest of these is the *North China Herald*, established in 1851; and at the same office a newspaper is issued twice a week, printed in the Chinese character. The British consulate and the foreign customs, likewise, issue reports and returns connected with their affairs.—(*Consular Reports; Customs Returns; Mossman, MS. Notes.*)

SHAN-TUK, or TY-LOONG, a tn. China, prov. Quang-tong, about half-way between the Canton and Western Rivers, and about 4 m. back from the channel which connects them. It consists of a walled city about 2 m. in circuit, and suburbs of still greater extent. A creek passing through the heart of the suburbs, and sufficiently deep for pinnaces, is spanned by two well-built granite bridges of three and five arches. The city walls are 25 ft. high, but without embrasures, and have at the base a thickness, including facing and earth-work, of not less than 20 ft. For the purpose of arresting fire, double walls run through the town, which contains many good shops and several handsome yamuns, has clean streets, and appears from the bustle and activity displayed in them to be densely peopled.

SHAO-KING, or TCHAO-KHING, a tn. China, prov. and 60 m. Quangtong or Canton, l. bank Si-kiang, 80 m. from the sea at Macao; lat. 23° 3' N.; lon. 113° 3' E. It consists of a walled city of the second class, and an extensive suburb lying to the westward, is one of the finest towns in the province, and was once the residence of a governor, whose jurisdiction extended over both Quangtong and Quangsec. About 3 m. below Shao-king the Si-kiang flows in a deep channel through a magnificent mountain pass, 3¼ m. long. The district is famous for tea, and the grass which is woven into mats.

SHARJAH, a tn. and port, Arabia, Oman, cap. prov. of same name, on the Persian Gulf, lat. 25° 20' N.; lon. 55° 36' E. The harbour is a narrow creek, adapted only for small vessels, and the town, which is walled in on the land side, is open towards the creek. The old or central town consists mainly of brick or stone houses, and long rows of cottages, half wood, half palm-leaf, and chiefly tenanted by fishermen and sailors, extend along the beach, especially northwards. Towards the S. end of the town is the large market-place, divided into several 'quarters;' near the centre stands a long and lofty vaulted building, strongly constructed, with iron-bound gates, and a guard, within which is kept the government treasure. The shops are neat and well-built, with raised seats, counters, and shelves, as in Bombay or Madras; they display Cashmere shawls, Bengal manufactures, Persian arms, and jewellery of various kinds. The N. quarter of the town has a large number of weavers, who make the long red cloaks common in Oman, cotton robes, carpets, and curtains. Beyond the walls stretches a large extent of sand, sloping and studded with palm-trees, with an occasional garden; but the soil is too light to produce much. Sharjah is the centre of a large export and import trade, being the chief emporium for wool, cotton, and metal, and the sale of dromedaries and asses; and it is also the principal slave-market of the inner Persian Gulf, and through it are imported the goods of Persia and India. Hence a large population of many races is attracted; and were the harbour better adapted for shipping, it would rise into a place of considerable importance. Pop. 20,000 to 30,000.

SHARKOI, or SIKOT, a tn. European Turkey, in the N. of Turkish Servia, eyalet and 25 m. S.E. Nissa. It contains 8000 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in the manufacture of carpets.

SHAVLI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 80 m. N.N.W. Kovno, cap. circle of same name; with two churches, a gymnasium, a circle school, a charitable endowment, and 5344 inhabitants.

SHEBOYGAN, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, on the W. shore of Lake Michigan, at the mouth of a stream of its name, 48 m. N. Milwaukee, with which it is connected by railway. It possesses seven churches, and carries on a very extensive trade, particularly in timber. So large a proportion of the inhabitants are Germans, that two of the four newspapers published in the place are in their language.

SHEDIAC, a tn. British America, New Brunswick, co.

Westmoreland, at the mouth of a small river in a bay of same name, on Northumberland Strait. It is a small but thriving place, well situated for trade, as its harbour is the easiest of access and egress on this part of the coast, and the only one to which a vessel in distress can safely run for refuge. A railway has been made to Monkton, a distance of 14 m., where by communicating with the Petticoadiac, which falls into the Bay of Fundy, it saves the transport which would otherwise be necessary round the peninsula of Nova Scotia. It has been proposed to gain the same object still more effectually by means of a ship-canal. Shediac Bay abounds in oysters and other shell-fish.

SHEEMOGA, or **SIMOGA**, a tn. India, presid. Madras, Mysore, 1. bank Toonga, here navigable during the rainy season, 130 m. N.W. Seringapatam. Till destroyed by the Mahrattas in 1792 it was a large and flourishing place, containing about 30,000 inhabitants. Flourish now greatly diminished, it is clean, well-drained, and apparently thriving.

SHEIPU, a tn. China, on the E. coast of prov. Chekiang; lat. 29° 12' N.; lon. 121° 50' E. It is surrounded by dilapidated walls, and consists of very indifferent houses and shops, but derives some importance from being a convenient stopping place for the coasting trade. Its harbour, formed by the mainland and Nyew-tew Island, has an entrance at its W. end into San-mun Bay, and another in the S. leading into the bay W. of Leaming Island. At high-water the harbour has the appearance of a splendid basin, but at low-water dries so far out as to become a mere expanse of mud with a small strip of water in its centre.

SHEKAWUTTEE, a state, or rather collection of petty states, India, Rajpootana, between lat. 27° 20' and 28° 33' N.; lon. 74° 52' and 76° 10' E.; and bounded N.W. by Bikaneer, N.E. Loharoo and Jhujhur, S.E. Jeypoor and Patun, and S.W. Joodpoor; length, N.E. to S.W., 95 m.; breadth, 63 m.; area, 3895 sq. m.; revenue about £230,000. It is an arid barren tract, consisting of either sandy wastes or rugged hills and mountains. In the valleys there is some fertile soil, on which several kinds of grain, pulse, red pepper, and hemp for *bharg* are grown. The inhabitants, a semibarbarous race with a mongrel religion, partly Hindoo partly Mahometan, have long been notorious freebooters, but effectual means have at last been taken to check their depredations.

SHELIF, or **UED-SHELIF**, a river, N. Africa, the largest and most important in Algeria, rises on the N. slope of the Jebel Amoor, near the village of Bazid; lat. 34° 25' N.; lon. 2° 10' E. At first it has the name of Mokta, which, while proceeding almost due N., it exchanges successively for the names of Berda and Tuguin, and passes through the sandy eastern portion of the Algerian Sahara. On approaching the high land of the coast, which has an elevation of about 1600 ft., and passing round Mount Gontas, which attains the still loftier elevation of 3300 ft., it takes a W. direction, and continues it to its mouth in the Mediterranean, near Mostaganem.

SHELLALA, a tn. N. Africa, Algerian Sahara, in a small oasis of same name irrigated by copious springs, 170 m. S. by E. Oran. It is surrounded by a wall with two gates, consists of about 100 houses constructed of earth, and possesses a small mosque and a school. The principal articles of trade are tobacco, which is grown to some extent in the large and beautiful gardens of the interior, and tar, obtained from the *arar* (*Juniperus phœnicia*).

SHENANDOAH [add.], a river, U. States, which is formed in Virginia by the junction of three streams near Port Republic, flows N.E. through the valley of Virginia, along the W. side of Blue Ridge, and nearly parallel to it, and immediately below Harper's Ferry joins the Potomac, of which it is the principal tributary. Its length from Port Republic is 170 m., the greater part of which is navigable for small boats. It furnishes a large amount of water-power.

SHENKOTTAH, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Travancore, about 70 m. S.W. Madura. It stands near the E. entrance of the Pass of Periancoil, and, though covering a considerable area, is neatly and compactly built. Among its public edifices are several pagodas and the Tahsildar's cutcherry.

SHENKURSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 190 m. S.S.E. Archangel. Though containing only 616 inhabitants, it has six churches, a secular and a religious parish school, and a

charitable institute. Sulphur is found in the vicinity in the bed of the Petchi, and within the circle is a village called Blagoveschtshenskoï, where two important yearly markets are held, one for horses, which lasts four, and the other for cloth, which lasts ten days. Great quantities of turpentine are extracted in the district.

SHERA, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, cap. prov. of same name, 95 m. S.E. Kano. Its position is among rocks, which surround it on all sides, leaving only a narrow approach from the N.W., and fortifies it so strongly by nature that it has no wall. The houses are built partly of clay, partly of reeds. The inhabitants, belonging to the dominant Fellatah, have neither industry nor commerce.

SHERA, a mountain chain, N. Arabia, which, commencing not far from the Red Sea and the Gulf of Akabah, stretches N.E. towards the Syrian desert. Its W. slope descends rapidly and often precipitously toward the shore, but the E. slope is lost gradually and almost insensibly in the sandy deserts. When composed of granite the chain is sterile and naked, but when limestone prevails cultivation only is wanting to make it fertile as in Palestine. The inhabitants belong chiefly to the Huweita tribe.

SHERAYENKEEL, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Travancore, 3 m. E. Anjengo, and behind one of the lagoons of the Malabar coast. It is a large and irregular place, laid out in streets, inhabited chiefly by Nairs, and in gardens, in which the cocoa-nut, areca-nut, jack, mango, and other fruits abound; and contains a *gotarum* or palace, a pagoda, and a free school for the instruction of native youths in the English and Malayalam languages.

SHERBRO, or **SHERBOROUGH**, an isl. W. Africa, 40 m. S.S.E. the peninsula of Sierra Leone; lat. (W. extremity), 7° 34' 30" N.; lon. 12° 58' W. It is upwards of 27 m. long from E. to W., by 10 m. broad; and is densely wooded, particularly on the W. side, the forest everywhere advancing to within a few yards of the beach. On the N. side it is bordered by an extensive mud bank, and separated from the mainland by Sherbro River, in which there is a good channel 6 fathoms deep, but with several shallow and irregular patches. On the S.E. it is separated from the mainland by another channel called the Shebar River. Cape St. Ann, a low sandy point, forms the W. extremity of the island, and immediately westward, separated only by a narrow opening choked with sand, are the Turtle Islands, originally mere banks formed by deposits from the neighbouring rivers, and gradually acquiring vegetation.

SHERBROOKE, a vil. British America, Nova Scotia, on the E. bank of the St. Mary, which is one of the largest rivers of Nova Scotia, and falls into Indian Bay. It is a small place, with only 300 inhabitants; but possesses two churches, a school, a courthouse, and jail; owns some schooners employed in the fisheries, builds a few vessels, and trades in firewood and deals. The district is well settled, and at a short distance below there are other two churches, one of which, 75 ft. high, is a conspicuous object at sea.

SHERGHOTTY, a tn. India, dist. Behar, on a small island formed by a tributary of the Poonpun, 126 m. S.E. Benares. It contains about 5000 inhabitants, and having once been the seat of the civil establishment, contains several bungalows of the European officials.

SHILKA, a river, Russian empire, Trans-Baikal Provinces, which, formed by the junction of the Onon, rising in the Kentei, and the Ingoda, rising in the Chokondo Mountains, flows N.E., and unites with the Argun in forming the Amoor. At Biankina, in lat. 52° N.; lon. 116° 30' E., it is 450 yards wide, and navigable thereafter by boats drawing 2 ft. of water. Its shores, partly hilly and wooded with birches and pines, are also lined with large tracts of prairie covered with rich herbage. Below Gorbiza the country through which it flows becomes more mountainous, and abrupt cliffs often rise directly from the water. At Ust Strelka some Cossacks are stationed, who employ their time in fishing, hunting, and bartering with the Oronchons and Manyards on the Amoor. The current of the Shilka is at the rate of 4 knots.

SHILKINSKOI, a tn. Russian empire, E. Siberia, gov. and 640 m. E.N.E. Irkutsk, on a rocky recess on the banks of the Shilka. The dwelling-houses, built of wood, extend for some distance along the left bank of the river. On the

opposite side are government smelting-works, formerly used for lead and silver, but now for iron, as the more profitable commodity. Besides the smelting-works government has here a glass manufactory and a large tanyard, famous for the superior quality of its leather, which is wholly tanned with birch bark.

SHINGE, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Sumbe, r. bank river of that name, 40 m. N. by W. Benguela. It occupies a beautiful and romantic site in the midst of a grove of palms, and contains about 2000 inhabitants.

SHINGHIT, a tn. N. Africa, Sahara, dist. Aderer; lat. 20° 30' N.; lon. 11° 40' W. It is a straggling place, situated in a sandy valley between two hills, which are planted with date-palms, and consists chiefly of huts in a variety of forms, square, oval, &c. The inhabitants, who do not number more than 300, carry on a considerable trade with Tisshit, Nun, and the Senegal, and derive great facilities from the caravans proceeding into the interior and toward the W. coast. Their staple article is salt, which they obtain from Sebsha, and exchange for European goods, chiefly cottons. There are some carefully cultivated fields around Shinghit, but the sand from the desert is constantly threatening to overwhelm them.

SHINTE, or **КАБОМПО**, a tn. S. Africa, country of the Balonda, pleasantly situated on a rivulet in the centre of a green glen, about 10 m. E. of the Liambe or Zambesi; lat. 12° 37' 35" S.; lon. 22° 47' E. It is embowered in banana and other tropical trees, has straight streets, contrasting with those of the Bechuanas, which are all very tortuous, and consists of well-formed huts, with squares, walls, and round roofs, each with a carefully fenced court, used in some instances as a garden for raising a little tobacco and sugar-cane.

SHIR, a native tribe, E. Africa, upon the White Nile. The men are armed with well-made ebony clubs, two lances, a bow always strung, and a bundle of arrows; their hands are completely full of weapons; and they carry a small neatly-made stool slung at their backs. They wear tufts of cocks' feathers on the crown of the head, and their favourite attitude when standing is with one leg raised over a spear, and the foot resting on the inside of the other knee. Their arrows, about 3 ft. long, are pointed with hard wood, iron being scarce among them. The women wear small lappets of tanned leather as broad as the hand, and from the back of the belt a 'tail' of finely cut strips of leather; their children are slung from the shoulder in a skin across the back, and secured by a thong round the waist. The huts of the natives are circular, with very low entrances. The women are skilful in manufacturing mats and baskets of the leaf of the doum-palm; they also make girdles and necklaces of river-mussel shells threaded upon the hair of the giraffe's tail.—(*Baker*.)

SHIRÉ, a river, S.E. Africa, draining Lake Nyanza into the Zambesi, which it enters on its left bank, in lat. 17° 46' S.; lon. 35° 35' E., after a course of about 270 m. Ascending the river from the Zambesi, the lower part of it has an average depth of 2 fathoms, but it becomes shallower higher up, when many departing and re-entering branches diminish the volume of water; the absence of sandbanks, however, makes it easy of navigation. It drains a low and exceedingly fertile valley of 15 to 20 m. in breadth. Ranges of wooded hills bound this valley on both sides. For the first 20 m. the hills on the left bank are close to the river; then comes the detached mountain Morambala, with steep sides towards the W., wooded to the top, and reaching a height of 5000 ft. A few clumps of palms and acacias appear W. of the river, on the tongue of land occupying the angle it forms with the Zambesi. Beyond Morambala the Shiré winds through an extensive marsh. For many miles northwards a broad sea of fresh green grass extends. Ten or fifteen miles N. of Morambala stands the dome-shaped hill Makanga; several others with granitic-looking peaks stretch away to the N., and form the E. boundary of the valley; another range, of metamorphic rocks, bounds the valley on the W. Villages are numerous, and many gardens of maize, pumpkins, and tobacco fringe the marshy banks. Into the river, on its right bank, runs a deep stream about 30 yards wide, flowing in from a body of water several miles broad, from which great quantities of duckweed are carried into the Shiré. Further on the village of Mboma stands upon the right bank, and a range of hills commencing opposite Senna on the Zambesi, approaches it within 2 or 3 m., and then runs in a N.W. direction; the principal hill is

named Malawe; a number of villages stands upon its tree-covered sides, and coal is found cropping out in the rocks. The country now improves as the river is ascended, the rich valley becoming less swampy, and adorned with trees. The majestic mountain, to which the name of Mount Clarendon has been given, now becomes visible in the N.E., as does also the S. end of the Milanje range, among the mountains of which the Ruo has its source, and flowing S.W. joins the Shiré in lat. 16° 31' S. A short distance beyond the Ruo is the Elephant Marsh, in which Dr. Livingstone counted 800 elephants in sight at once. The marshes of the Shiré support prodigious numbers of many kinds of water-fowl. Beyond the marshes the country is higher, and has a larger population; the soil is saline, and salt is extracted from it, and cotton of excellent staple is grown upon it. A succession of rich low islands studs the river, many of them being cultivated with maize, &c. About midway in the river's course is a series of cataracts, to which the name of 'Murelison' has been given, dividing the river into the Upper and Lower Shiré. The lowest, called the Mamvira, is in lat. 15° 55' S., but it is insignificant compared with the five above it; altogether they occupy 40 m. of the river's course, with a total fall of 1200 ft. in that distance; but the river is navigable in the still reaches which exist in the intervals of the cataracts. Above the cataracts the Upper Shiré is a broad deep stream with but little current; indeed the current here seldom exceeds a knot an hour, while that of the Lower Shiré is from 2 to 2½ knots. The course at first is rather tortuous, and makes a long bend to the E. till it comes within 5 or 6 m. of Mount Zomba, which stands near the W. shore, about the middle of Lake Shirwa. The direction of the river is then northerly, as far as the lakelet Pamalombe, which is an expansion of 10 or 12 m. long, and 5 or 6 m. broad, a few miles below its exit from the S.E. arm of Lake Nyassa. The banks of the lakelet are low, and encircled with a dense wall of papyrus 10 or 12 ft. high. At its effluence from Lake Nyassa the Shiré is from 9 to 15 ft. deep, the depth in the lake itself being much greater.

SHIRWA, a lake, S.E. Africa, lying S.E. from the S. end of Lake Nyassa; lat. (S. extremity), 15° 35' S.; lon. 35° 40' E. It has never been explored, but was seen by Dr. Livingstone from the base of Mount Pirimiti, on its S.S.W. side. Thence the prospect northwards ended in a sea horizon, with two small islands in the distance; a larger one, resembling a hill-top, and covered with trees, rose more in the foreground. Ranges of hills appeared on the E., and on the W. Mount Chikala, which seems to be connected with the great mountain mass called Zomba. The shore was covered with reeds and papyrus. The N. end of the lake has not been seen, though it has been passed; the length of the lake is probably 60 or 80 m., and the breadth 20 m. The height above the sea is 1800 ft. From probably having no outlet the water, which appears to be deep, is slightly brackish, with a taste like that of a weak solution of Epsom salts. The country around is very beautiful, and clothed with rich vegetation. Exceedingly lofty mountains, perhaps 8000 ft. above sea-level, stand near the E. shore; on the W. stands Mount Zomba, 7000 ft. in height, and 20 m. long.

SHISHOW, a tn. China, on the frontiers of Hoonan and Hoopoh, at the point where the Yang-tze-kiang comes into communication with the Lake of Tung-ting. It is protected on two sides by the river and the lake, and surrounded by a wall apparently of no great strength. The space inclosed being far larger than is built upon, nearly a half of it is laid out in gardens.

SHKLOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 25 m. N. by W. Mohilev, on the Dnieper; with two churches, an ancient castle, and a pop. of 11,565.

SHLEB, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 4 m. E.S.E. Czaslau, on the Daubrawa; with a parish church, a castle, an asylum for children, several corn and saw mills, and 1100 inhabitants.

SHOAL LAKE, or **LAC PLAT**, British America, on the N.W. of the Lake of the Woods, about lat. 49° 30' N.; lon. 95° 10' W.; is a considerable sheet of water, about 10 m. long by 7 m. broad, shallow, reedy, and much frequented by aquatic birds. Its S. shore is bordered partly by ridges clothed with large oak-trees, and partly by rich meadows, which stretch southward for a considerable distance. It is a

favourite sporting ground of the inhabitants of Fort Garry, situated about 85 m. N.W.

SHOE AND SLIPPER, the name of two isls. New Zealand, North Island or Ulster, on the N.W. side of the Bay of Plenty. The one is 1½ m. E.N.E., and the other 4 m. S.E. of Tairua Head. They are both named from their shape, Shoe Island in particular, which is only 1 m. in circuit, exactly representing its name even to the tie.

SHOLAPORE, a collectorate or dist. India, presid. Bombay, between lat. 16° 10' and 18° 34' N.; lon. 75° and 76° 28' E.; bounded N. by Ahmednuggur and the Nizam's Dominions, E. the Nizam's Dominions, S. Sattara and Belgaum, and W. Ahmednuggur, Poona, and Sattara; greatest length, N.W. to S.E., 170 m.; greatest breadth, 50 m. It has an undulating surface diversified by upland and valley, and is well watered by the Kistna and the Beema; but has scarcely any trees, except a few mango topes. The staple product is cotton, which it is said might be far more extensively grown if the roads were better, the difficulty of transport destroying the profit which would otherwise be realized. Still, notwithstanding this disadvantage, the quantity sent along this route from the Nizam's Dominions towards Bombay is large and increasing. Pop. 675,115.

SHOLAPORE, cap. of the above dist., on a level tract at its E. extremity, 220 m. S.E. Bombay, occupies a considerable area of an oblong form, inclosed by a wide and deep ditch, and by a wall of substantial masonry, provided with a *fausse-braie*, and flanked by round towers. Beside the town proper there is an extensive suburb or outer town, also surrounded by an outer wall. Though not possessed of much natural strength, Sholapore early ranked as an important fortress, the possession of which was repeatedly contested, till it was taken by Aurungzebe in 1685. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Mahrattas, and being in their possession in 1818, when the Peishwa fled from Poonah, previous to his final deposition, was taken by a British force by escalade. A church has been erected within the town.

SHOOA, a territory and tn. E. Africa, S. of the Madi, and N.E. of the N. end of the Albert Nyanza, intersected by the parallel of lat. 3° N., and meridian of lon. 32° E. The country forms a natural park, well watered by numerous rivulets, ornamented with fine timber, and interspersed with high rocks of granite, which from a distance produce the effect of ruined castles. The pasturage is of superior quality, and the surface being undulating, a small brook in every valley forms a natural drain; consequently the more elevated land is remarkably dry and healthy. The cultivation of the soil is superior; large quantities of sesame are grown and carefully harvested, the crop being gathered and arranged in oblong frames, 20 ft. long and 12 ft. high, and in this way dried previous to being stored in the granaries. These are of two kinds—the one; of wicker work, supported on four posts with a thatched roof; the other, simply contrived by fixing a stout pole 20 ft. long firmly in the ground; about 4 ft. from the ground a bundle of strong and long reeds is tied tightly round the pole; hoops of wicker work are then bound round them at intervals, until they assume the form of an inverted umbrella half expanded; this receptacle being filled with grain, fresh reeds are similarly added, until the work reaches within a few feet of the top of the pole; the whole is then covered with reeds securely strapped. Fowls, butter, and goats are abundant and cheap; and beads are held in great value.—The TOWN or VIL. of Shooa, in lat. 3° 4' N.; lon. 32° 4' E., is a lovely place. A fine granite mountain ascends in one block, in a sheer precipice, for about 800 ft. from its base, perfectly abrupt on its E. side, while the other parts of it are covered with fine forest trees, and picturesquely dotted over with villages. The people are precisely similar to the more northerly Obbo and Farajoke in language and appearance, and are exceedingly mild in their manners. The village stands a few miles S.W. of the Asua, which receives the entire drainage of the Madi and Shooa countries, with that of extensive districts E. of Shooa, and becomes a tremendous torrent so long as the rains continue, and conveys a vast volume of water to the Nile; but the inclination of the whole country being rapid towards the N.W., the bed of the Asua, following the general incline, is so quickly emptied after the cessation of the rains that it becomes insignificant as a river. Shooa has an elevation of 3600 ft. above the sea.—(Baker.)

SHOOSHEENDRUM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, Travancore, about 5 m. N.W. Cape Comorin. It has a large Brahmin population, and a famous pagoda.

SHUPANGA, a vil. S.E. Africa, r. bank Zambesi, about 80 m. from its mouth. It occupies the prettiest site on the river. In front a sloping lawn, with a fine mango orchard at its S. end, leads down to the Zambesi with its green islands; beyond, northwards, lie vast fields and forests of palms and tropical trees, with Mount Morambala towering to the clouds, and further away more distant hills appear in the horizon. A one-storied house situated here possesses a melancholy interest: in it Kirkpatrick, of Captain Owen's surveying expedition, died of fever in 1826, and in 1863 died of the same fatal disease the wife of Dr. Livingstone. A hundred yards E. of the house, under a large baobab-tree, both are buried.

SHUYA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 65 m. N.E. Vladimir, cap. circle of same name, on the Testa, which is here crossed by two handsome bridges. It has five churches, circle and parish schools, a charitable institute, and numerous industrial establishments; both the town and the circle ranking among the most industrious in Russia. Pop. 8408.

SHWELYN, a vil. Aracan, l. bank Koladyn, on a bank 20 ft. above high-water, in the midst of groves of plantains, mangoes, and jack-trees. It is a large and populous place, with comfortable houses and homesteads, and an extensive cultivation of rice. The cotton-tree is common. The people are all Mussulmans, and dress nearly like the genuine Mughls, though their features are different.

SIBIRU (PULO), or SEBEEROO, an isl. Indian Archipelago, off the W. coast of Sumatra, between lat. 2° 15' and 4° 5' S. It has a length of about 56 m. from N.W. to S.E., a medium breadth of about 10 m., and an area of 480 geo. sq. m. There is an active volcano near its centre. Its inhabitants are of Malay origin, and speak the same language as those of the adjacent islands of Sepora and Pogi.

SIDDAPORE, a tn. India, Nizam's Dominions, about 37 m. N.W. Bellary, on the road to Bombay via Bejapoor. It consists of about 200 inhabited houses, and possesses two pagodas and four choultries. The inhabitants are mostly agriculturists.

SIDEROW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 20 m. E. Czortkow, on the Russian frontier; with an ancient castle and a poorhouse.

SIDHOUT, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 12 m. E. Cuddapah, l. bank Pennar. It consists of a town and fort, but the only objects of any interest belong to the latter, which is in the form of a quadrangle, built of sandstone and limestone, and strengthened by bastions, which are round at the angles, but square on the curtain. A deep and broad fosse incloses three sides of the fort; the fourth side is washed by the river, and furnished with a *fausse-braie*. It had once two gateways, but that on the E. has been built up, and that on the W. is now the only entrance. Among the buildings of the interior are the ruined Patan palace, the *zenanah*, the *cutcherry* or hall of audience, and the mausoleum of Bismillah Shah. The last is surmounted by a handsome cupola with a gilded crescent, and has attached to it a small mosque, garden, and burial-ground. Except during the rainy season the flat bed of the Pennar, near Sidhout, is used as garden ground, and produces melons, which are celebrated for their superior flavour.

SIDI-BEL-ABBAS, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 33 m. S. Oran. It was founded by the French in 1843, and consists of two quarters, a military, provided with immense storehouses, and a civil, which consists of spacious streets which cross at right angles, and are lined by shady trees and a number of lofty and handsome houses. Its advantageous position promises to make it the principal entrepôt for the ports of Mostaganem, Arzew, and Oran. Pop. 4156.

SIDI-HESHAM, a small state, N. Africa, territory Maghreb, between lat. 28° and 29° 41' N.; lon. 11° 45' and 15° 44' E.; bounded N.W. and W. by the Atlantic, S. the Sahara, and E. and N.E. Morocco. Much of the traffic between Morocco and Timbuktoo passes through it, and its inhabitants, availing themselves of the facilities thus afforded, carry on a considerable trade. They are also industrious cultivators of the soil. Sidi-Hesham, which originally belonged to Morocco, threw off allegiance to it, and secured its independence in 1810.

SIENKOV, a tn. Russia, gov. Poltava, cap. circle of same name, on the Grunya. It has nine churches, a circle and a parish school, and a charitable institute; and contains 7715 inhabitants.

SIGIRI, a natural stronghold, Ceylon, 46 m. N. by E. Kandy. It is situated in the heart of the great central forest, and consists of a gigantic cylindrical rock rising suddenly from the surrounding flat to the height of 400 ft., as if shot up by subterranean force. Its scarp walls are nearly perpendicular, and in some places overhang their base. Its upper surface is very little more than an acre in extent. This was the retreat selected by the parricide Kyaspa, who seized the throne of Ceylon after assassinating his father, King Dhātu Sena. Having inclosed it by a rampart, and formed a deep fosse, filled with water from an adjoining tank, he carried galleries along the face of the cliff, partially hollowing them out of the rock, and protecting them in front by strong curtain walls of stone. His palace, which stood on a triangular bastion, protected on two sides by the fosse, is now a shapeless mass of debris and fallen brickwork, the mounds of which are infested by bears and snakes, while the ruined galleries are tenanted by thousands of bats. The tank, covered with the red and white flowers of the lotus, swarms with crocodiles.

SIHETE-ALIN, a mountain range, Russian empire, stretching N.N.E. at the distance of 25 to 80 m. from the W. shore of the Sea of Japan and the Gulf of Tartary. It may be considered a continuation or offset of the Than-alin range in the S. The loftiest of the mountains rise from 4000 to 6000 ft., and are densely wooded with pines, hardwood and leafy trees being entirely confined to the valleys and lower slopes. The drainage of the E. slope is carried to the Sea of Japan and the Gulf of Tartary by numerous torrents, the course of which is too short to allow them to be developed into considerable streams; the drainage of the W. slope belongs to the basin of the Amoor. Of the numerous passes leading across the mountains the best are in the S. One of these, somewhat difficult, leads from the Upper Usuri to Olga Bay; another is said to be practicable even for carriages.

SI-KIANG, or **WEST RIVER**, China, by far the most important of the streams which unite to form the Canton River, was till recently almost entirely unknown. Even now its upper course, from the mountains of Yunnan and Koeichoo continued eastward across Quangsee, is only conjectured; but the lower course, from the city of Canton up to the frontiers of Quangsee, was thoroughly explored in 1859 by a British gunboat squadron. This expedition, leaving the anchorage of Canton on the 16th February, and proceeding down the river, entered the Sai-wan passage by the Si-chi-tau channel. The passage was easily navigated till abreast of the town of Sai-wan, where the stream, dividing into two channels, leaves a large middle ground of hard sand, on which several of the vessels grounded. The expedition next proceeded by the Tam-chau passage into the Tai-ling channel, which runs out of it to the westward. In this channel no obstruction was found till within 3 m. of the village of Yun-kai-tau, where a flat island, about 1 m. long, forms a N. and a S. passage—the former almost barred by a bed of rocks, with a channel only 7 ft. deep at low water; the latter better and deeper, but very narrow at its E. end, and encumbered near its centre by a rock, on which, as it is dry only at low-water and had not been discovered by the previous soundings, the leading vessel struck. Having cleared all the channels leading to it, the expedition on 19th February entered the Si-kiang proper, called also the Blue River from the clearness of its waters, and the following day reached the San-shui junction, and anchored at Shao-king, situated on the left or N. bank about 20 m. further up. About 3 to 6 m. below or E. of this town is a fine pass, the river becoming narrowed and flowing nearly straight for $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. among mountain ranges from 2000 to 3000 ft. high. In the narrowest part of this pass the width does not exceed 300 yards, but at Shao-king it is not less than 1400 yards. Midway between the San-shui junction and Shao-king, below the village of Kwang-li, the river splits round a richly cultivated island; and a little above the village, before reaching the pass, appears at one spot not to be more than 2 fathoms deep. The necessary inference is that at this spot in February, when the exploration was made, the river, which is here only 75 m. from the sea, ceases to be navigable

for vessels drawing more than 12 ft. Near Shao-king limestone hills appear in rugged and picturesque groups, and still farther up the river winds through a continuously hilly country of sandstone and granite, chiefly in N. and W. directions. The hills, varying in height from 100 to 1500 ft., are in general densely wooded and often highly cultivated. At 50 m. above Shao-king, after passing a singular mass of granite, which rises perpendicularly 300 ft. in the form of a thumb, out of a range of hills 1500 to 1800 ft. high, the river bed is studded with rocks, and the navigation becomes dangerous. The exploration was however continued 25 m. further to Wu-chu or Ng-chu, situated on the E. frontiers of Quangsee, where the Si-kiang is joined by the stream on which Kwer-ling, the capital of that province, stands. At Wu-chu, in lat. $23^{\circ} 28' N.$; lon. $112^{\circ} 14' E.$, the breadth of the river is nearly a mile from shore to shore, and about 600 yards between the sandbanks; but the navigation is difficult even for junks, and, according to report, becomes about 12 m. further up entirely obstructed by rapids. The course of the Si-kiang, so far as now known, being only the portion from Wu-chu to the sea, is 150 m. in length.

SILAO, a tn. Mexico, state and 12 m. W. Guanajuato. It contains 6000 inhabitants, who used to weave large quantities of woollen and cotton goods, but now confine themselves almost entirely to agriculture.

SILESIA (**DUCHY OF**), Austrian empire, lies between lat. $49^{\circ} 28'$ and $50^{\circ} 26' N.$; lon. $16^{\circ} 23'$ and $18^{\circ} 30' E.$; and is bounded N. by Prussian Silesia, E. Galicia, S. Hungary and Moravia, and W. Moravia and Prussian Silesia; area, 1496 geo. sq. m.; pop. (1857), 462,051, of whom 230,000 are Slaves, 210,000 Germans, and 3280 Jews. With the exception of 61,872 Lutherans, 45 Reformed Protestants, and the Jews, they are all R. Catholics. For administrative purposes the duchy is divided into 22 districts; Troppau is the capital.

SILLOTH, a seaport, England, co. Cumberland, newly formed on the English coast of the Solway Frith, 18 m. W. Carlisle; lat. $54^{\circ} 52' N.$; lon. $3^{\circ} 23' W.$ The channel here has 15 ft. depth at low water; and the mariner, in an emergency, may securely run his vessel into it at a time when the tidal harbours along this part of the coast cannot be approached. The commercial traffic is chiefly with Ireland.

SILVER, an isl. China, prov. Kiangsoo, in the Yangtze-kiang, beyond a bold projecting bluff above Kiang-yin. It rises out of the centre of the river to the height of nearly 200 ft., covered with the richest foliage, and crowned by a small pagoda-shaped edifice, which commands an extensive panoramic view over a broad and richly cultivated plain stretching away to the N. On its sides, embowered in foliage, are several quaint temples, with white walls gleaming, and lazy priests basking in the sun. Silver Island is evidently destined to form a junction with the small islands of Ja-sha. Two spits of land, jutting out from each and accumulating alluvium, are rapidly narrowing the channel which lies between them. H.M.S. *Furious*, in proceeding up the river with Lord Elgin in 1858, grounded on a reef to the S. of this island, in a channel through which a British fleet, consisting of several ships of the line, had passed, totally unconscious of the danger, and which was marked on the charts as having a depth of 16 fathoms. This island must not be confounded with Kintang, which lies between the W. end of the island of Chusan and the mouth of the Yung or Ningpo, and is also known by the name of Silver Island.

SIMEN, a prov. Abyssinia, Tigré, washed on the E. by the Tacazze, and consisting almost entirely of an elevated plateau, averaging about 10,000 ft. in absolute height. Above the plateau rise several mountains, the loftiest of which, called Ras Detchen, is at least 14,000 ft. above sea-level. Snow is often seen upon it, and from its sides descend numerous torrents, which, after forming beautiful cascades, hurry along, some to the Bellegas and others to the Tacazze. The whole of the mountains are evidently volcanic, consisting of clinkstone, basaltic tufa, and trachyte. The plateau, though generally bare, has patches of excellent pasture; even barley is grown upon it at the height of 11,000 ft., where trees cease to grow. The inhabitants of Simen have a very limited export of cattle and cereals, for which they obtain in return cotton, salt, pepper, coffee, iron, &c., all in small quantities.

SIMILIAN, a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontiers, Croatia, dist. Licca, about 58 m. S. by W. Karlstadt; with a

R. Catholic and a Greek non-united parish church, a trivial school, and a large corn magazine. There are several ruined castles in the vicinity. Pop. 1900.

SIMNITZA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Walachia, l. bank Danube, opposite to Shistova, 20 m. W.S.W. Rustehuk. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, contains several churches, a normal school, and a quarantine establishment, and has a harbour formed by an island. Pop. 7400.

SIMODA, a tn. Japan, near the S.E. extremity of the peninsula of Idzu, on the island of Nippon and at the W. entrance of the Gulf of Yeddo; lat. $34^{\circ} 39' 49''$ N.; lon. $138^{\circ} 57' 50''$ E. It occupies an extremely picturesque site among undulating hills, which rise from the water edge covered with trees and verdure, and extend backward till they terminate in bare, rugged, and lofty mountains. About two centuries ago it was the port of entry for vessels bound to the capital, but having been supplanted in this respect by Uraga, situated further up the bay, suffered a considerable decline. Still, however, it continued to be an important place, and in April, 1854, when visited by the U. States expedition to Japan, was a compactly built town, with regular streets intersecting each other at right angles, and about 1000 houses, containing an estimated pop. of 7000. Among the public buildings were nine Buddhist temples and many smaller shrines, while the

whole place had a tolerably thriving appearance. A few months later a very different scene presented itself. On 23d December an earthquake of the most frightful description occurred, and carrying destruction along a large part of the coast of Nippon, laid Simoda in ruins. The sea first retiring so far as to leave the harbour, which had a usual depth of five fathoms, nearly dry, returned in a wave which overtopped many of the houses and swept everything away. Only a few temples and private dwellings that stood on elevated spots escaped. Fortunately the harbour, on which the prosperity of the town mainly depended, has suffered only by the washing away of the alluvium which formed its holding ground, and the leaving of a rocky bottom in its stead. It is expected, however, that the washings from the higher ground will ere long supply this deficiency. Meanwhile the work of rebuilding has gone on with spirit, and the houses, constructed indeed as before of inexpensive and flimsy materials, have rapidly reappeared.

SIMONOSAKI, a tn. Japan, on the S.W. point of the island of Nippon and province of Nagato, at the western entrance to the Suonada Sea; lat. $33^{\circ} 56'$ N.; lon. 131° E. It stretches in one straggling street about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the shore, and is situated in a very commanding position for purposes of trade. At present the high hills by which it is sur-



rounded supply the principal articles of its small export trade—sugar, rice, oil, and iron; but it forms an important depot station for the transmission of European imports from Nagasaki to the interior, as well as for the return traffic in native produce from Osacea and other ports of the Suonada Sea. In the shops are retailed considerable quantities of gray shirtings, camlets, prints, &c., of British manufacture, besides medicines and glass from Holland. The most conspicuous building is the custom-house, recognized by its tall white gables. The warehouses or 'godowns' are constructed of wood and mud, coated with white cement or stucco, and are said to be fireproof; but the dwelling-houses are generally built of wood. Pop. estimated at 10,000.—The strait, commencing at Entrance Head, the S.W. point of Hiku-sima, is 7 m. in length, with a navigable channel varying from 3 to 7 cables in breadth; the town stands 4 m. within the entrance.

In consequence of the persistent refusal of the semi-independent Prince of Nagato to open the channel of Simonosaki to foreign vessels, notwithstanding the treaties with the government at Jeddo, an attack was made on the batteries

he had erected to command the strait by a combined squadron of British, French, Dutch, and American ships, on the 5th and 6th September, 1864, and a passage forced in spite of an obstinate resistance.

SINANO, a vil. Greece, Morea, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. the ruins of ancient Megalopolis, the metropolis of the Arcadians, is of only a few years date. All the houses are built on the same primitive plan, with four walls, a roof, a low door, and two windows. The chimney is considered useless. The furniture is as simple as the house, and the dress of the people not more complicated. Pop. 750.—(*Dora d'Istria*.)

SINDER, a tn. Western Africa, on an island of same name in the Niger, 210 m. W.N.W. Sokoto. It is the market for all the corn used in this district, and even exports largely to the provinces of Zaberina and Dendina. Including Garu, another town on an adjacent island, it has an estimated pop. of 18,000.

SINGHANA, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state Shekawuttee, on the skirts of a hill of purplish rock, 95 m. S.W. Delhi. It is a handsome town, built of stone, and depends for its prosperity on a copper mine in the vicinity, which has been

worked to such an extent that the subterraneous galleries are about 2 m. in length, and the scoria forms a line of small hills several hundred feet in length, and from 30 to 60 ft. high. On these hills four isolated stone bastions have been built.

SINGKEL, a river, Sumatra, the largest which falls into the ocean on its W. coast. Its mouth, which is in lat. $2^{\circ} 15' N.$, is about three-quarters of a mile wide, but the bar has only 12 ft. water even at spring-tides. Within its channel is deep and navigable for a considerable distance. At one time benzoin, camphor, and gold-dust were exported from it.

SINGURH, a fort, presid. Bombay, dist. and 11 m. S.W. Poonah, among the mountains to the S. belonging to the Western Ghats. It possesses great natural strength, being seated on an immense craggy precipice, access to which, if opposed, seems almost impossible, and is of a triangular form, surrounded by a strong stone wall flanked with towers, and inclosing an area about 2 m. in circuit. It figures much in the Indian wars while the Mahrattas were establishing their supremacy in opposition to that of the Moguls. In 1818 it capitulated to a British force, after it had been invested for eight days, and had suffered much from shot and shell.

SINHIO, or **SINHIA**, a vil. China, prov. Pechili, 85 m. S.E. Peking, on a narrow canal or ditch which flows from the Peiho, half a mile distant, and through which communication is kept up with the river by junks. It consists chiefly of one long winding street of shops, and is surrounded by pleasant orchards. Water-melons, peaches, Cape gooseberries, and various vegetables, are grown abundantly.—(Swinhoe's *N. China Campaign*.)

SINJÈRE, a tributary of the Zambesi, S.E. Africa, rising in the Chiroby-roby Hills, and flowing S. into the Zambesi, which it joins on its l. bank about lat. $16^{\circ} 25' S.$; lon. $32^{\circ} 10' E.$ It is a fine stream, one of many which drain the mountainous country N. of the river. Gray sandstone is common hereabouts, and many lumps of coal, brought down by the rapid current, lie in its channel. A vast coal-field exists hereabouts, both N. and S. of the Zambesi. A dyke of black basaltic rock crosses the Zambesi near the mouth of the Sinjère; but it has two openings in it from 60 to 80 yards in breadth, and the channel is very deep.

SINKEP, an isl. Indian Archipelago, off the N.E. coast of Sumatra, and S. of the entrance to the Straits of Malacca. It has an area of 152 geo. sq. m., is composed chiefly of granitic rocks, and is rich in tin, which, existing in the form of gravel both on the land and on the sea-shore within water-mark, is obtained in the latter position by a rude kind of dredging. The inhabitants, Malays, are mostly fishermen. Sinkep is nominally subject to the Dutch.

SIOUX CITY, a vil. U. States, Iowa, cap. co. Sioubury, on the Mississippi, 3 m. below the mouth of Sioux River, and 220 m. above Omaha. It is the W. terminus of the Dubuque and Sioux City railway, now in progress.

SIPHANTO (anc. *Siphnos*) [add.], an isl. Greece, nom. arch Cyclades, intersected by the parallel of $37^{\circ} N.$, has a maximum length N.N.W. to S.S.E. of 11 m., a central breadth of 5 m., an area of 32 geo. sq. m., and a pop. of 5700. It has a rather elevated but finely diversified surface, is healthy and fertile, producing corn, cotton, figs, oil, silk, honey, and wax, possesses quarries of marble, and was at one time famous for its mines of gold and silver. The only manufactures are cottons and straw-hats, particularly the latter, which are in demand in all the islands of the Egean Sea. Many of the inhabitants, male and female, become domestic servants in Athens, Smyrna, and Constantinople. In the last they are in great request as cooks. The principal villages of the island are Stavni, near its centre, with an Hellenist and a parish school, and a pop. of 1200; Kastro, seated on a strongly fortified precipice on the E. coast, and containing 750 inhabitants; and Grampela, which stands 1000 ft. above the sea, is most beautifully situated among cultivated fields, vineyards, oliveyards, and gardens, and has a pop. of 600.

SIPORA, an isl. Indian Archipelago, forming one of the long chain of islands lying nearly parallel to the W. coast of Sumatra. It is situated between Sibiru on the N.W. and Pagi on the S.E., is about 50 m. long by 18 broad, and has a computed area of 1200 geo. sq. m. The inhabitants belong to a peculiar race of Malays, known by the name of Mantawis.

SIRBA, a river, Western Africa, the whole course of which is imperfectly known. Rising, as is believed, in the S.E. of prov. Mosi, it flows N.N.E. past Kulfela, enters prov. Gurma, which it intersects, and then, proceeding between districts Yagha and Torobe, joins r. bank Niger near lat. $14^{\circ} N.$ At the village of Bosegango, where Dr. Barth crossed it on the 2d July, 1853, it was about 70 yards wide and 12 ft. deep in the middle, and was running between banks about 20 ft. high; on the 26th of July in the following year, he found it, much lower down, near its confluence with the Niger, to be only a foot deep.

SIRCI, or **SEERCE**, a tn. India, presid. Madras, prov. N. Canara, 122 m. N. Mangalore. It is situated above the W. Ghats, and has risen since the establishment of the British rule. It was the great emporium for the area-nut trade while the inland duties were levied, and is now an important entrepôt for the cotton transmitted from the S. Mahratta country to Coompta. The sub-collector of Canara resides here. Pop. 4370.

SIRCOZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Oedenburg, near the N.W. shore of Lake Neusiedl, where the Wulka falls into it. It has a mineral spring, with a bathing establishment; and 1200 R. Catholic inhabitants.

SIRDIHANA, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 11 m. N.W. Meerut. It stands in an open and level country, and is surrounded by a mud wall, and defended by a mud fort in a dilapidated state. Its principal buildings are the palace of the rather notorious Begum Sumroo, and a church, built at her expense. The palace is a large and handsome structure, profusely ornamented with paintings; the church is a miniature imitation of St. Peter's at Rome. At the begum's death, without issue, in 1836, Sirdhana, which was her capital, and all her territory, lapsed to the British government.

SIRGOOJAH, a petty state, India, on the S. frontier of Bengal, between lat. $22^{\circ} 34'$ and $23^{\circ} 54' N.$; lon. $82^{\circ} 40'$ and $84^{\circ} 6' E.$; is about 90 m. long from N. to S., by 85 m. broad, and has an area of 5441 sq. m. Its surface is rugged and mountainous, rising about 600 ft. above the adjoining tableland of Chota Nagpore, and is drained chiefly by the shallow streams Kunher and Khern. Its forests contain elephants, leopards, deer, and hogs; and its extensive pastures are frequented by large herds of buffaloes, which come down to graze from Benares and Mirzapore. Pop. 316,252.—The town, of same name, situated about 140 m. S. Mirzapore, is a ruined place, with scarcely a vestige of former grandeur.

SIRJAN, a dist. Persia, in S.E. of prov. Kerman. It is one of the most flourishing of the Kerman districts, and contains forty-one villages, among which is Pares, once celebrated for its mine of turquoise, which is no longer worked, and still noted for the hawks which it rears. Game is abundant, and both copper and lead ore are found in Sirjan.

SIRMOUR, a petty hill state, India, between lat. $30^{\circ} 25'$ and $31^{\circ} 2' N.$; lon. $77^{\circ} 5'$ and $77^{\circ} 53' E.$; is bounded N. by Balsun and Joohul, E. the Dehra Doon from which it is separated by the Tons and Jumna, and S. and W. Sirhind and Putteala; area, 1075 sq. m. The surface declines generally, though irregularly, from N. to S., and sends almost all its drainage to the Jumna. Its culminating point, the Chur peak, has a height of 12,150 ft. The minerals include copper, lead, and iron. The working of the first has been abandoned, but that of the other two still continues. Notwithstanding the elevation good crops are raised. Of these the most important is marwa (*Eleusine coracana*), but wheat, barley, poppy, and oil seeds are also grown, with marwa for a first crop, and rice, cotton, and tobacco for a second. The rice, cultivated on ground suited for irrigation, and arranged in terraces, is very fine. The forests, which are so dense as to be almost impassable, and contain much fine timber, abound in wild elephants, tigers, leopards, bears, and lynxes; the principal domestic animals are kind of the humped species. They are kept only for the dairy, and are never killed or eaten for food. The manufactures are confined to the smelting and working of iron, and the weaving of a few coarse woollens and cottons for home use. There is no trade. The state of morals among the population may be judged from the fact that chastity is unknown. Pop. about 62,000.

SIRONJ, or **SEKONGE** [add.], a tn. India, Malwa, lying within the territory granted to the noted freebooter Ameer Khan, and still possessed by his descendants, is situated at

the base of a ghaunt leading S. from a plateau to the plain 213 m. S. Agra. It was once a place of great importance, surrounded with walls, and crowded with merchants and weavers famous for their fine muslins and chintzes. Much of this prosperity has disappeared, but it still contains a considerable population, is defended by a rectangular fort with a square tower at each angle, and possesses many mosques, two caravanserais, and a fine bazar.

SISSEK, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. Agram, at the confluence of the Kalpa with the Save. It is the seat of a district court, and has a castle, a building-yard, and a large trade in corn. Pop. 800.

SISURO, a vil. Chinese empire, on the E. side of a peninsula of same name, near the N.E. extremity of the peninsula of Corea. It is of considerable extent, is surrounded by low stone walls, and has a small harbour convenient of access for fishing-boats. The Tumen-kiang, or Tsing-king, which has its mouth 4 m. E. of Sisuro, now forms, in consequence of the Russo-Chinese treaty of 14th November, 1860, the S. limit of the Russian territory on the shores of the Sea of Japan.

SITANG, a river, Burmah and Pegu, which rises among the hills to the S.E. of Ava. Taking the name of Pongloun in the upper part of its course, it flows nearly due S. through a valley about 350 m. long. Before entering Pegu, and beyond its frontier as far S. as Toungoo, its banks, so far as yet traced, are high and hilly. Lower down an alluvial tract commences, and is continued with varying breadth towards the sea. In Pegu the river is much more tortuous than it seems to be in Burmah. At the town of its own name it widens out, and, forming a broad estuary, falls into the Gulf of Martaban, 55 m. E. of Rangoon. One great obstacle to its navigation is its bore, which advances at the rate of nearly 12 m. an hour, sometimes with a crest 9 ft. high.

SKALAT, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 19 m. S.E. Tarnopol, cap. dist. of same name, in a well-wooded and well-cultivated country, not far from the Russian frontier; with an ancient castle and much-frequented yearly markets. Pop. 4008.

SKALITZ (GREAT and LITTLE), two tns. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 18 m. N.E. Königgrätz:—1, *Gross* or *Great Skalitz*, l. bank Aupa, contains 2045 inhabitants, and has a townhouse, an hospital for the poor, and a mill.—2, *Klein* or *Little Skalitz*, situated opposite to the other, on the r. bank, contains 400 inhabitants, and has a parish church and a cotton mill.

SKARI-MAYDAN, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the N.W. of Bosnia, 30 m. W.N.W. Banyaluka; is the see of a Greek bishop, and has iron mines and iron mills, in which the inhabitants, about 3000, are chiefly employed. In another place, called Brusani-Maydan, and situated about 10 m. eastward, there are extensive iron foundries.

SKOTSCHAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, cap. dist. of same name, 40 m. E.S.E. Troppau, on the Vistula, here crossed by a long bridge. It has an elegant townhouse, a castle, an hospital, and cattle and other yearly markets. Pop. 2000.

SKRZYSZOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 3 m. S.E. Tarnow; with numerous linen looms, a waggon factory, and 2250 inhabitants.

SLANKAMEN [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Peterwardein, Military Frontiers, r. bank Danube, nearly opposite to the mouth of the Theiss, 22 m. E.S.E. Peterwardein. It has a R. Catholic and two Greek churches, the ruins of an ancient and once strongly fortified castle, salt springs, and an important fishery. It is an ancient place, and under the Romans had the name of *Ritium*. The defeat of the Turks here in 1691, by Prince Eugène, was followed by the peace of Karlowitz. Pop. 890. At a short distance on the same side of the Danube is New Slankamen, with 2400 inhabitants.

SLATINA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Walachia, cap. circle Oltu, near the Oluta, 85 m. W. Bucharest. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, and contains a church and a normal school. Pop. 3530.

SLICHOV, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.E. Trencsin, in a mountainous district; with a large trade in glass, and 1400 inhabitants.

SLOBODZIE, a market tn. European Turkey, Walachia, 63 m. E. by N. Bucharest, l. bank Jalomnizta, here crossed by a flying bridge.

SUPP. IMP. GAZ.—VOL. II.

SLOVINKA (UPPER and UNDER), two nearly contiguous places, Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zips, about 22 m. S.E. Leutschau, in a picturesque district; with mines of silver and copper, and an aggregate pop. of 2500.

SLOWITA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 16 m. W. Zloczow; with a Basilian nunnery, and a beautiful mansion seated on an artificial mound, said to have been constructed by the Tartars while encamped here. Pop. 1100.

SMATYN, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 24 m. E.S.E. Kolomea, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Pruth. It has a high-school, a fund for making loans to the industrious, an hospital, and an infirmary. Here, in 1638, the Tartars sustained a bloody defeat from the Polish general Wisniowiecki. Pop. 10,663.

SOAVE, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 16 m. E.N.E. Verona, on the Tromegna. It is surrounded with ancient walls, is the seat of a court of justice, and has a parish church, an old castle, manufactures of leather, and a trade in excellent wine.

SOBAT, a river, E. Africa, a tributary of the White Nile, which it joins in lat. 9° 21' 14" N., from the E. It is the most powerful affluent of the White Nile, and is probably fed by many streams from the Galla country about Kaffa, in addition to receiving the rivers from the Berri and Latooka countries. It appears to be supplied by considerable streams from distinct countries E. and S. having a rainfall at different seasons, as it is full at the end of December, when the more southerly affluents of the Nile are extremely low. The mouth of the Sobat at its junction with the White Nile is not more than 120 yards wide, and the country about it consists of dead flats of prairie and marsh as far as the eye can reach. The stream (at the beginning of January) Sir S. W. Baker found to run about 2½ m. per hour; the quality of the water was superior to that of the Nile, indicating a mountain origin; and the depth varied slightly from 27 to 28 ft. Within a few days' sail from the junction the Sobat is reported to divide into seven branches, all shallow, and with rapid streams. Between its mouth and the farthest navigable point it is said to be fed by many mountain torrents. It has been navigated from its mouth upwards for nearly 200 m. Its N. or r. bank is inhabited by the Denka and Djibba, its S. or l. bank by the Bolir and Berri tribes.

SOBOTIST, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Upper Neutra, on the Verbocz, about 26 m. N.N.W. Tyrnau; with a castellated mansion, and several mills. Many of the inhabitants, who occupy a separate suburb, are descendants of the German Anabaptists, who have returned to the R. Catholic church, and are mostly potters and cutlers. Pop. 3097.

SOBRAON, a vil. India, Cis-Sutlej territories, l. bank Sutlej, 50 m. S.E. Lahore; is famous for the victory gained here on the 10th February, 1846, by the British, under Sir Hugh Gough, over the Sikhs.

SOFYEVSK, a tn. Russian empire, E. Siberia, r. bank Amoor, above Lake Kidze, and 40 m. W. of Castries Bay in the Gulf of Tartary, with which it is connected by a good road. Though only founded in 1858, it is intended to be the great entrepôt for the produce of Manchouria, and promises to become the most important commercial place on the Amoor, more especially after the projected railway to the coast shall have been completed. Foreign shipping is admitted to it on the same terms as at Nikolayevsk, and wharves and dry-docks are to be built.

SOHAR, a tn. and port, Arabia, Oman, cap. prov. Batinah, on W. shore of Sea of Oman, 140 m. N.W. Muscat. The roadstead and anchorage are good, sheltered by the promontory of Farksah on the N. and W., and by that of Sowarah on the S.; and the fishery off-shore is excellent. Within the town there stands the chief's castle, a handsome building with a triple circuit of walls, and occupying a small rising ground. In front of the castle is an open space planted with trees, and reaching down to the wall seawards. The market-place is large and regular in form, and possesses good shops. Weavers, and smiths in silver, gold, iron, and copper, are the staple workmen. The houses, of two and three stories, are well built, and over the main street several arches are thrown. Around the town outside the walls, which are in tolerably good condition and mounted with a few guns, is an open sandy space, beyond which are gardens with shady trees and

running waters, and a tropical vegetation. The commerce of the place has been drawn away to Muscat, and its prosperity consequently reduced. Many of the houses are empty, and some are in ruins. Pop. about 24,000.

SOKNA, a tn. N. Africa, regency and 280 m. S.S.E. Tripoli. It stands 1036 ft. above sea-level, in a hollow entirely surrounded by hills, is well built, and has an apparently prosperous population of about 2500 souls, who obtain abundance of dates and various other kinds of fruit from their gardens, and are supplied with water from forty wells, which are all hot, and have a temperature of $88\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. At Sokna the first salt lagoons of the desert are found.

SOKOTO, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, once the capital of the princes of Gober, on a slope, 220 m. W.N.W. Kano. It consists of the town proper and a suburb, the former inclosed by a ditch and a machicolated wall, and nearly in the form of a square, and, though in a dilapidated condition, and exhibiting on every hand symptoms of declension and ruin, contains many good buildings. The market is much frequented and well supplied. The principal articles are horses and cattle, slaves, leather articles, salt, and iron. The leather articles in particular bear a high name throughout Negroland, and consist of bags, cushions, bridles, &c. The iron also is excellent and in great demand, as that of Kano is of bad quality. Rice is extensively cultivated in a well-watered valley near Sokoto. The traveller Clapperton died here. Pop. roughly estimated at 20,000.

SOKUWA, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, dist. Katagum, on the W. bank of a stream, which is converted into stagnant pools in the dry season, 120 m. E. Kano. It is a large place surrounded by a wall of earth, and consists of clay-houses and reed-huts. There is a weekly market.

SOLANDER, a small island, S. Pacific, New Zealand, near the W. entrance of Foveaux Strait, lying 22 m. S. of the S. coast of Middle Island, and 35 m. W. by S. of the N.W. end of Stewart Island. It is about a mile long, and rising almost perpendicularly from the sea to a peaked summit, which is 1100 ft. high, and visible at the distance of 40 m., forms a perfect finger-post to vessels from the W. making for Foveaux Strait.

SOLANI, a river, India, which, rising at the S.W. base of the Sewalik Hills, flows S.W. for about 55 m., and joins the Ganges on its right bank, in lat. $29^{\circ} 3' N.$; lon. $78^{\circ} 1' E.$ It is crossed by the Ganges canal by a magnificent aqueduct of fifteen arches, each of 50 ft. span, executed at an expense of not less than £300,000.

SOLFERRINO [add.], a vil. Italy, Lombardy, about 18 m. N.W. Mantua, has a ruined castle, formerly belonging to a prince who took his title from it; a church and two chapels; and is famous as the scene of two great battles, in both of which the Austrians were signally defeated. The first battle was fought between them and the French in 1796, and prepared the way for the siege of Mantua; the second was fought between them and the allied French and Sardinians, on 24th June, 1859, and was obstinately contested for sixteen hours, the French, led by the Emperor Napoleon III., having 12,000, and the Sardinians, led by King Victor Emmanuel, having 5000 killed and wounded. The Austrians, led by the Emperor Francis Joseph, suffered much more severely, and, moreover, left in the hands of the victors 4 standards, 30 cannon, and 6000 prisoners. This battle is said to have been decided in favour of the allied forces chiefly through the superior range of their artillery and rifles. The fruit of the victory was a peace, by which Lombardy was ceded to France, and by France made over to Sardinia.

SOL-GALITSCH, a tn. Russia, gov., on the river and 100 m. N. by E. of the town of Kostroma, cap. circle of same name. It has seventeen churches, of which several are cathedrals; secular and religious schools for the circle and the parish, a benevolent endowment, salt springs, baths, and several industrial establishments. Pop. 2730. A large quantity of salt is made in the circle.

SOLLENAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, 22 m. S. by W. Vienna, contains 1050 inhabitants, and has a cotton-spinning mill. Numerous sheep are reared, and coal is extensively worked in the vicinity.

SOMBRERO [add.], an isl. W. Indies, N. of Virgin Island, between lat. $18^{\circ} 35'$ and $18^{\circ} 39' N.$; lon. $63^{\circ} 28'$ and $63^{\circ} 30' W.$ Attached to the Leeward Islands it naturally

belonged to the English government, but remained unoccupied and uninhabited until the Americans took possession of it in 1856. They immediately began to remove and export the rock of which the island is composed, and which was proved to be an excellent substitute for guano, containing 70 to 80 per cent. of soluble phosphoric acid lime. English traders soon established a business connection with the American possessors, and a large export of the valuable rock is made to England and Germany, as well as to the U. States. The dimensions of the island, the whole of which consists of the manure-stone, render the supply practically inexhaustible of this valuable and opportune substitute for Peruvian guano. The exact nature of the stone is still unascertained. The chemical compound results from 70 to 80 per cent. of a base of phosphoric acid limestone, as before stated; the next constituent part being chiefly carbonic acid lime and oxyhydrate of iron. In 1866 about 25,000 tons were exported to England. Present pop. of island, about 380.

SOMERSET RIVER, or **VICTORIA NILE**, Central Africa, the name given by Captain Speke, and retained by Sir S. W. Baker, to the river issuing from the Victoria Nyanza at Ripon Falls, lat. $0^{\circ} 22' N.$; lon. $33^{\circ} 28' E.$, and supposed to be the same that enters the upper part of the Albert Nyanza, or Lake Luta N'zige, in lat. $2^{\circ} 18' N.$; lon. $31^{\circ} 34' E.$ From the Victoria Nyanza its course is generally N.W., until it reaches the parallel of its mouth in about lon. $32^{\circ} 30' E.$, where at the Karuma Falls it turns and flows directly W. A little below the Karuma Falls it is about 150 yards wide; the cliffs on the S. side are higher than those on the other, being about 150 ft. above the stream; the falls themselves are insignificant, but curiously regular, the ridge of rock over which they flow extending like a wall across the river. They are just at the bend where the river turns westwards. From this point the river passes through a densely wooded country, and over a succession of rapids and falls between high cliffs, covered with groves of bananas and palms. The descent of the river is very great, the fall from Karuma to Patoon Island being 801 ft., and a total of 1276 ft. from Karuma to the Albert Nyanza. The last cataract is that of the Murchison Falls, where the river, contracted into a narrow gorge scarcely 50 yards in width, plunges in one leap of about 120 ft. into a dark abyss, whence it flows over a more level bed, and gradually widens to 500 yards. The stream becomes so sluggish that at its outlet into the Albert Nyanza at Manguo it is scarcely perceptible.

SOMLYO [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, cap. circle of same name, in the N.W. of Transylvania, 114 m. N.N.W. Hermannstadt. It is the seat of several important public offices, and has a beautiful R. Catholic church, built by Stephen Bathory in 1434; a Minorite monastery, a town-hospital, a high-school, a castle, once strong, but now dilapidated; a mineral spring, and a trade in wine. It contains 4002 inhabitants, mostly R. Catholic.

SOMMA CAMPAGNA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 7 m. W.S.W. Verona; with several churches, one of which has a painting by Paul Veronese. The Piedmontese were here defeated by the Austrians under Radetzky, on 23d July, 1848. Pop. 2569.

SOMNATH PATTAN [add.], a tn. India, Gujerat, on the S.W. coast of the peninsula of Kattywar, 210 m. N.W. Bombay. It occupies a beautiful and commanding site, and is in the form of an irregular quadrangle, inclosed on all sides except the W., where the sea washes it, with a ditch and a wall. This wall, which is a mile and three-quarters in circuit, is of great solidity and strength, constructed of massive square stones without cement, and flanked with two round and thirty-six square towers. The space inclosed is far too large for the present inhabitants, who do not exceed 5000, and live amid splendid ruins, telling of a grandeur which has long since passed away. The great temple, to which the place was mainly indebted for its celebrity, stands on an eminence N.W. of the town, and so completely overtops all the other buildings that it can be seen at the distance of 25 m. It was stormed and pillaged by Mahmood of Ghuznee, who found an immense booty within it, and carried off its sandal-wood gates, which, according to a prevailing tradition, he employed in embellishing his own tomb at Ghuznee. The temple has never been rebuilt, and still remains a shapeless ruin; but a very extraordinary attempt was made by Lord

Ellenborough, while governor-general, to give it back its gates, which were carried in ostentatious procession from Ghuznee for this purpose, and would doubtless have been replaced had not the court of directors interfered to prevent it. The only other buildings of consequence are a small but beautiful temple, erected in the vicinity of the ancient temple by the celebrated Ahalya Bae, and a number of mosques, one of which is an imposing structure surrounded by colonnades, and surmounted by four domes. Billawul or Vairawul, situated about 2 m. W., is the seaport of Somnath Pattan, and having a good haven for trading vessels, enables it to carry on a considerable trade.

SONA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 8 m. W. Verona, on the railway to Milan, with 3196 inhabitants. The Austrians under Radetzky were victorious here, on 23d July, 1848.

SONAH, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. Goorgaon, 39 m. S.W. Delhi. It stands in a long valley inclosed by ridges of hills, is defended by a fort large enough to afford an asylum to the inhabitants, who used to retire to it with their movables when attacked by lawless depredators; and possesses a bazar, a hot sulphurous spring, which is said to be very efficacious in leprosy and other cutaneous affections, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, and liver complaints. The water is received in a basin cut out of the rock, surrounded by apartments with open verandahs, and covered with a beautiful ancient dome. The water has a temperature of 108°, and is said to be used every morning by almost every inhabitant of the place as a warm bath, greatly to the advantage of a number of Bramhims, who levy fees from the visitors. Pop. 6103.

SONAR, a river, India, which rises in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, at the height of 1950 ft. above the sea, flows N.E., and joins the Cane on its left bank, in lat. 24° 22' N.; lon. 79° 59' E., after a course of 118 m.

SONORA [add.], a dep. Mexico, bounded N. by New Mexico belonging to the U. States, E. Chihuahua and Durango, S. Cinaloa, and W. the Gulf of California; area, 123,466 sq. m. Its present capital is Hermosillo. By some writers it is divided into Upper and Lower Sonora, and it includes the departments of Arispe, Cieneguilla, and Horcasitas in the N., Hostionuri, Alamos, and the Pueblos of Mayo and Yaqui in the S. The inhabitants are generally docile and obedient to any constituted authority; a weakness and a misfortune in their instance, as it has rendered them the tools of the different revolutionary chiefs who have exercised the power of the sword. They suffer severely from the continual incursions of the nomadic tribes of the Indians, who destroy their hamlets and carry off their cattle. Living in a state of continual apprehension they accordingly neglect agriculture. They are ignorant in the extreme; the proportion of those who can read and write not exceeding five per cent. of the whole population. The best feature in their character is the hospitality they freely extend to strangers. Sonora is a mountainous country, watered by numerous rivers, and abounding in mineral wealth. Its mines have been only partially developed. The most celebrated are those of Alamos, in the district of the same name; Jubiata, near Hermosillo; San Xavier; San Marcial; Corral Vieja, yielding gold, silver, and lead; Canensa, yielding silver, copper, and lead; and the Rial del Carmen. Were these properly worked, and their *gambusinos*, or miners, more skillfully trained and organized, there can be no doubt that their annual products would largely exceed the present returns. Gold-dust has been discovered in abundance in the *placero* of San Francisco, La Sienga, Crusabaquita, and San Perfecto. Soni is renowned for its gold mines, as well as Coconpera and Baba Seco; the precious metal has also been met with in the district of Pueblo de Cucurpe, and in the rainy season there is a considerable supply in Baquachi, a district of Arispe. The climate of Sonora is healthy. The rainy season commences in June and lasts until the beginning of September; from that month until March there are only partial showers. The cold is never severe. From March to June the dry season prevails, but the temperature never rises to an excessive degree. The soil is fertile, and produces two crops a year. Corn, maize, beans, and pease are chiefly cultivated. The sugar-cane is largely grown at Hermosillo, San Mignel, Urbes, Rayon, and on the banks of the river Yaqui. In all parts of the country tobacco

of excellent quality is found. Guaymas is the principal port of Sonora. It is a small town, conveniently situated for commercial purposes, and containing about 6000 inhabitants. The harbour is magnificent, and can receive the largest vessels. The principal rivers are the Fuerte, the Yaqui, the Mayo, and the Sonora. Pop. of Sonora, 130,000.

SOOCHOW [add.] This Chinese city of the first order (*foo*) suffered severely during the Taiping rebellion, and its occupation for several years by the insurgents, who drove the wealthy and refined inhabitants from the place, plundering their houses, and desolating the thoroughfares of this once busy mart. In 1863 the disciplined Chinese force, under Colonel Gordon, having reduced all the towns in its vicinity, the rebel leaders, four in number, agreed to surrender the city to the imperialists, provided their lives were spared. This was acceded to, but the governor-general of the province, when he had them in his power, treacherously beheaded them, although he promised Gordon to spare them. The act led to the disbandment of the force, and the withdrawal of British officers from the Chinese service. After the surrender the interior of the city presented a mass of ruins, except where the Taiping garrison had quartered themselves near the gates. In former times the native poet sang of 'Paradise above, and Soochow below;' now the place presented a scene of filth and desolation. The imperial authorities, however, set to work with unusual vigour to restore the streets to something like their former appearance. The canals which intersect the city were cleared of their accumulations, and the bridges repaired. The inhabitants who had fled soon returned, and erected new dwellings on the sites of their old habitations; while trade was gradually resumed in the shops. Under these circumstances the city is recovering, but it will be long, if it ever reaches its former prosperity and refinement.—(*North China Herald*.)

SOOJABAD, a tn. India, Punjab, r. bank Chenab, 30 m. S. by W. Mooltan. It stands in a fertile district, among extensive and luxuriant gardens, and is surrounded by lofty but irregular fortifications, which give it a striking and picturesque appearance. Its bazar is well supplied, and it has manufactures of cottons and wood turnery. For the latter it is famous.

SOOK, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Lower Neutra, near the Waag, which is here crossed by a ferry, about 40 m. E.S.E. Presburg. It contains 2500 inhabitants, whose chief employment is in preparing wood for matches.

SOORAJGUNG, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Mymensing, r. bank Konaia, a great offset of the Brahmaputra, 69 m. N.W. Dacca. It is the principal mart of the district, and exports rice, butter, cattle, hides, and timber. Between 1000 and 2000 river craft of considerable size are often seen at its wharves discharging or receiving cargoes.

SOORSUTTY, a river, India, which rises near Nahun, in Sirmoor, in lat. 30° 30' N.; lon. 77° 29' E.; flows S.W. to Thanetur, then turns W., receives the Markunda, and finally, after a course of above 90 m., joins the Guggur. Flowing generally through a level tract it often during the rains overflows its banks, and inundates the surrounding country, but at other times it is merely a small thread of running water. The Hindoos identify it with Saraswati, the consort of Brahma, and hold it in high veneration, fabled that it passes underground to the confluence of the Jumna and Ganges, and there mingles its waters with theirs.

SOOSKUT, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and about 20 m. N.E. Stuhlweissenburg; with valuable stone quarries, and 2492 inhabitants.

SOOWURUDROOG, a fort, India, S. Concan, 90 m. S. by E. Bombay, on a small and slightly elevated island close to the coast. It was first put into a state of defence in 1662 by Sivajee, and passed in 1713 into the possession of Khanjee Angria, who had once been admiral of the Mahratta fleet. In his hands and those of his successors it became a nest of pirates, who preyed so much on British commerce that Commodore James was despatched against it in 1755, and notwithstanding its boasted strength captured it without the loss of a single man. It was afterwards given to the Mahrattas in exchange, but finally reverted to the British, on the extinction of their confederacy in 1818.

SORSOGON, a tn. Philippine Isles, prov. Albay, in the island of Luzon. It is situated at the head of a spacious

bay of same name, which, next to that of Manilla, is the best port of the Philippines, and contains a pop. of 7315.

SORUTH, a terr. India, Gujerat, peninsula of Kattywar, between lat. 20° 41' and 21° 50' N.; lon. 69° 58' and 71° 12' E.; is bounded N. by dist. Hallar, N.E. and E. dist. Kattywar, E. Babriawar, and S. and S.W. the Arabian Sea; estimated area, 3300 sq. m. The coast, which stretches about 65 m. S.E. to Diu, and then 28 m. E.N.E. to the estuary of the Ruhan at Rajpoot, is in general of moderate height, with deep soundings, so that it may be approached with safety, except towards Diu Head, where a rocky bank stretches W.N.W. for nearly 4 m., and has only 3½ fathoms of water, though the depth within is 9 fathoms. The interior in the E. and N.E. is rugged and hilly, rising in the granite peak of Girnar to the height of 2500 ft. From the mountain and the adjacent highlands numerous torrents stream down, and furnish ample means of irrigation. The most important stream, however, is the Bhader, which, after traversing the district for 25 m., forms part of its boundary for a short distance before falling into the sea. The S. part of the district is as fertile as any part of Gujerat, the soil consisting chiefly of a black loam, on which heavy crops of sugar-cane, wheat, and jowaree are grown. The mango justly takes precedence among the fruits. Joonaghur is the capital.

SOUDAH, or **BLACK MOUNTAINS**, a range, N. Africa, Tripoli, on the eastern route by Sokna to Murzuk, about 200 m. N.N.E. of the latter. The mountains consist of a yellow sandstone impregnated with iron, which gives it an outer crust of a black colour, appearing in the sun's rays of a deep blue. On these black rocks large round patches of a yellow or brown colour are often seen, and give the whole a most remarkable appearance. The breadth of the range is 25 m., and its loftiest summit 2160 feet, though the pass along which the route is continued is about 100 ft. lower. Animal and

vegetable life is entirely absent in this region, which, according to Vogel, 'vividly recalls to your mind a landscape by moonlight.' Beyond the Black Mountains, for a distance of about 70 m., as far as Om-el-Abid, extends the desert of Ben Afien, perfectly level, with an average elevation of 1370 ft., without animals, plants, or water, and so scorching by day that to save the camels' feet from being burned it is usually passed at night.

SOUK-BULAK, the cap. of Persian Khoordistan, prov. Azerbaijan, at the S. end of a green valley, 20 m. S. of Lake Urumiah. It consists of about 600 poor stone hovels, occupied by about 2000 souls, mostly of Khoordish descent, the number of Nestorian families amounting scarcely to 50.

SOUS, or **SUSE**, a river, Morocco, which rises near the S.W. extremity of Mount Atlas, flows S.W. 30 m. to Tarodant, then W.N.W., and falls into the Atlantic about 5 m. S. of Santa Cruz or Agadir. It has been inferred, from the existence of large rings in the walls of Tarodant similar to those used on quays for mooring vessels, that it was at one time navigable up to that town; but at present the bar of sand across its entrance is nearly dry at low-water, and at all times so shallow that no vessel drawing more than 4 or 5 ft. can enter it. The people along its banks are less bigoted, and more friendly to Christians, than the Moors generally are; and as the province of the same name through which it flows is peculiarly fertile and populous, and adjoins those parts of Barbary where its most valuable products are raised, there is reason to believe that it might be made the channel of a profitable trade.

SOSA, or **SUSA** [add.] (anc. *Hadrumentum*), a pretty fortified tn., whose walls are washed by the sea, regency of and about 70 m. S.S.E. Tunis, on the Gulf of Hammamel. It is commanded towards the S. by a square citadel, flanked by eight towers of Saracenic architecture, built upon Byzantine



SOSA.—From Charisson, *Aperçu Pittoresque de la Régence de Tunis*.

foundations; and its houses, placed in a regular manner one over the other, and whitewashed with lime, present an appearance of extreme cleanliness. The principal mosque, built in a good Moorish style, is one of the most remarkable in the regency. Outside the town are both Byzantine and Roman remains, though not specially noteworthy. It has manufactures of linen and shoes, and a trade in olives. The seafaring part of the population is composed chiefly of Maltese. The total population is about 6000, of whom 4000 are Moors, 1500 Jews, and 400 Europeans.—(Charisson, *Aperçu*.)

SOUTH, or **KOKSOAK**, a river, British America, Labrador, rising in Lake Caniapuscaw, and flowing N. into Ungava Bay. From its source to a small outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company called South River House, a distance of 250 m., little is known of it; it is rapid and turbulent, flowing through a partially wooded country. At South River House it receives the Washquah River, and from this point to the sea, 150 m., the current, though strong, is less broken by rapids; it also widens very much, and 90 m. from its mouth it is a mile in breadth, flowing between high rocky banks thinly clothed with trees. At its mouth it is nearly 3 m. in width. Fort Chirno is situated upon its r. bank, 28 m. from the sea.

SOUTHLAND, a prov. New Zealand, Middle Island, until 1861 a part of Otago, is cut out of the south central part of the latter province, and has 60 m. of frontage on Foveaux Straits. The new province has a large amount of agricultural and grazing land. Its capital, Invercargill, at the mouth of New River, has risen rapidly into importance, and besides its commercial advantages to the province, furnishes the most convenient access to the central goldfields of Otago. The population of the province, which a very few years ago numbered about 5000, has since rapidly and largely increased. In 1863, 171 vessels, of 44,779 tons, entered the harbour, and 153 vessels, of 34,100 tons, left it; and the value of the imports was £717,473, and of the exports £81,406.

SPENCER COVE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. and 5 m. below Quebec, r. bank St. Lawrence; with a R. Catholic church, and several large lumber depôts, many of the timber-vessels which resort to Quebec lading here. Pop. about 2000.

SPITAL-AM-PYRN, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Traun, at the foot of Mount Pyrn, near the frontiers of Styria; was founded in the beginning of the twelfth century, for the reception of pilgrims on their way to Pales-

tine. It has a beautiful church with two lofty towers, a high altar of green and black marble, and some fine paintings. Pop. 1500.

SPONAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 10 m. W.N.W. Weisskirchen, on the Oder; with a castle, manufactures of woollen and linen cloth, and an organ and musical instrument factory. Pop. 1400.

SPOTTSYLVANIA, a co. U. States, Virginia. The county is bounded on the N. by the Rappahannock, and S. by Anne River; area, 400 sq. m. The surface is agreeably diversified by hill and dale. The soil is generally fertile in the neighbourhood of the streams, producing Indian corn, wheat, oats, and hay, &c. Pork and butter are among the staple products of the county. Granite and freestone are abundant; and two gold mines were worked here in 1850. A canal about 45 m. long has been opened along the Rappahannock, above the falls, and the county is intersected by the Richmond and Potomac railroad. It was organized in 1720, and named in honour of Alexander Spottiswood, at that time governor of Virginia. The cap. is Spottsylvania Court-house, rendered memorable by the desperate engagement which took place between the Confederate forces, under General R. Lee, and the Federal forces, under General U. Grant, on May 12, 1864.

SPYTKOWICE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, about 20 m. S.W. Cracow; with a large old castle, which figures much in the early history of Poland, and is still habitable, and 1900 inhabitants.

SSEWRI-HISSAR, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, 85 m. S.E. Constantinople. It stands at the foot of a steep rocky height composed of granite, and crowned by a castle, and is a place of considerable extent, containing nearly 600 Armenian and rather more than 1500 Turkish houses. The Armenians have a large new church of imposing appearance, but somewhat deficient in solidity, as the roof is supported entirely by wooden pillars.

SSIDI-GHASI, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, 48 m. S.E. Constantinople. It is a large but decayed place, containing about 300 inhabited houses, and a still larger number which are empty. Its castle occupies an almost inaccessible height, and its ancient Christian monastery has been converted into a sanctuary of the celebrated Moslem saint who gives the place its name. The inhabitants, chiefly engaged in agriculture, raise good crops of wheat and barley. Ssidi-Ghasi is thought to occupy the site of the ancient Prymnessos.

ST. ANDRÉ, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Kamouraska, r. bank St. Lawrence, 97 m. N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, several factories for mill-work, a tannery, and some general trade. Pop. of par. about 2000.

ST. ANSELME, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Dorchester, 16 m. S.S.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, manufactures of woollens, leather, and tinware, and several large general stores. Pop. of par. about 3000.

ST. ANTHONY, a tn. U. States, Minnesota, picturesquely situated l. bank Mississippi, immediately above the celebrated falls of its name. It stands embosomed among trees, and consists of white brick houses of substantial and comfortable appearance, ranged in clean and spacious streets. The inhabitants, about 2500, are chiefly engaged in the flour and lumber trade, but not a few of them find profitable employment in providing accommodation for the numerous visitors attracted to it in summer by the beauty and grandeur of its scenery. Among the principal buildings are Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist, and Baptist churches, and a university, for which an ample endowment in land has been provided. This institution, opened in 1851, is attended by about 100 students. The Mississippi, immediately above the falls, is about 600 yards wide, and is divided into two parts by a large mass of white sandstone, on each side of which the water is precipitated in two white sheets. The descent, over a sheer precipice, is only 20 ft., but this comparatively small height is compensated by the perfect grouping of rock, wood, and water. Immediately below the falls the rapids extend for several hundred yards, forcing its way among numerous islands and gigantic boulders, and between lofty sandstone walls of dazzling whiteness.

ST. ANTOINE-DE-TILLY, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Lotbinière, r. bank St. Lawrence, 38 m. W.S.W. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, a tannery,

several general stores, and some local flour and lumber trade. Pop. of par. about 1800.

ST. APOLLINAIRE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Lotbinière, 27 m. S.W. Quebec; with a machine factory and some lumber trade. Pop. of par. 1800.

ST. ARSÈNE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Temiscouata, 75 m. N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, several schools, a cooperage, and some large general stores. Pop. of par. about 2500.

ST. ATHANASE, a vil. British America, Canada East, cap. co. Iberville, on the Richelieu, opposite St. Johns, 19 m. S.E. Montreal. It possesses a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a Canadian institute, a building society, manufactures of woollen and cotton cloth, a machine and a thrashing-mill factory, a foundry, a tannery, and a trade in flour and lumber. A handsome toll-bridge, situated at the head of the Chambly canal, connects this place with St. Johns. Pop. about 1800.

ST. BARTHELEMI, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Berthier, 50 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, a tannery, and a number of mills, which supply the demands of a large flour and lumber trade. Pop. of vil. and par. about 2400.

ST. BENOIT, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Two Mountains, 24 m. E.N.E. Montreal. It is the seat of a circuit court which is held every four months, and it possesses a R. Catholic church, several schools male and female, a flour-mill, and two large general stores. Pop. of par. about 1600.

ST. BERNARD, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Dorchester, 30 m. S.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, and some trade in lumber. Pop. of par. about 1500.

ST. CÉSaire, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Rouville, on the Yamaska, 33 m. N.E. Montreal. It possesses a R. Catholic church, a nunnery, several schools, an agricultural society, a brewery, a tannery, an important weekly market, and an extensive trade in flour. Pop. 1500.

ST. CHARLES, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Bellechasse, 14 m. E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, a tannery, a number of general stores, and some trade in flour and lumber. Pop. of par. about 2350.

SAINT CLOUD, a vil. U. States, Minnesota, cap. co. Stearns, r. bank Mississippi, on the St. Paul and Pacific railway, 80 m. N.W. St. Paul. It stands on a high bluff 2 m. below the mouth of Sauk River, and contains a courthouse, several churches, flour and saw mills, and a bank. Pop. (1865), 2400.

ST. CLOUD, a vil. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 17 m. N.E. Oran; with a church, a school, baths, and a public nursery. Pop. 1220.

ST. CROIX, a river, U. States, which rises in the N.W. of Minnesota, near the watershed between the Mississippi and Lake Superior, about lat. 46° N.; lon. 91° W., flows successively S.W. and S., and joins the Mississippi on its l. bank, about 15 m. below St. Paul. It is navigated by steamers up to the town of Stillwater, and thereafter by canoes nearly to its source, about 100 m. above its mouth. By a short portage to the Brulé River the watershed is passed, and an easy means obtained of descending into Lake Superior. A little above its mouth St. Croix expands into a long and narrow lake.

ST. CUTHBERT, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Berthier, on a stream of same name, affording a considerable extent of water-power, 45 m. N.E. Montreal. It possesses a R. Catholic church, male and female schools, a carriage factory, and a trade in flour and lumber. Pop. of par. 2500.

ST. DENIS DE LA BOUTEILLERIE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Kamouraska, 78 m. N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, a tannery, and manufactures of tin and iron ware. Pop. of par. about 2000.

ST. DENIS DU SIG, a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 50 m. S.E. Oran, in the centre of one of the most fertile and best cultivated districts in the land. It has become the entrepot for a large amount of produce from the interior, and is rapidly acquiring importance. Government has here one of its most extensive nurseries, and the weekly markets are said to be attended by nearly 10,000 Arabs. Pop., which in 1850 was only 491, has since risen to 3553, almost all Europeans.

ST. ELEAZAR, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Beauce, 30 m. S. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, and some trade in flour and lumber. Pop. of par. about 2500.

ST. ELOI, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Temiscouata, in the rear of Isle Verte or Green Isle, 125 m. N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, and some trade in flour and lumber. Pop. of par. about 1200.

ST. ESPRIT, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Montcalm, on the river of its name, 23 m. N. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, boys' and girls' schools, tanneries, a carriage factory, and a large local trade. Pop. of par. about 1900.

ST. ETIENNE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. St. Maurice, 65 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, a tannery, several mills, and a trade in lumber. Pop. of par. about 2000.

ST. FELIX DE VALOIS, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Joliette, near the Bayonne, 40 m. N.N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, several schools, a mechanics' institute and library association, and several mills. Pop. of par. about 3000.

ST. FIDÈLE, a vil. and par. British America, Canada East, co. Charlevoix, l. bank St. Lawrence, 10 m. below Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, building yards, and a trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 1800.

ST. FRANÇOIS, two places, British America, Canada East:—1, A vil. and par. co. Beauce, 46 m. S.S.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, mill-work factories, a tannery, and a trade in flour and lumber. Pop. about 3000.—2, *St. François du Sud*, co. Montmagny, 24 m. N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, an academy of Congregational nuns, cooperages, and some trade in lumber. Pop. of par. about 1900.

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Berthier, near Lake Maskinongé, 40 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, male and female schools, manufactures of harness, some mills, and a timber trade. Pop. of par. about 3000.

ST. GEORGE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Beauce, on the Chaudière, 54 m. S.S.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, maple-sugaries, and a trade in pine timber, which abounds in the neighbourhood. Gold is said to have been found within the parish. Pop. about 1500.

ST. GEORGE'S BAY, British America, between the N.E. of Nova Scotia and the S.E. of Cape Breton Island, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide at its entrance, and 20 m. deep from Cape St. George at its N.W. to the Gut of Canso at its S.E. extremity. The cape, which rises 600 ft. above the sea, is a bold precipitous headland, composed chiefly of slate, conglomerate, and trap. Antigonish Harbour, situated 11 m. S.S.W. of the cape, is of great extent, running in 6 or 7 m. to the S.W., and presents much beautiful scenery, the shores being broken into numerous coves, points, and islets, while a range of hills rises behind to the height of 760 ft. On either side the ground is well cultivated, and at the head of the W. arm stands the village of Antigonish, containing two churches, and about 600 inhabitants. Gypsum abounds in the vicinity, and at Monk Head, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. of the harbour, forms a cliff 45 ft. high. In the bay, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.S.E. Monk Head, is Ponquet Harbour, which branches into two principal and many smaller inlets, coves, and islets. The principal settlements and the church are on the N.W. branch, and on the E. and larger branch the Indians have a chapel and a reservation of land.

ST. GERVAIS, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Bellechasse, 19 m. S.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, manufactures of mill-work and of tin and iron ware, tanneries, and some large general stores. Pop. of par. about 3000.

ST. GREGOIRE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Nicolet, r. bank St. Lawrence, 67 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, an academy of nuns of the Assomption, tanneries, and a local lumber and flour trade. Pop. of par. about 3000.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND, British America, Canada East, in the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite to Montreal, from which it is only 1 m. distant. It is well covered with trees, and rising gradually from the water, has a pleasing appearance, both from the city and from different parts of the river. As a military post belonging to the crown, and garrisoned by

imperial troops, it has been fortified, and contains extensive buildings for stores, powder magazines, and a large and well-kept armoury.

ST. HENRI, two places, British America, Canada East:—1, A vil. co. Hochelaga, on the Lachine railway, about 3 m. from Montreal, and included within its municipality; with an ink manufactory, and some general trade. Pop. about 1500.—2, A vil. co. Levi, 10 m. S.S.W. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, a tannery, a flour-mill, and some large general stores. Pop. of par. about 3200.

ST. ISIDORE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Dorchester, 17 m. S. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, and a considerable trade in flour and lumber. Pop. of par. about 2500.

ST. JACQUES, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. L'Assomption, 26 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, a convent, a brewery, and manufactures of furniture and of tin and iron ware. Pop. of par. about 3000.

ST. JEAN D'ESCHAILLONS, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Lotbinière, 46 m. W.S.W. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, two tanneries, and some trade in flour and lumber. Pop. of par. about 1900.

ST. JEAN PORT JOLI, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. L'Islet, r. bank St. Lawrence, 54 m. N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, a literary institute, several schools, machine and mill-work factories, a tannery, and a trade in lumber. Pop. of par. about 3800.

ST. JEROME, a vil. British America, Canada East, cap. co. Terrebonne, on the North River, 30 m. N.W. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, a Canadian institute, several schools, manufactures of leather and harness, a cooperage, and a number of general stores. Pop. of par. about 1500.

ST. JOSEPH, two places, British America, Canada East:—1, A vil. co. Beauce, on the Chaudière, 36 m. S.S.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, and manufactures of leather, potash, and tinware. Pop. about 3000.—2, *St. Joseph du Lac*, co. and near the Lake of Two Mountains, 30 m. N.W. Montreal. It occupies a height commanding a wide and splendid view, and has a R. Catholic church and male and female schools. Pop. of par. about 1225.

ST. JULIENNE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Montcalm, near the St. Esprit, 45 m. N.E. Montreal. It is a thriving place; with a R. Catholic church, a foundry, a tannery, a large supply of water-power, and a considerable trade in flour, lumber, and miscellaneous articles. Pop. of par. about 1500.

ST. LAMBERT, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Chambly, on the S. shore of the St. Lawrence, directly opposite Montreal, of which it may in some respects be regarded as a suburb. It is a flourishing place, advantageously situated at the S. extremity of the Victoria bridge; possesses a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, and two schools, and is becoming the centre of a large and rapidly increasing traffic. Pop. about 600.

ST. LAURENT, two places, British America, Canada East:—1, A vil. co. Jacques Cartier, on the island and 6 m. from the city of Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, a college of the Frères St. Joseph, a convent of the Sœurs Ste. Croix, a brewery, and some local trade. Pop. of par. about 2800.—2, A vil. co. Montmorency, on the island of Orleans, not far from the S. bank of the St. Lawrence, 7 m. E. Quebec. The most important branch of industry is boat-building. Pop. of par. about 1000.

ST. LEON, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Maskinongé, on the Rivière du Loup, 65 m. N.E. Montreal. It is celebrated for its mineral springs. Pop. of par. about 2500.

ST. LIGUORI, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Montcalm, near the river Lac Ouarré, 42 m. N. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, and a large amount of water-power, which has been made available for the flour and lumber trade. Pop. of par. about 2000.

ST. LIN, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. L'Assomption, on the Achigan, 22 m. N. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, male and female schools, manufactures of sadlery and tinware, and a number of general stores. Pop. of par. about 3000.

ST. LUCE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Rimouski, r. bank St. Lawrence, 180 m. N.E. Quebec; with a

R. Catholic church, and several cooperages and general stores. Pop. of par. about 2000.

ST. MARC, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Vercheres, on the Richelieu, 20 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, several schools, a literary institute, a Jean Baptiste society, flour-mills, and general stores. Pop. of par. about 1500.

STE. MARIE, two places, British America, Canada East:—1, *Ste. Marie de Monnoir*, cap. co. Rouville, 17 m. E. Montreal. It possesses a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, a college of a superior description with seven professors, a convent, a race-course, manufactures of bricks, carriages and saddlery, and a considerable trade in grain, horses, &c. Pop. of par. about 1000.—2, A large vil. co. Beauce, on the Chaudière, 27 m. S. Quebec, with a R. Catholic church, a college of the Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne, a convent of the Congregational nuns, and some trade in lumber. Pop. of par. about 3500.

ST. MARTHE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Vaudreuil, 35 m. W.S.W. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, an academy, a tannery, a cooperage, and a carriage factory. Pop. of par. about 2000.

ST. MARTIN, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Laval, on the Des Prairies and Jesus, two branches of the Ottawa, 12 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, an academy of the St. Joseph friars, an observatory, a convent, several male and female schools, a St. Jean Baptiste society, an extensive carriage factory, a number of general stores, and a good local trade. Pop. of par. about 3800.

STE. MARTINE, a vil. British America, Canada East, cap. co. Chateauguay, on the river of that name, 18 m. S. W. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, a circuit court which is held every four months, tanneries, carriage factories, carding and other mills. Pop. of par. about 4000.

ST. MICHEL DE BELLECHASSE, a vil. British America, Canada East, cap. co. Bellechasse, r. bank St. Lawrence, 15 m. E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, a tannery, several general stores, and a considerable trade in lumber. Many of the inhabitants are employed as pilots. Pop. of par. about 2750.

ST. NICOLAS, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Levi, r. bank St. Lawrence, 13 m. above Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, a tannery, a saw-mill, and some trade in lumber. Pop. of par. about 3200.

ST. OURS, a vil. British America, Canada East, cap. co. Richelieu, on the river of that name, 32 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, a Canadian institute, and an important market, held weekly in winter, and twice a week in summer. Pop. about 1100.

ST. PAUL, a tn. on the N.W. shore of the Isle of Bourbon or Réunion in the Indian Ocean. It is a large straggling place, built along the shores of a gulf situated between Points Des Gallets and St. Gilles. Its fine but exposed roadstead induced the French to attempt the formation of a harbour at the latter point, but after the expenditure of large sums the plan has been abandoned as impracticable.

ST. PAUL, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Joliette, 40 m. from Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, an academy of the Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne, and some general trade. Pop. of par. about 1200.

ST. PAUL, a tn. U. States, cap. state of Minnesota, l. bank Mississippi, at the head of its navigation, and 12 m. below St. Anthony's Falls. In 1847 it consisted of only a few huts, and bore the name of Pig's Eye, but no sooner was attention called to it than the advantages of its site were seen, and it has accordingly increased under its new name with amazing rapidity. It is now a large and well-built town, arranged in spacious streets with commodious sidewalks, and contains lofty brick warehouses and well-supplied stores and shops. Among its principal buildings are six churches, some with spires, others without them; a female academy of a superior description, and several large hotels. For the benefit of the reading public no fewer than ten newspapers are published, four of them daily. The wharves, except during the four months from November to March, when the river is frozen, exhibit a very busy scene, upwards of 300 steamers arriving annually to land new settlers and carry off the produce of a large tract of territory particularly rich in corn and lumber. St. Paul may be considered as still

in its infancy, more especially should the scheme of connecting it by railway with Lake Superior be carried out. Pop. (1860), 10,401.

ST. PAULIN, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Maskinongé, 80 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, and a flourishing lumber trade, consisting chiefly in the export of planks to the U. States. Pop. of par. about 1400.

ST. PIERRE, three places, British America, Canada East:—1, *St. Pierre du Sud*, co. Montmagny, 30 m. E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, and some general stores. Pop. of par. about 1600.—2, A vil. on the island of Orleans, co. and opposite the falls of Montmorency, 8 m. N.E. Quebec; with a good local and lumber trade. Pop. of par. about 900.—3, *St. Pierre les Dequets*, co. Nicolet, r. bank St. Lawrence, 52 m. W.S.W. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, two tanneries, and a good general trade. Pop. of par. about 3000.

ST. ROCH DE L'ACHIGAN, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. L'Assomption, on the Achigan, 35 m. N. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, and an active flour and lumber trade.

ST. ROCH DES AULNAIS, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. L'Islet, r. bank St. Lawrence, 50 m. N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, several tanneries, a flour-mill, and a number of general stores. Pop. of par. about 3000.

STE. ROSE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Laval, r. bank Ottawa, 70 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, and two extensive carriage factories. Pop. of par. about 3000.

ST. SAUVEUR, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Terrebonne, on the North River, 40 m. N.E. Montreal; with a Wesleyan and a R. Catholic church, two tanneries, and a number of general stores. Pop. of par. about 2000.

ST. SIMON, two places, British America, Canada East:—1, *St. Simon de Rimouski*, co. Rimouski, r. bank St. Lawrence, 140 m. N.E. Quebec; with a R. Catholic church, and a little local trade. Pop. of par. about 1800.—2, *St. Simon d'Yamaska*, co. Bagol, 35 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, and manufactures of iron-ware. Pop. of par. about 2400.

ST. SYLVESTER, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Lotbinière, 34 m. S. Quebec. It possesses Church of England, Free Wesleyan, and R. Catholic churches, and carries on some general trade. Pop. of par. about 3800.

ST. THOMAS, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Joliette, on the St. Lawrence and Industry railway, 40 m. from Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, and manufactures of carriages and agricultural implements. Pop. of par. about 1700.

ST. THOMAS' MOUNT, a cantonment, India, presid. and 8 m. S.W. Madras, and about 4 m. E. of the Coromandel coast. The little hill, only 120 feet above sea-level, which gives it its name was, according to an ancient tradition, the scene of the martyrdom of St. Thomas the Apostle. The excellence of its position for a cantonment was however overlooked, until it was made the principal station and head-quarters of the Madras artillery. To the W., immediately under the mount, are two ranges of barracks for European artillery, the one facing the extensive parade-ground, and the other the European hospital and the Protestant Episcopal church. This church, a neat and well-ventilated structure, is seated for 500 persons. The other places of worship are a Wesleyan and two R. Catholic, the one for the European soldiery and the other for the Portuguese Christians. The native lines consist of three parallel rows of brick and tiled houses. The only other buildings requiring notice are the artillery dépôt, the artillery mess-house, which is said to be the finest in India, and the percussion-cap factory, which supplies the whole of the Madras army. The native pop. of St. Thomas' Mount is estimated at 17,720.

ST. URSULE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Maskinongé, on the Rivière du Loup, 50 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, two tanneries, and some general trade. Pop. of par. about 2500.

STE. VICTOIRE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Richelieu, 4 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, boys and girls' schools, and some local trade. Pop. of par. about 2000.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, a vil. British America, Canada East, on the Isle Jesus, dist. and 12 m. from Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, male and female schools, and some general stores. Pop. of par. 3000.

STADL BAURA, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, on the Traun, opposite to Lambach, with which it is connected by a bridge, 23 m. S.W. Linz. It has a fine church of a triangular form, with a tower at each angle, a threefold cupola, three altars, and a pavement of three-coloured marble. The abbot who built the church to commemorate a deliverance from the plague in 1717, having dedicated it to the Trinity, has endeavoured to make it correspond with its name by giving this curious prominence to the number three in everything connected with it, whether external or internal. Pop. 1600.

STANISLAU, or STANISLAWOW [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, cap. circle of same name, on the Bistritza, an affluent of the Dniester, 74 m. S.S.E. Lemberg. It consists of the town proper and three suburbs, is the seat of several important government offices, and has a beautiful church, situated in a spacious square, and containing monuments of the Potocki family, a statue of the emperor Francis I. situated on the same square, an upper gymnasium, a high-school and other educational establishments, a military hospital, an infirmary, two machine factories, and a considerable trade. It was founded by Stanislaus Potocki in 1654, and was pillaged by the Tartars in 1692. Pop. 13,047.

STANLEY, an isl. S. America, in the Gulf of San Miguel, an E. arm of the Bay of Panama. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long by 1 m. broad, is low and wooded, and, standing in the mouth of the fine harbour of Darien, situated within the gulf, divides its entrance into two channels, the principal one called the *Boca Grande*, and the other the *Boca Chica*.

STARAI-MAINA, a tn. Russia, gov. Samara, circle Stavropol, near the confluence of the Maina with the Utka, which joins the Volga about 3 m. below. It has two churches, potash refineries, and a trade in corn, of which large quantities are shipped here. Pop. 1800.

STARO-TCHERKASKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, circle Novo-Teherkask, r. bank Don. It was once the capital of the land of the Don Cossacks, has an important yearly market, and contains 5691 inhabitants.

STATEN ISLAND [add.], S. America, 18 m. E. of Terra del Fuego, from which it is separated by the Strait of Le Maire. It is so deeply indented by bays as to form nearly four different islets, and stretches for 38 m. between E.N.E. and W.S.W., with a breadth which nowhere exceeds 3 m. The surface is mountainous. Some of its peaks, rising to the height of 3000 ft., and usually covered with snow, offer a good landmark for ships bound into the Pacific or returning from it. The harbours, all of which are, with one exception, confined to the N. side, being merely a continuation of the valleys, are like them surrounded by high land, and deepen rapidly towards the centre. The coast consists almost everywhere of rocky cliffs, which rise abruptly from the water 200 to 500 ft., and have a depth of 15 to 12 fathoms close to their bases. The harbours, though secure enough when gained, are all more or less difficult of access, from the force with which the tides set across their mouths, and the variability of the wind, which usually follows the directions of the various ravines through which it finds an outlet. The most eligible harbour for shelter is Port Cook on the N.E. coast. In respect of geological structure, Staten Island consists chiefly of quartz rock and graywacke, which form the mountain masses, and of clay slate and micaceous schist. The quartz is in many parts disposed in vertical veins. The only quadrupeds are the otter, the rat, and the mouse. Birds are more numerous, and comprise three species of penguins, gulls, albatrosses, and shags; the last form extensive flocks, and build in the loftiest trees on the hills. With the most boisterous and humid climate on the globe, and a low but very uniform temperature, vegetation flourishes with such surprising beauty and luxuriance, that the rugged aspect which the island wears at a distance is changed on reaching it into perpetual and unbroken verdure. At all seasons the ground is covered with plants and the hills crowned with evergreens. The prevailing tree is the Antarctic beech, which grows to the height of 30 to 40 ft., with a diameter of 3 to 5 ft., and sometimes doubles these dimensions. Even the sea shores

in the luxuriance of the vegetation. Various algae, not unfrequently of a gigantic form, entangle the harbours and shores. Some of them are 300 ft. long; some of singular strength and sturdy stems become, as it were, oaks in the sea; some spread their tough and leathery substance like hides, so that buckets, bowls, and cups may be made of it; some form ropes and cables to moor boats with; and some yield a pure and tasteless jelly, far surpassing the carrageen moss of our shores.

STEBNIK, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 23 m. S.E. Sambor; with extensive salt mines, which were opened in 1845, and have proved very productive.

STEGERSBACH, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 20 m. W.S.W. Steinamanger, in a fertile district; with large yearly markets, and 2000 inhabitants.

STEIEREGG, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, dist. and 4 m. E.S.E. Linz, l. bank Danube, opposite to the mouth of the Traun. It is partly surrounded with walls, and has a castle perched on a rock overhanging the town, and an hospital. Pop. 1800.

STEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 24 m. N.W. Kronstadt; with salt springs. In the vicinity Roman utensils, weapons, and coins have been found. Pop. 1360.

STEINAMANGER [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, cap. co. Eisenburg, on an affluent of the Raab, and the site of an ancient Roman town, 68 m. S. by E. Vienna. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of several important courts and public offices, and has a cathedral, regarded as the finest church in Hungary, built in the latter part of last century in the modern style, and adorned with frescoes by Dorfmeister, and beautiful altar-pieces; a bishop's palace, handsome county buildings, an ancient strong castle, a diocesan seminary, Franciscan and Premonstratensian monasteries, an asylum for children, an upper gymnasium, a high-school, and a bathing establishment. It contains 5853 inhabitants, mostly R. Catholics. In the vicinity are numerous remains of the Roman town Savaria.

STENIMACH, or STANIMAK, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Roumelia, beautifully situated on the N. slope of Mount Rhodope, 80 m. W.N.W. Adrianople. It is an ancient place, with many interesting remains attesting its ancient splendour, and until about a century ago enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, carrying on a very extensive trade domestic and internal. The envy of the Turks displayed itself with its usual barbarity, and Stenimach was devastated. It has, however, in a great measure recovered from the disaster, and now contains about 10,000 inhabitants, almost all Greeks, who live partly in Stenimach, properly so called, and partly in Ampelinos, another town or suburb situated on the opposite side of the stream, which, descending from the mountain, flows between the two places. Among the public buildings are eight churches and five schools, one of them for girls. Wine and silk are both raised in sufficient quantity to form important articles of trade.

STERLING, a tn. U. States, Illinois, on r. bank Rock River, and on the Air-line branch of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, 110 m. W. Chicago. It contains seven churches, a bank, flouring mills, a foundry and machine shop, and a manufactory of agricultural implements. A large quantity of grain and other produce is shipped here; and the river affords abundant water-power, which has been improved by a stone dam.

STICKEEN, STIKINE, or STEKIN, a colony, British N. America, formed by decree, July 19, 1862, of the N. portion of British Columbia. It is bounded W. and S.W. by the territory formerly belonging to Russia, but recently sold by her to the U. States, S. by British Columbia, E. by the 125° meridian E. from Greenwich, and N. by the 62° parallel of N. latitude. It contains the lands on the S.E. sources of the Yukon, on the Upper Liard, on the Stickeen, and the Tako. It takes its name from the Stickeen or Frances River, which falls into the Pacific Ocean opposite Prince of Wales Island, and about 160 m. N. from Fort Simpson. Gold-washings were discovered on this river about 70 m. above its mouth, at a point called Little Cañon, extending upwards to Big Cañon, 190 m. above its embouchure. A steamer has ascended this river 150 m., and the Tako, a stream which falls into the Pacific further N., 35 m. On this latter river copper is

found. Comparatively little is known of the interior of this colony, but it has been described as a desert waste of hills and rocks.

STINKENBRÜNN, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 14 m. N. Oedenburg; with a colliery, alum and vitriol works, limekilns, and tileworks. Pop. 1000.

STIRLING, a vil. British America, Canada West, co. Hastings, 80 m. N.E. Toronto. Though founded only about 1850, it already possesses three churches, a superior grammar-school, and several extensive factories; and deals largely in agricultural produce. Pop. about 1000.

STOCKTON, a tn. U. States, California, cap. co. San Joaquin, near the San Joaquin River, with which it is connected by a creek, 50 m. S. by E. Sacramento. The site is low and flat, in an extensive and fertile plain. Many of the houses are neatly built, and surrounded with gardens; and the town contains eight churches, an asylum for the insane, and several schools. It is supplied with water by means of pumps worked by one hundred and fifty wind-mills, which raise the water through pipes inserted in the ground; there is also an artesian well one thousand feet deep. A railway to connect Stockton with San José and Sacramento is in progress, and a steamboat plies daily between it and San Francisco.

STOLEZ, or **STOLATZ**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bosnia, prov. Herzegovina, beautifully situated in the narrow valley of the Bregava, which here forms a picturesque waterfall. It is defended by a fort, which is regarded as the most important on the Herzegovina, though, from being commanded by adjoining hills, it possesses little real strength. In early, and to some extent also in recent times, however, it has played a prominent part during the commotions which have agitated the country. Among the houses is one which belonged to Ali Pasha, the well-known vizier of Herzegovina. The public buildings include several mosques, whose white minarets have a pleasing effect. Stolez, which owed much of its prosperity to Ali Pasha, who valued its castle as the cradle of his family, has since his death greatly declined.

STOLZENBURG, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 12 m. N.N.E. Hermannstadt; with the ruins of a castle which has stood several sieges, a trade in wine, and 2403 inhabitants.

STOPNICA, or **STOPNITZA**, a tn. Russian Poland, gov. Radom, in a mountainous district; has a handsome Reformed church, an old castle, and an elementary school. Pop. about 2261.

STOSZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zips, 19 m. W. Leutschau; with a high-school, mines of iron, silver, and copper, and 1500 inhabitants.

STRADBROKE, an isl. Australia, Queensland, forming with Moreton, situated immediately to the N. of it, the E. boundary of the large and beautiful expanse of Moreton Bay. It is about 33 m. long from N. to S., by 7 m. broad, is of moderate elevation, and, although not destitute of trees, is bleak and barren in the extreme, nowhere presenting the least appearance of fertility. Its sea face, from its S. extremity to Look-out Point, its N.E. extremity, is merely a succession of sandy beaches and rocky points.

STRASSNITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 11 m. S.S.W. Iradisch, in a beautiful plain on the March, which is here crossed by a chain-bridge. It is the seat of several public offices, and has two churches, a synagogue, a high school, an old castle with extensive gardens, five annual markets, and an extensive trade in corn and excellent wine. It contains 4700 inhabitants, of whom 600 are Jews.

STRASSWALCHEN, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy and 25 m. N.E. Salzburg; with a handsome parish church, a town-hospital, and 1000 inhabitants.

STRATYN, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and N.W. Brzezan; with a parish church. It possessed a Greek printing-press at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Pop. 1400.

STRELETZKA, or **ARROW BAY**, Black Sea, in the S.W. of the Crimea, forms one of a series of indentations between the road or harbour of Sevastopol and Cape Kheronesse. It is little more than 1 m. W. of Quarantine Bay, and of dimensions sufficient to form a capacious harbour, extending nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. into the land. The depth at its entrance

is 12 fathoms, but diminishes gradually to 6, and in some parts is only 2 fathoms.

STRENGBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on a steep mountain of same name, 78 m. W. Vienna; has an hospital and two saw-mills, and contains 1910 inhabitants.

STRIGOVO, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and 11 m. N.E. Warasdin, on the peninsula of Muraköz. As a town it has only 390, but as a parish 8370 inhabitants; and has an ancient castle, and a trade in excellent wine.

STRUNKOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 24 m. S.S.W. Pisek, on both sides of the Blanitz; with manufactures of shoes, stockings, and linen, and 1000 inhabitants.

STRUSZINA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Tarnow, and so near the town of Tarnow as to be properly its suburb; contains 3560 inhabitants. On Mount St. Martin, in the vicinity, are a ruined castle, and a church built of larch-wood, and three centuries old.

STRY [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Stry, an affluent of the Dniester, which here divides into several arms, 40 m. S. by W. Lemberg. It was once a place of strength, and belonged to the chivalrous John Sobieski, on whom it was bestowed for his victories over the Turks. It has a high-school, an infirmary, an hospital for the poor, and contains 9184 inhabitants.

STUART LAND, Australia, the name given in honour of its first discoverer to the central part of the country lying N. of South Australia, and forming the S. part of the new province of North Australia. Except by Mr. John M'Douall Stuart it has not yet been explored; and as he traversed only its central part, in his journey to and from the N. coast of the continent, little is yet known of its character. Mr. Stuart passed over ranges of hills, intersected by river beds mostly dry, and saw occasionally patches of good country; but the prevalence of long-continued droughts produces an aridity, and consequent sterility of soil, that appears to render the country generally quite unfit for human habitation.

STUBEN (UPPER and UNDER), two places, Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Arva-Thurocz, about 5 m. N.W. Neusohl;—*Ober* or *Upper Stuben* stands in a wooded and pastoral district, and contains 1900 inhabitants.—*Unter* or *Under Stuben*, situated about 4 m. N. of the former, contains only 500 inhabitants, but is famous for its warm baths.

STUBICA, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, in a mountainous district, co. and 12 m. N. Agram; with much-frequented mineral springs, and 1000 inhabitants.

STUDEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle Iglau, 52 m. W. Brünn; with an ancient parish church, two large weekly and two yearly markets, and 1100 inhabitants.

SUAKIN [add.], a seaport, Nubia, cap. prov. of same name, on an island on the W. coast of the Red Sea; lat. 19° 17' N.; lon. 37° 20' E. It consists of the town proper, and of a suburb on the mainland, which has outgrown it both in population and importance; is defended by a small fort, and contains a number of mosques and public buildings, of which the most deserving of notice are the governor's residence, the custom-house, and the bazar. The harbour is formed by a channel about 500 yards wide, which penetrates between the mainland and two islands, on one of which the town is built. Though completely sheltered from all winds, it is too shallow to admit large vessels. There is, however, a considerable trade, chiefly in hides, butter, cattle, ivory, and ostrich feathers. Pop., including suburbs, about 7000.

SUBATHOO, a fort and cantonment, India, Cis-Sutlej Territories, cap. dist. or pergunnah of same name, 162 m. N. Delhi. The pergunnah, which was reserved by government in 1815, on the settlement of the Hill states at the conclusion of the Nepaulese war, is a sort of table-land, bounded chiefly towards the N. by mountains varying in height from 4600 to 8000 ft., but rather open southwards towards the plains. Agriculture is carried on with great industry and skill, the level spots on the banks of streams being cultivated for rice, while the mountain-slopes are formed into a succession of terraces, and produce good crops of wheat, barley, maize, millet, cotton, opium, tobacco, ginger, &c. The fort is situated on an eminence, rising 1100 ft. from the right bank of the Gumbur. An old fort has been converted into a jail.

The salubrity of Subathoo having been satisfactorily tested, it has been selected as a sanatorium for troops.

SUBIG, a tn. Philippine Isles, on the W. side of the island of Luzon, lies in lat. $14^{\circ} 32' 58''$ N.; lon. $122^{\circ} 8' 30''$ E.; and has a pop. of 3836. The bay on which it stands, though of limited extent, is a safe haven for vessels of small draught.

SUCHA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 9 m. S. E. Wadowice, l. bank Skawa; with a beautiful parish church, a baronial castle with fine gardens, iron and copper mills, and 2453 inhabitants.

SU-CHOW, a tn. China, prov. Sechnen, l. bank Yang-tze-kiang, at the confluence of the Min-kiang, coming from the N., 125 m. S. by E. Ching-too-foo; lat. $28^{\circ} 46' 6''$ N.; lon. $105^{\circ} 7' E.$ It is a large place surrounded by walls, and in quiet times carries on a very extensive trade; but when Lieutenant-colonel Sarel visited it in 1861 civil war was raging in its vicinity, and he found it impossible to gain admission, as the gates were closed, and an attack by the rebels was hourly anticipated. Under ordinary circumstances its advantages as a commercial entrepôt are very great. The Min-kiang is at all times navigable for large junks up to Kiading, a distance of about 100 m., while the Yang-tze-kiang, all the way down to Chung-king, has generally a depth of 8 fathoms in the fair way, and of seldom less than 3 fathoms close to the bank. The products of the district around Su-chow are white and yellow silk, wax, honey, coal, green tea, and some iron, obtained from mines close to the town. Immediately above Su-chow the Yang-tze-kiang takes the name of the Kin-cha-kiang, or of the Min-kiang, according as the former or the latter is regarded as its continuation. The Chinese seem to give the preference to the Min-kiang, and identify its source as that of the Yang-tze-kiang.

SUDOGDA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 20 m. S. E. Vladimir, cap. circle and on a river of same name. It contains two churches and several industrial establishments. A beautiful white stone found within the circle is much employed in making statues. Pop. 2124.

SUGHRA, a seaport, Arabia, on the shore of the Indian Ocean, district of Fadhli, 60 m. E. N. E. Aden; with a stone castle, in which the sultan or chief of the district takes up his residence several months each year. The haven is protected by a reef of rocks, and has 9 fathoms water. Good water, oxen, sheep, fowls, onions, and melons are to be obtained. In the neighbourhood dates and millet grow plentifully. Pop. 200.

SUGLEE, or **SUGGLEAIR**, a river, India, presid. Madras, which rises in a mountainous district on the frontiers of Kurnool and Cuddapah, flows first S. S. E., then nearly due S., and joins the Pennar on its right bank, 15 m. of direct distance above its mouth. Its whole length is about 80 m.

SUK-ARRAS, or **SOUK-HARRAS**, a vil. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 80 m. E. Constantine, on an affluent of the Mejerda, in a mountainous district near the W. frontiers of Tunis. It occupies the site of the ancient Tagaste, and has an important native market. Pop. 1300.

SUK-EL-FAWWAR, a tn. Asiatic Turkey, pashalik and 100 m. S. S. E. Bagdad, on the Fawar canal, E. of left bank Euphrates. It was formerly a large and thriving place, defended by a number of small towers; but having lost the water which fed its canal, through the breaking of one of the dams at the mouth of the Hindieh, was abandoned by its inhabitants. The ruins of its mud houses extend fully half a mile along both sides of the water-course. Recently a return of its prosperity has been promised, by the repair of the dam which caused the original calamity.

SULI, a mountain fort, Turkey in Europe, S. Albania, eyalet and 15 m. W. S. W. Yanina, on the Kalama. It is the chief place of the Suliots, who distinguished themselves so much during the struggle for Greek independence, and afterwards nearly all emigrated to Greece or Cephalonia.

SULLEPEC, or **ZULTEPEC**, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state and 60 m. S. W. Mexico, in a narrow valley at the height of 7000 ft. above the sea. It has a Franciscan monastery, and was early celebrated for its mines, which are no longer worked.

SULLERI, a tn. Central Africa, Bornou, prov. Muniyo, 160 m. N. E. Kano. It is a large place, consisting of several detached hamlets, and containing about 5000 inhabitants. Its market is the most important in Muniyo. The chief

agricultural product is millet, which is grown to a great extent under rather disadvantageous circumstances, as the obstructing roots of the doum-bush make cultivation extremely difficult.

SULTANABAD, or **SHENRI NAW**, a tn. Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 150 m. S. W. Teheran. It manufactures a few carpets. Its market is abundantly supplied with European wares, especially hardware from Russia and cotton stuffs from England. Pop. 3000.

SULZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Lower Mannhartsberg, on the Sulzbach, 25 m. N. N. E. Vienna. It contains 1900 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the culture of the vine and the rearing of cattle.

SUMBE, a territory, W. Africa, Kimbunda Land, between lat. 11° and $12^{\circ} 20' S.$; lon. $13^{\circ} 30'$ and $14^{\circ} E.$; bounded, N. by the Kuvo or Keve, W. the Atlantic, S. Kubale or An-handanda, and E. by the territories of Ambum and Selles; its length, measured along the sea-coast from N. to S., is about 90 m., its breadth nowhere exceeds 30 m. The surface, elevated on the E., descends gradually, and becomes flat as the sea is approached. On the heights are several extinct volcanoes, from the sides of which a large quantity of sulphur might easily be obtained. In the N. part of the territory is the district to which the Portuguese give the name of Velha, or Old Benguela, but is known to the natives as Timba; in the central part are the Portuguese presidium or fort of Novo Redondo, and the factory of Kilombo; and at intervals along the coast, in the southern portion, were no fewer than five European factories, of which Egypton is the only one now subsisting, the predatory natives having pillaged and destroyed all the others. The Musumbe, or inhabitants of Sumbe, are in person tall and vigorous, and would be rather favourable specimens of a semi-barbarous race, were they not addicted to the horrible practice of cannibalism. Small as this territory is, it is ruled by no fewer than three independent chiefs, while part of it is at the same time possessed or claimed by the Portuguese. Pop. about 35,000.

SUMBULPORE, a dist. India, on the S. W. frontier of Bengal, between lat. 21° and $22^{\circ} 5' N.$; lon. $83^{\circ} 6'$ and $84^{\circ} 51' E.$; is bounded N. by Ryghur and Gangpoor, E. Bonei and Bombra, S. Sonepoor and Patna, and W. Phooljee, Sarungthur, and Burgurh; length, E. to W., 112 m.; breadth, 60 m.; area, 4693 sq. m. It is divided by the Mahanudy into two unequal parts, an E. and a W., the latter by far the larger. The E. part is mountainous and woody; the W. generally level, and in some places greatly depressed. The valley is only 400 ft. above sea-level, and has an alluvial soil, which raises heavy and excellent crops of rice, wheat, and sugarcane. Indigo abounds in a wild state, but is not cultivated, though it was so formerly, and it is thought might still be with advantage. The only mineral of which the district boasts is the diamond, of which fine specimens are found in the beds of the Mahanudy and its affluents. The diamond-searchers, who carry on their avocation from November to the rainy season, are a very dissipated race. Pop. 800,000.

SUMEGH [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zala, in a marshy district, 25 m. N. E. Zala Egerszeg; with a district court, a palace, in which the Bishop of Vesprim resides; a high-school, a Franciscan monastery, with a church; manufactures of calico, a trade in wood and wine, much-frequented yearly markets, and 4257 inhabitants, mostly R. Catholic.

SUPERIOR CITY, U. States, Wisconsin, co. Douglas, exists more in prospect than in reality. The site selected for it is at the mouth of the Nemadji, on the W. extremity of Lake Superior, and the object in view is to make it the great entrepôt for the traffic of the lakes from the E., and the basin of the Mississippi from the W. The site, nearly level, is elevated 34 ft. above the lake and 658 above the sea. The town contains several churches, a large hotel, and several steam saw-mills. Steamboats ply to and from Detroit, Chicago, &c., and large quantities of lumber, fur, and fish are shipped. Copper is found in the county. The harbour is commodious and safe. In 1855 the work of building the town commenced, and in 1860 the inhabitants amounted to 534; in 1865 the number had increased to about 800.

SURAJ, a tn. Russia, gov. and 25 m. N. N. E. Vitepsk, cap. circle of same name, on the Duna; with two churches, a charitable institute, and a pop. of 1872.

SURAJPOOR, two places, India:—1, A tn. N.W. Provinces, dist. Boolundshuhur, 22 m. S.E. Delhi; with a well-supplied bazar.—2, A tn. North-western Provinces, district of Futtehpoore, right bank Ganges, 117 m. above Allahabad; is irregularly built, and somewhat ruinous in its appearance, but possesses a good bazar, and a number of Hindoo temples and ghats.

SURAT [add.], a tn. India, near the S.E. extremity of Gujerat, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Taptee, about 20 m. above its mouth in the Gulf of Cambay. It is nearly in the form of a semicircle, of which the river forms the diameter or chord, and the perimeter measures about 6 m. Near the centre stands the castle, which, though small, has bastions, covered-way, and glacis. The town, surrounded by a wall with semicircular bastions and battlements in good repair, possesses few attractions, and consists of narrow winding streets lined with lofty houses, of which the upper story, formed of a framework of timber filled up with brick, projects beyond the base. The houses of the British inhabitants, situated in the vicinity of the fort, are usually of good size, with spacious inclosures. The old French factory, standing without the walls, but completely deserted, contains some handsome and commodious buildings. The Dutch factory, also deserted, long ranked as the most regular and best constructed edifice in Surat. The palace which belonged to the nawab is a plain structure of moderate dimensions. Towards the end of the eighteenth century Surat was flourishing. Its bazars were filled with costly merchandise, partly the product of its own looms; and its streets and thoroughfares were filled with picturesque groups of natives, and strangers from all parts of the world, in their respective costumes. It then ranked as the capital of W. India; but having been supplanted in this respect by Bombay, and having in a great measure lost both its manufactures by British competition, and its trade by the silting up of its harbour, it is now only the ghost of what it was. One other cause of decadence may be found in the calamities which it has sustained from repeated inundations of the Taptee. That its name still figures in commercial lists, is owing to its being still the principal mart for the cotton which is extensively grown in the surrounding country.—The *district* to which Surat gives its name, lies between lat. 20° 15' and 21° 11' N.; lon. 72° 45' and 73° 24' E.; is bounded, N. by Broach, E. Gujerat, S. Gujerat and dist. Tannah, and W. by the Portuguese territory Damaun and the Arabian Sea; and has an area of 1629 sq. m., and a pop. of 492,684.

SURJOO, two rivers, India, tributaries of the Gogra:—1, *Eastern Surjoo*, rises in Nepal, in lat. 28° 15' N.; lon. 81° 57' E.; flows first W.N.W. to the frontiers of Oude, then nearly due S., and joins the Gogra on its left bank, after a course of about 160 m. At its mouth it expands into a kind of morass.—2, *Western Surjoo* rises in a gorge of the Himalaya, in Kumaon, at the height of about 7000 ft. above the sea, flows successively S.W. and S.E., and about 12 m. after receiving the Ramgunga, and being indifferently called by its name, or retaining its own, falls into the Gogra, after a course of 90 m.

SURMENEH, a tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. and 20 m. E. by S. Trebizond, at the mouth of the Kara Dere in the Black Sea. It stands on a limestone height, and consists of houses built of stone, but diminutive both in size and height. The shops, kept chiefly by Greeks, are very indifferently supplied, the chief articles being woollen and cotton cloth, tobacco, and groceries. The exports consist of wine, oil, and fruit. Pop. 2000.

SUSA, or **SOUGA** [add.], a tn. N. Africa, regency and 65 m. S.S.E. Tunis, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It is built partly along the shore and partly on a height above it, is surrounded by a wall nearly 1 m. in circuit, and defended by a fort, and contains some handsome houses, adorned with columns obtained from Roman remains in the vicinity, several fine mosques, and arched bazars. The harbour, though open to the winds, allows large vessels to come within a short distance of the shore, and there is in consequence a considerable trade, in which the principal exports are oil, wool, pottery, and a few other articles of native manufacture. Pop. about 11,000.

SUSINITSCH, a tn. Russia, gov. and circle Kaluga. It has a church, and carries on a large trade in hemp-oil,

which is sent partly into the interior and partly to St. Petersburg. Pop. 5321.

SÛTTO, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Gran, on the Danube; with brandy distilleries, a marble quarry, and a trade in the excellent wine of the district. Pop. 1050.

SVENTZIANY, a tn. Russia, gov. and 42 m. N.N.E. Vilna; with a church, a circle school, and a pop. of 5497.

SVILAINATZ, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Servia, circle Kraina, near the Resava, above its confluence with the Morava, 52 m. S.S.E. Belgrade. It has a church and a school, but the chief attraction of the neighbourhood is the monastery of Manassiya, which lies a little to the S.E., is built in the Grecian style, and is adorned with frescoes and other paintings by some of the oldest Italian masters. Pop. 3284.

SWATOW, a treaty port, prov. Quang-tung, China, 190 m. N.E. of Hong-Kong, mouth of the Han River. This port was opened up to foreign trade by the treaty of Tientsin in 1858, under the designation of Chau-chow, the departmental city. But the inhabitants being inimical to foreigners, Swatow was made the foreign emporium, and trade established in 1860, increasing beyond the expectation of the merchants, to a total of external commerce in 1863 of £2,487,423, and £3,342,125 in 1864. The imports in 1864 amounted to £2,108,754—of which £973,030 was opium, £885,394 bean-cake, £504,931 raw cotton, and the remainder cotton and woollen fabrics and yarns, metals, rice, wheat, peas, beans, vermicelli, medicine, oil, &c. The exports of native produce for the same year amounted to £1,233,371, comprising sugar, chinaware, cassia, grasscloth, indigo, paper, and tobacco. No tea or silk is shipped at this port, the surrounding district being chiefly laid out in sugar plantations, the export of which was nearly a million sterling in the above return. The large debtor balance against imports of £875,383 is paid in Sycee silver and copper cash, chiefly for opium. During 1865 the neighbourhood of Swatow was seriously disturbed by the last remnant of the Taiping rebels, who held the adjacent city of Chai-ying-chow, and thus commanded the most direct route into the province of Kiangsee, which absorbs nearly all the opium imported into Swatow. Hence there was a depression of trade, which temporarily retarded the rising tendency of the port, but, however, not sufficient to check the increase, as the returns show £525,693 on the total over 1864. In 1864 the foreign merchants and their employés numbered fourteen persons, of whom six were British, seven German, and one Portuguese. Here is a British consul, with three assistants—other nationalities being represented by merchants. There is also a branch of the Foreign Maritime Customs, comprising nine officers, chiefly British; the duties collected amounting to £108,685 in 1863, and £118,394 in 1864. The shipping inwards and outwards were for the same years respectively 808 ships, in the aggregate 304,660 tons, and 941 ships of 338,808 tons. Three missionary establishments are located at this port, belonging to the English, Americans, and French, conducted by seven missionaries. The total foreign residents is 39, and the native population about 20,000.—(*Customs Returns; China Directory.*)

SWIRZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 28 m. N.W. Brzezany; with a fine baronial castle, and 1900 inhabitants.

SYDNEY, a tn. British America, beautifully situated on the E. coast of Cape Breton, near the head of the harbour of same name. It was the seat of government till the island was annexed to Nova Scotia, and though its progress in consequence of this event has been greatly retarded, it is still the principal town of Cape Breton, and contains three churches, an academy, a courthouse, and barracks. The country in its immediate neighbourhood is fertile, and its harbour is one of the finest in the world, being equally easy of access and ingress, and capacious enough to contain any number of the largest vessels in safety. At present the principal business is carried on at the N.W. bar, where the railway from the coal-mines has its terminus and the coal is shipped.

SNOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 16 m. N. Sanok, on the San. It was once defended by a strong castle, is a principal mart for the linen trade, and has much-frequented yearly markets. Pop. 2364.

SYRA (NEW), or **HERMOPOLIS**, a tn. Greece, nomarch

Cyclades, cap. island of same name, on the N.E. shore of a capacious and semicircular bay, which forms an excellent harbour, and is visited as the common point of rendezvous by the steamers from Marseilles, Trieste, Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria. It is the capital of the nomarch of the Cyclades, the residence of a Greek archbishop and a R. Catholic bishop; is well built, containing several handsome houses of three stories, and has a court of primary jurisdiction and a justice of peace court, several churches and parish schools, a gymnasium, an arsenal, a lazaretto, and a custom-house. Pop. 19,500. Old Syra, situated on a height, has 4000 inhabitants.

SZALLAS (Kis-Ur), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Stuhlweissenburg, 9 m. S. Karczag; with 9545 inhabitants, who belong to the Reformed church, have a reformed gymnasium, and raise large quantities of corn and wine.

SZALONNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Borsod, N. Miskolez, on the Bodva; with 850 inhabitants, who mostly belong to the Reformed church, whose chief employment is in making charcoal, and carrying it into the lower districts. They also produce a good wine. There is a thermal spring in the vicinity.

SZCZAWNICA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 18 m. S.W. New Sandec; with mineral springs and a much-frequented bathing establishment. Large quantities of the water are exported. Pop. 1450.

SZCZERZEC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 10 m. S.W. Lemberg, cap. dist. of same name, with a seam of gypsum strongly impregnated with sulphur, and a remarkable limestone cavern. There are excellent quarries in the vicinity. Pop. 5100.

SZCZYRK, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, 42 m. S.W. Cracow; with a Cistercian monastery and 1600 inhabitants.

SZEK, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 12 m. S.S.W. Dees; with salt-mines, good vineyards, and 3158 inhabitants.

SZELI (UNDER and UPPER), two places, Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Presburg:—*Unter-Szeli*, on the Dud-Waag, S.W. Sellye, with 1500 inhabitants, trades in cattle and excellent cheese.—*Ober-Szeli*, on the opposite bank of the stream, and nearly 4 m. distant, has 1920 inhabitants.

SZEWCZYKI, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Rzeszow; with a parish church, manufactures of turpentine, and 1900 inhabitants.

SZKLO, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 26 m. N.E. Przemysl; with a paper-mill, and warm sulphur spring with a tolerably complete bathing establishment. Pop. 1350.

SZOLGYON (MAGYAR and NEMETH), two places, Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 15 m. N.E. Komorn, situated opposite to each other, in a well cultivated district; with two churches, a trade in corn and wine, and 2850 inhabitants.

SZOLNSK [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, cap. co. of same name, in the angle formed by the confluence of the Zagyva with the Theiss. It ranks as the most ancient town in the kingdom, having, according to tradition, been founded by a military leader from Scythia, and was one of its strongest fortresses, though it has now become comparatively insignificant. Its only buildings deserving of notice are a Franciscan convent, a high-school, and an infirmary. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, the rearing of cattle, and fishing, have several mills and yearly markets, and carry on a considerable trade, now greatly facilitated by the railway leading to Miskolez, and in which the principal articles are salt, wood, corn, fruit, and fish. A conflict with the Hungarian insurgents took place here on 5th March, 1849. Pop. 13,936.

SZOMBATH (UPPER and LOWER), two places, Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 40 m. N.W. Kronstadt; with a fine castle with extensive gardens, and 2090 inhabitants.

SZOREGII [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Banat, circle Temesvar, not far from the Maros; with an important trade in swine, cattle, wine, and tobacco. The Hungarians were defeated here by Haynau on 5th August, 1849. Pop. 2533.

T.

TAAL, a lake and town, Philippine Isles, in the S.W. of Luzon. The LAKE, called also *Bombon* or *Bongbon*, is about 15 m. long from N. to S., by 9 m. broad, and is so deep that some parts have never been fathomed. It lies in a basin surrounded on all sides by hills, and has near its centre an islet of a triangular shape, named Volcan, which rises to the height of 1667 ft. above the sea, and is evidently volcanic, since its surface is almost throughout incrustated by a coat of lava, and the hollow of its summit has all the appearance of a crater. Indeed it cannot be said to be extinct, since two eruptions have taken place within a century and a half, the one in 1716, and the other in 1754. The latter, the more tremendous of the two, destroyed four towns, and sent its ashes into Manilla, 50 m. distant, and beyond into the provinces of Bulacan and Pampanga. At present the bottom of the crater is occupied by a caldron, about 3 m. in circuit, containing water which is strongly impregnated with sulphur. The lake abounds with fish, a species of which, weighing from 6 to 7 lbs., are considered the most delicate of the Philippines.

—The TOWN, called also *Taal de Bombon*, substituted for another of same name destroyed by the above-named volcanic eruption, stands on the shore of the Bay of Balayan, and seems to rank next in size to Manilla, having a pop. of 41,347. The surrounding dist. is fertile and well cultivated.

TAB, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Somogy, 20 m. N.E. Kaposvar; with manufactures of linen and leather, a brewery, a steam-mill, and 1580 inhabitants.

TABACUNDO, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, dist. and N. E. of Quito; lat. 0° 7' N. lon. 78° 40' W. It contains

about 2000 inhabitants, who, in the revolutions which have taken place, have greatly distinguished themselves by zeal in the liberal cause. The trade is chiefly in wheat, barley, potatoes, and other agricultural produce.

TABASCO, or GRIGALVA, a river, N. America, which rises in the mountains of Chuchumatanes, near the N.W. frontiers of Guatemala, enters the Mexican dep. Chiapas, and flows through it very circuitously, intersecting it from S.E. to N.W. Some time after entering dep. Tabasco it divides into two branches, the more westerly of which, taking the names successively of Gonzales, Rio Secco, and Chiltupec, proceeds N. to the Gulf of Mexico. The easterly branch, continuing for a time nearly parallel to the other, and at so short a distance that it nearly unites with it on passing the city of Tabasco, flows N. in a very winding channel, and receives on its right first the Tulija or Tepetican, and then the Chilapa. On approaching the sea, across a very extensive and swampy flat, it is joined by a large arm of the Usumatinta, and a few miles below, near the town of Frontera, falls into the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable for vessels of considerable size for about 50 m. above its mouth.

TABASCO, or SAN JUAN BAUTISTA DE TABASCO, or VILLA HERMOSA [add.], a tn. Mexico, cap. dep. and l. bank river of same name, 350 m. E.S.E. Mexico. It stands partly on a flat and partly on a gentle eminence surrounded by fertile fields, and though of imposing appearance at a distance, presents a miserable spectacle within, a great part of its houses lying in ruins ever since the place was last stormed by the Americans during the Mexican war. The best part

of the existing town is towards the bank of the river, where there are some good houses. As a whole, however, and even before the disasters which have befallen it, the town must have been very indifferently built. Its streets are steep, uneven, and dirty in the extreme; and the houses, partly of stone and partly of wood, are entirely devoid of elegance or taste. The only public buildings worthy of notice are two churches, several schools, the governor's residence, and the custom-house. The inhabitants, not more than 6000, are chiefly employed in trading in cacao, coffee, maize, rice, tobacco, dyewood, &c. The climate of Tabasco is one of the worst in the Mexican Confederation.

TABISINTAC, a river, British America, New Brunswick, which flows E., and falls into a gully of same name in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is encumbered at its mouth by a bar, with not more than 7 ft. at low-water, but within it there is a depth in some parts of 4 to 5 fathoms. The tide flows 10 m. up the river through an undulating country, and occasionally between steep banks of sandstone, which rise to the height of about 100 ft. Its shores are occupied chiefly by Scotch settlers.

TACOTALPA, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 36 m. S. Tabasco, on a river of same name. It was at one time the capital of the dep., but now ranks only as a village. It consists of some well-built houses, and a greater number of cane-huts, and contains 2000 inhabitants, who have no industrial establishment of any importance, and, though situated on a navigable river, no trade except in a little cacao.

TACUNGA, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, situated to the S.E. of Quito, on the slopes of the volcanic mountain of Cotopaxi. It is tolerably well built in regular and spacious streets, and contains a parish church, several convents, an ancient Jesuit college, now used as a public college, in which practical chemistry, Latin, and philosophy are taught. The chief manufactures are gunpowder, and cotton, woollen, and linen goods. Pop. about 16,000.

TADPUTRI, or TARPUTRY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 80 m. E.S.E. Bellary, r. bank Pennar. It possesses two handsome temples, elaborately decorated with sculptures representing the exploits of Krishna Rama. The pop., consisting of about 4000 Hindoos and 2000 Mahometans, are engaged either in weaving turbans and similar articles, or in trade.

TAE-SHAN, an isl. of the Chusan Archipelago, E. coast of China, 8 m. long by 5 m. broad. Its centre is an extensive plain, which is well cultivated and maintains a large population. The only manufacture of any consequence is salt from sea-water. It was at Woo-hou Creek, which runs through the centre of this island, that a Chinese force assembled to attempt the recapture of Chusan.

TAE-YUEN; FOW, a tn. China, cap. prov. Shansi, on the Fuen-ho, an affluent of the Hoang-ho, 240 m. S.W. Peking. It was once a place of great splendour, filled with palaces in which princes of the imperial family resided. These have all been allowed to go to ruin; but it is still large and populous, inclosed by a wall about 7 m. in circuit, and has extensive manufactures of carpets and of various articles in iron. On the neighbouring hills is an ancient cemetery, surrounded by groves of cypresses, and containing many fine monuments in marble.

TAGANAMA, a tn. W. Africa, Bornou, about 90 m. N.E. Kanó. It is a considerable and apparently thriving place, inclosed by a wall and a double ditch, and consists of large and spacious huts with well-fenced courtyards.

TAGANET, a large and favoured dist. W. Africa, bordering towards the E. and S.E. on the Kodja, which encircles El Hodh; towards the S.W. on Aflot, and towards the W.S.W. on Aderar. It is naturally divided into two regions—the Black Taganet or S. part, consisting of fertile valleys full of palm-trees, and with excellent pasturage for cattle and sheep, but fit only for the camel in the dry season, and moreover infested with lions and elephants; and the White Taganet, consisting of white desert sand, with excellent food for the camel, and plantations of date-trees in a few favoured spots. The nomade inhabitants are the Zenaga or Senhaja, a mixed Berber tribe, who figure much in the history of this part of Africa, and contributed mainly to destroy the Ruma empire.

TAGLEL, a vil. W. Africa, in the country of Damerghu, which lies in the S. of the kingdom of Asben, and is

about 60 m. long by 40 broad. The vil., consisting of two separate groups of cottages, numbering in all about 120, would be undeserving of notice but for the political importance which it derives from being the residence of a chief whose talents and powerful connections have enabled him to play an important part in the factions and wars which have long distracted the country, and dried up the sources of its prosperity.—(Barth.)

TAGILSK, or NIJNEL-TAGILSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 210 m. E. Perm, near the source of the Tagil in the Oural Mountains. It is a large town, picturesquely situated in a valley, and contains many elegant buildings in brick and stone, including a fine church with some beautiful paintings. Being the principal mining establishment of the Demidoff family, it is provided with a large and splendid edifice for the administration of the mines; capacious and well conducted hospitals, excellent schools, vast warehouses, spacious mansions for the directors and chief managers, and comfortable dwellings for the workmen and their families. The smelting furnaces, forges, rolling-mills, machine-shops, and other works, with the machinery and tools, are on a magnificent scale, and of the best description. The principal minerals are iron and copper. The iron ore, which is magnetic, is chiefly dug out from the sides of a hill, which appears to contain it in inexhaustible quantity. In a small valley on the W. side of the hill, it is worked as an open quarry, where it is found in an enormous mass, about 400 ft. in length and 80 in thickness. The copper ore is obtained by sinking shafts to the depth of about 50 fathoms. It often occurs in the form of malachite, of which many large and beautiful specimens are found. Platina is found chiefly in grains, but occasionally in large fragments; one of these weighed nearly 12 lbs. Gold is another of the riches of this district. It also abounds with porphyry and jasper of great beauty, and a variety of coloured marbles. The manufacture of japan ware, and other articles for which Tagilsk was at one time celebrated, no longer exists. Its school of design has also been given up. Pop. 25,000.

TAIF [add.], a tn. in the W. of Arabia, on a stream in a mountainous district of Hejaz, 55 m. W.S.W. Mecca. It forms a kind of oasis in the midst of a sandy plain, inclosed by mountains of no great elevation, and is surnamed the 'Garden of Mecca,' on account of its gardens, which are celebrated throughout Arabia for the beauty of their roses, vines, and fruit-trees. It is surrounded by a wall and a ditch, and defended by a castle seated on a lofty rock, consists of houses built of stone, but generally small, and has wider streets than usual in eastern towns. Its principal buildings are two mosques. It was pillaged and destroyed by the Wahabees in 1802, but has been almost entirely rebuilt. Its market is held in the only public square which the place contains.

TAJAX (GREAT and LITTLE), two places, Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and N.E. Znaim:—*Great Tajax* contains 2500 inhabitants, who live chiefly by cultivating the district, which is remarkable for fertility, and in producing wine.—*Little Tajax* possesses an old church built in the Gothic style, and contains 1000 inhabitants.

TA-KOO, or TAKU, a vil. and forts at the entrance of the Pei-ho River, 100 m. S.E. of Peking, on the shores of Pe-chee Gulf. The village is a collection of wretched mud-built cabins, inhabited by a poverty-stricken population engaged in the salt trade on the river; suffering severely in the winter when it is frozen up, and navigation closed during four months. The forts are of extensive construction, built of mud and bricks, deriving their importance from the batteries commanding the entrance to the river, leading an enemy to the capital; and being almost unapproachable by an armed force from the sea, in consequence of the low marshy lands of mud and tenacious clay that surround them. These forts were captured with comparative ease by a British and French force on the 20th of May, 1858. The treaty of Tien-tsin was the immediate result. It would seem, however, that the Chinese had been allowed to escape too easily, and accordingly, when Mr. Bruce appeared at the mouth of the Peiho to exchange ratifications, he found the Takoo forts re-established in a much more formidable manner than before. They were of considerable extent, built in the alluvial mud deposit which flanks the river, and formed strong redoubts, with thick, heavily-armed ramparts on the sea-front, contain-

ing casemated batteries, with a mantlet in front of each gun. The rear of the forts was protected by a crenellated wall, defended by guns and wall-pieces. The walls of the forts were built of thick logs of timber, cased with a coating of mud and flax, or sometimes chopped straw. The approach to each fort was defended by two or three encircling ditches and belts of wooden spikes, and the ditches were scattered over with iron crowsfeet. The force accompanying Mr. Bruce, as a serious renewal of hostilities had not been anticipated, consisted only of a squadron of gunboats and a few other vessels, and was far too feeble for any important military or naval operation; but as admission into the river was refused, it was determined, perhaps with more boldness than prudence, to force it. Here the British fleet, under Admiral Hope, met with a sad reverse in attempting to force the passage up the river and capture the forts, in July, 1859, when several ships were lost, and a number of the attacking force killed and wounded. This led to the third war with China in 1860, in which the English and French allied forces landed at Peh-tang, to the N.E. of Ta-koo, taking the north forts in the rear. Upon this the Chinese garrison in the south forts surrendered on the 22d August, and the invading army afterwards marched upon Peking, some 20,000 strong—12,000 British and 8000 French, the former under Major-general Sir James Hope Grant, and the latter commanded by General Montauban. After the treaty of peace was ratified in October, the forts were garrisoned by British troops, and held as a material guarantee for the good faith of the Chinese, until March, 1863, when they were evacuated, and handed over to the imperial authorities. During the occupation of the forts, the British garrison were on such friendly terms with the government, that a number of Tartar and Chinese officers in the army were drilled by our drill-sergeants and instructors, who exhibited great aptitude in acquiring a practical knowledge of European discipline, the manual exercise, and the use of arms. As they became proficient each officer was drafted away to instruct the soldiers in the native army, with a view to form the nucleus of a disciplined force under their own officers. How the experiment has succeeded has not transpired.—(Rennie's *British Arms in China and Japan*.)

TALAE SAP, or **KING'S LAKE**, situated in Cambodia, on the S.W. frontiers of Cochin China, is a large expanse of water, which, although it becomes so shallow in the dry season that boats require to be poled instead of rowed over its surface, is so augmented in the wet season as to have a length of 100 m. and a breadth of 40 m., with a depth of not less than 45 ft. It is formed in a depressed basin in a very flat country, and is said to have been once a fertile plain, and the site of a large city. Abounding in fish, it is the seat of a very extensive fishery from November to July, when the rising of the water compels the fishermen to remove to Mattabong, or other places in the vicinity. The fish, when dried, are sold to the Chinese, who come from Battabong, Oodung, and other places, to purchase them and export them to Cochin China, where they are sold at the rate of four ticals = 10s. 8d. per picul of 133½ lbs. The chief feeder of the lake is the Mattabong, augmented by the Kunburri and the Tasawai. The Oodung is its outlet.

TALANGA, or **SAN DIEGO DE TALANDA**, a tn. Central America, Honduras, dep. and 15 m. N.E. Tegucigalpa, in a very extensive valley, watered by a stream of same name. It consists of a number of huts ranged partly in streets, and partly in a large plaza, where the church, the only building of any pretensions to architectural merit, attracts notice, not so much by its own elegance as by contrast with the paltry dwellings in its vicinity.

TALCA, a prov. Chili, is bounded N. by the Lontue and Malaquito, separating it from Colchagua; S. the Maule, separating it from the prov. of that name; E. the Andes, in which the lofty peak Descabezado occurs; and W. the Pacific; length, E. to W., 120 m.; breadth, N. to S., 96 m. It has an extremely fertile soil, yielding in profusion all the products peculiar to S. Chili; a mild and healthy climate, and numerous streams, affording a cheap and ready means of transport. The largest of them is the Claro, which takes its source in the Andes, and, skirting the head of the province, joins the Maule, and forms with it an uninterrupted water-communication from the Cordillera to the sea. The trade is chiefly in wheat, barley, cattle, lumber, and jerked beef, sent

to Santiago and Valparaiso. The inhabitants are naturally enterprising and industrious, and generally in good circumstances. Pop. 71,381.

TALCA, a tn. Chili, cap. of above prov., on an undulating plain near the river Maule, and 640 ft. above sea-level, 140 m. S.S.W. Santiago; lat. 35° 14' S.; lon. 71° 57' W. It is built with the greatest regularity, according to the usual plan of Spanish American towns, in rectangular streets, with a plaza near its centre, on which the principal public edifices stand, and an alameda. The streets, wide and well paved have occasionally side-walks for foot-passengers, and are kept clean and in good repair. The houses are generally white-washed, and many of them have two stories, of which the upper one is provided with a balcony facing the street. Both churches and convents are numerous, but the only public building which has any pretensions to architectural merit is the cathedral, which, however, must be judged of by its plan rather than its actual state, as it is unfinished, and the two towers intended to be given it are still wanting. The manufactures consist of ponchos, woollen cloths, and blankets. All of these are woven to a considerable extent, both within the city and in the surrounding district, and are in great demand; the ponchos particularly are famous for the excellence of the material, the evenness of the texture, and the durability of the colours. The only other industrial establishments are two flour-mills. The trade is chiefly in the above manufactures, and in grain, tallow, cheese, wine, brandy, and wool. Pop. about 15,000.

TALCAHUANO, a seaport tn. Chili, prov. and 12 m. N.W. Concepcion, cap. dep. of same name, on the S.W. side of the Bay of Concepcion, of which it is the port. In 1835 it suffered dreadfully from an earthquake, followed by a huge wave, which demolished and swept away almost everything that the earthquake had spared. It has since been rebuilt in a better style than before, and contains about 5000 inhabitants, for whom, so far as can be judged from the number of churches and schools, ample means of instruction have been provided, though the preference given to Concepcion seems to preclude Talcahuano from ever being more than a place of business. A railway to Chillan, a distance of 103 m., running S.E. by Concepcion, has been designed, and its construction will be very beneficial.

TALLA MUNGONGO, a vil. and mountain, S.W. Africa, Portuguese settlements, prov. Angola, 225 m. E.S.E. Loando. The **VILLAGE** is seated on the edge of the mountain of same name, commanding a view of the great Quango valley, which, according to Dr. Livingstone, is equal in fertility to that of the Mississippi. Within the village, as at several other Portuguese stations, travellers' houses are erected on the same principle as the khans or caravanserais of the East. They are built of the usual wattle and daub, and besides benches of rods for beds, are each provided with a table and chairs, and a large jar of water.—The **MOUNTAIN**, Talla Mungongo, from 1200 to 1500 ft. high, is ascended by a steep and slippery path, with deep gorges on each side of it, which leaves but narrow room for the traveller; its summit is a kind of table-land covered with lofty trees, while on its heights the coffee plant is seen growing at the distance of nearly 300 m. from the W. coast, where the Jesuit missionaries first introduced it.

TAMATAVE [add.], a maritime tn. E. coast of Madagascar, lat. 18° 10' 6" S.; lon. 49° 28' 30" E. The anchorage here is little better than a roadstead, protected by reefs, but exposed to the winds from the E. and N. The village is built on a point of land between 300 and 400 yards wide, stretching into the sea to the S. The surface is diversified by sand-hills thrown up by the wind or sea to the height of 15 or 20 ft., and the low sandy shore is partially clothed with brushwood, rushes, and grass, relieved by the tall slender pillar of the cocoa-palm. The custom-house, a native structure between 30 and 40 ft. long, and nearly as wide, may be taken as a sample of the Malagasy houses. Its walls are about 12 ft. high, and composed of posts fixed at irregular distances, the interstices being filled up with the thick strong leaf-stalks of the traveller's tree between flat laths. The thatch covering the steep roof is composed of the leaves of the same tree fastened with native cord—the floor of sea-sand, partly covered with the bark of the traveller's tree. The cocoa-palm and the pandanus fling their grateful shadows

around this modest structure. Almost the only good houses in the village belong to the foreign residents and Hova officers. The dwellings of the inferior classes are much



TAMATAVE.—From a drawing by E. De Berard, *Tour du Monde*.

dilapidated. The trade is chiefly in rice, cattle, and poultry. Pop. about 3000.—(*Three Visits to Madagascar*, by Rev. W. Ellis.)

TAMBLEGAM, a lake or lagoon, Ceylon, which communicates with the bay, and is about 4 m. S.W. of the town of Trincomalee. It is a shallow expanse, about 20 m. in circuit, and, according to native tradition, confirmed in some measure by an examination of the locality, was once a fertile plain covered with rice-fields, and irrigated by a canal from the enormous tank of Kandelai, about 12 m. to the S.W. This tank, allowed to fall into ruin, burst its embankment, and sent its water like an impetuous river, which inundated the plain, and forced its way to the sea by a breach, which has ever since remained open, though it is said that the breach might easily be closed, and the tank repaired, so as to convert the lake once more into a productive plain. At present Tamblegam is chiefly valuable for its fish, particularly the thin transparent oyster (*Placuna placenta*), whose clear white shells are used in China and elsewhere as a substitute for window-glass, and are collected annually, both for the small pearls contained in them, and also for export to India, where they are burned into chunan, to be eaten with betel. So abundant and prolific is the *Placuna*, that the number taken by the licensed reinter in the three years prior to 1858 could not have been less than 18,000,000. They delight in brackish water, but excess of either salt or fresh kills them.

TAMKALA, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, prov. Zaberma, 140 m. W. Sokoto. It is a celebrated place, which has figured much in the wars of the country, and suffered accordingly. Its walls are greatly dilapidated, and even the governor's house is little better than a ruin. The market is very indifferently supplied.

TAMSUI, a treaty port, China, N.W. coast isl. of Formosa, lat. 21° 46' N.; lon. 120° 30' E.; 45 m. S. of Taiwan, the chief city of the island, and near the S. entrance to Formosa Strait. In the treaty of Tientsin, Taiwan is the place mentioned as the port to be open to foreign trade. But the British consul appointed there found it less eligible as an entrepôt than Tamsui, and removed to the latter place in 1864, when the first regular returns of trade were reported from the 5th May to the close of the year. During that period the total amount of imports and exports was £385,627—the former, £229,613, comprising opium (£170,796), treasure (£48,533), and general merchandise; and the latter, £156,014, consisting of rice (£83,176), sugar (£52,967), sesamum seed, turmeric, &c. This being the latest port in China opened to foreign commerce, there remains a remnant of the prohibitive system which long paralyzed the external commerce of the country. Rice, which is largely produced in Formosa, can be exported only under pass to Amoy and Foochow. During 1865 a slight increase in all the more important

imports was noticeable; and exports, with the exception of turmeric, displayed an advance upon 1864. In shipping the entries for 1865 were 152 vessels (27,648 tons), against 135 vessels (25,450 tons) in 1864. It possesses an excellent harbour, over the bar of which there are above 12½ ft. water at high-water. The entrance is unmistakably marked by two lofty and picturesque hills—that on the left, termed the Kwang-yin Hill, having two prominent peaks, of 1720 and 1240 ft. respectively—and that on the right, the Tai-tun Hills, forming an imposing ridge, of which the summit is 2800 ft. high. From land to land at the entrance of the harbour, is just half a mile; but a considerable spit of sand diminishes it more than one-half. Within the harbour, however, it rapidly increases to three-quarters of a mile, and even a mile in width, affording good anchorage for large vessels. Immediately on the left hand, on entering, is a small Chinese fort; and half a mile higher are the ruins of an old Dutch fort—a square, red brick, casemated building, once no doubt of great strength, and elevated 50 or 60 ft. above the water's edge. The long rambling town of Tamsui, or Hoo-wei, as it is more properly called, commences a little higher, and consists for the most part of a narrow street of shops of a poor description,

paved with great cobble-stones, or not at all, and in which pigs of all sizes and barking dogs dispute the passage, which in some places scarcely admits of two passengers passing one another. There is a very pretentious joss-house in the town, of which the stone pillars, elaborately carved, represent, with considerable cleverness, fantastic dragons encircling the columns in high relief—workmen being yet engaged in the task. The immediate neighbourhood is hilly, having numerous scattered houses; and a large amphitheatre, just outside the town, forms an immense and well-filled burial-ground, upon which grows abundance of the rice-paper plant (*Aralia papyrifera*), which is largely exported from this neighbourhood. The soil is very fertile, consisting of a considerable depth of alluvium, in which are numerous angular and rounded blocks of stone, some of very great size. The inhabitants of Hoo-wei (Tamsui) are mostly poor and meanly clad—the males wearing usually nothing more than a pair of short drawers, or some substitute for them—some of the younger male children going entirely naked. The women and girls, however, are always decently clothed, very few of the female children being even naked to the waist. Banded feet are universal among them.

Palm Island, at the entrance of the harbour, produces no palm-trees, as its name would seem to indicate, but they are represented by cycaeds, which have probably been mistaken for them. This island presents unmistakable indications of having risen above its former level in comparatively recent times, and similar indications in other parts of the harbour seem to show that a gradual elevation is taking place, a circumstance which renders it more necessary to preserve the integrity of the harbour from the recklessness and ignorance of the native coolies, who misuse it by throwing overboard the ballast they are paid to take away. Its importance is yearly increasing as a harbour of refuge, as a port of trade, and more particularly as a coaling station.

In consequence of the aboriginal population on the island being harshly treated by the Chinese, its productive capabilities are not developed; and few foreign merchants are disposed to settle at Tamsui, insulated from the authorities on the mainland. All the residents are British, comprising three merchants, two consular officials, and six employes in the Foreign Maritime Customs.—(*China Directory*; *Customs Returns*; *China Telegraph*; *Proceedings of Royal Geog. Soc.*)

TANANARIVO, or **ANTANANARIVO** [add.] [*the thousand towns, the city*], the cap. of Madagascar, prov. Ankova, near the centre of the island; lat. 18° 56' 26" S.; lon. 47° 57' 48" E. It is built on the summit and sides of a long irregular hill, 1½ m. or more in length, rising 500 ft. above the surrounding rice-fields, and 7000 ft. above the sea-level. A path from the E. winds up the hill to the centre of the town, another from the N. traverses the town to its S. extremity,

and forms the principal thoroughfare. Innumerable pathways run between the houses on each side, so narrow in some cases as scarcely to allow two persons to pass.

The houses, generally detached and surrounded by mud walls, stand on terraces 20 to 40 ft. wide, cut in the declivity of the hill. The richer inhabitants have substantial houses of wood, with long roofs of bamboo rafters, thatched with rushes; the poorer have huts constructed of split bamboo, or of rush-mats supported on poles. Mud huts, sometimes painted yellow or bright pink, are found in the surrounding villages. All the houses are rectangular, with the window and door in the W. front, the former at the S. end, the latter at the N., 18 inches above the pathway, with a single step outside and inside. The interior is sometimes divided by matting and bamboos, but in general it is a single apartment. The floor is seldom boarded; a coarse mat spread on the earth forms the bed, the table, and the floor; three to five upright stones near the centre constitute a hearth; no chimney is thought necessary. Of late, however, several improvements have been introduced: beds are found in most of the houses, the furniture has become more European in character, and a second story is more frequently added. A few houses are hired by Arabs as shops, the proprietor levying a percentage on the sales from the purchaser; but as a rule the occupants are also the owners, and most of the richer inhabitants have a second or third house for a kitchen or for their slaves. The palace stands near the centre of the town, on the summit of the hill. It is about 60 ft. high, with a very long roof pierced by attic windows at three different elevations, and surmounted by a large gilt figure of an eagle on the wing. Double verandahs, one above the other, surround the walls. Near the N.E. angle is a smaller house of similar construction, the residence of the prince royal. The houses of most of the

immense block of stone marking the boundary of the sacred capital. It has been removed in order to widen the road, but its site still retains a partly sacred character; over this point unclean animals or vegetables are not allowed to be carried into the town.

The surrounding country is all but destitute of trees, and a species of wild fig is almost exclusively admitted into the capital. To this may be ascribed its remarkable freedom from the Malagasy fever, indigenous elsewhere throughout the island. In 1820 the population was estimated at 10,000 to 12,000; under the rule of Radama it increased rapidly, and in 1838 was stated to be about 20,000, the number of houses being 6000 to 7000. Another estimate makes the population 80,000, which is obviously largely in excess of the truth, and probably includes the numerous surrounding villages as well as the capital itself.—(*Ellis*.)

TANCITARO, a tn. Mexico, in the S.W. of state Michoacan, on the N. slope of a mountain range remarkable for the richness of its mineral veins, particularly iron. It possesses an Augustinian monastery, and has a pop. of 1500.

TANDA, two places, India:—1, *Tanda*, or *Tarah*, a station, N.W. Provinces, 62 m. N. Bareilly, on the route to Almora. It occupies a small cleared spot in the marshy forest of the Terai, and during the hot season has a climate so deadly as to occasion a fearful loss of life among both travellers and permanent residents. An ample supply of water seems to be the only inducement to retain it as a station.—2, *Tanda*, or *Tandah*, a tn. Oude, near 1. bank Gogra, 110 m. E.S.E. Lucknow. It contains about 6000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are weavers, the largest cloth factories of Oude having their seat here.

TANGA, a tn. on the E. coast of Africa, on a bay of same name, about lat. 5° S. Like all settlements on this part of the coast it is a patch of thatched, pent-shaped huts, built in a straggling grove of cocoas and calabashes. The country around, with a soil of hard red and yellow clay, is fertile, and yields in abundance cassava, wild toddy-palms, plantains and papaws, holcus and sesamum, castor and wild-egg plants. Pop. from 4000 to 5000.

TANGANYIKA, a lake, situated in the centre of the length of the African continent, and on the inland edge of the eastern third of its breadth, between lat. 3° 25' and 7° 20' S.; lon. 29° 30' and 30° 35' E.; length, N. to S., 290 m.; average breadth about 23 m.; circuit about 640 m.; and area about 5800 sq. m. The southern half, up to lat. 5° S., is in the shape of an elongated oval; the northern portion diminishes gradually in width, and finally terminates at its N. extremity in a point. The basin in which it lies is inclosed on all sides by an almost continuous mountain curtain, rising from 2000 to 3000 ft. above the water-level, and suggests the idea of a depression similar to that of the Dead Sea in Palestine, rather than that of a vast reservoir formed by the drainage of the surrounding country. The surface of Tanganyika, though 1850 ft. above sea-level, is nearly 2000 ft. below that of the



TANANARIVO.—From a drawing by Lieut. P. P. Oliver, Illustrated News.

judges, nobles, and chief military officers are in the immediate vicinity of the palace. The courts are held in the open air to the W. of the palace, and a little to the N.W. is a rock, the Tarpeian Rock of Madagascar, where criminals convicted of witchcraft or sorcery are hurled down a precipice of more than 300 ft., broken by scattered masses of rock 60 or 70 ft. from the top. The common place of execution, however, is a dreary spot at the S. extremity of the hill on which the town is built, covered with the bones of the criminals left without burial to be devoured by dogs and birds. Kabarys or public assemblies are held, to receive messages from the sovereign and transact all public affairs, in a natural amphitheatre N. of the palace, capable of accommodating 100,000 persons. N. of this was built one of the chapels or school-rooms of the English missionaries, now become a prison, and a few hundred yards further the repository, printing-office, and library of the Madagascar mission. Westward lies a part of the town which the sovereign and royal family are forbidden to enter. At the N. extremity of the hill formerly stood an

Victoria Nyanza, situated about 400 m. E.N.E.; but lofty ranges intervene. No soundings have been taken to ascertain the depth of Tanganyika, but its shingly shore shelving rapidly into blue water tends to confirm the statement of the Arabs that with lines of several fathoms no bottom was found. The only important feeder of the lake yet known is the Malagarazi, which flows westward from the Unyamwezi plateau, and has its mouth near the middle of the E. shore, to the south of Ujiji. The water is fresh, and to the traveller arrived from the E. tastes deliciously sweet and pure, after the salt and bitter, the putrid and slimy produce of the wells, pits, and pools in his line of route. The natives, however, complain that it does not satisfy thirst, and contrast it unfavourably with the water of the Victoria Nyanza. Tanganyika is well supplied with various kinds of fish. It contains few islands. By far the largest of these is Ubwari, in the N.W.; the only others are two small groups, one near the middle of the W. shore, and the other near the S.E. extremity. The borders of the lake are generally low, and thickly fringed

with rush and reed. Immediately behind is a shelving plain, the principal locality for cultivation and settlements. This plain is in some parts a dry conglomerate, in others a rich red loam, and in others sandy, but everywhere clothed with dense vegetation. Beyond the ground rises in slopes and terraces, occasionally cultivated, and producing luxuriant crops of manioc and cereals; and finally forms a back-ground of mountains, clothed for the most part with giant trees of mvule, tamarind, and bauhinia, but sometimes also covered with various species of cactus. The commercial importance of the lake is as yet undeveloped. The Arabs in former times built sailing vessels, and trained their slaves to the regular use of the oar; but in 1858 only one dow, or small quarter-decked sailing craft, remained. The native boats are long narrow canoes, or rather mere logs of mvule or some other large tree, rudely hollowed with the axe. Sometimes three of these hollowed logs are joined together so as to form one vessel. It is, however, a very rude and clumsy contrivance, has neither mast nor sail, and though fit from its size to carry a cargo, is so leaky that the cry, 'Senga!' or 'bale, bale!' rarely ceases. The traffic on the lake from Ujiji takes three principal directions, one to the ivory and slave marts of Uvira at the N.W. extremity, a second across the lake to the island depôts near its W. shore, and the third southward to the land of Murungu. The lake is frequently visited by violent storms of wind, lightning, and rain. To add to the dangers of the navigation, prowling tribes haunt the beach, and are ever on the alert to seize any canoes that may chance to land upon it.

TANGKOO, a vil. and fort, China, prov. Pechili, in the Peiho, taken by the British and French troops, August, 1860. The fortifications of the place consisted of a long semicircular crenellated wall 3 m. in length, terminating at both ends on the banks of the river.—(Swinhoe's *N. C. Campaign.*)

TANNAH, a dist. or collectorate, India, presid. Bombay, between lat. 17° 56' and 20° 20' N.; lon. 72° 42' and 73° 48' E.; is bounded N. by the Portuguese territory Damann, dist. Surat, and the Guicowar's Dominions; S. Rutnagherry; E. Ahmednuggur, Poonah, and Satara; and W. the Arabian Sea; length, N. to S., 175 m.; breadth, 65 m.; area, 5477 sq. m. Its soil is admirably adapted for the cultivation of grain, particularly rice, compared with which all other crops are insignificant. The most extensive are sugarcane, from which a small quantity of sugar is manufactured; and plantains, grown chiefly on the island of Bassein, and largely exported to Bombay. Ginger, the cultivation of which is nearly confined to the gardens of Mahim, is sent chiefly to Bombay and Surat for consumption in the green state. The great Bombay and Agra road and the Indian Peninsular railway pass through the district. This railway was opened on 16th April, 1853, from Bombay to Tannah, which is situated 24 m. N.E. of the former, and had then a pop. of about 9000. Pop. of district, 815,849.

TANNWALD, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Bunzlau, cap. dist. of same name, on the Kamenitz; with a church, a cotton factory, linen bleacheries, and numerous glass-polishing mills. Pop. 1100.

TANTANAH, a mountain, N. Africa, which attains the height of 4000 ft. above the sea-line, and forms the culminating point of the mountains situated near the W. frontiers of Fezzan. Vegetation being confined to narrow crevices and valleys, it supports only a few nomade stragglers. The sandstone and sloping strata of marl which previously prevailed, are here succeeded by granite, which rises in lofty peaks not without grandeur.

TANTOO, a tn. China, on a creek of the Yang-tze-kiang, forming one of the outlets of the Grand canal, and at some distance above Kiang-yin. It has been several times in the hands of the rebels, and in consequence suffered so severely that a large portion of it was laid in ruins, and remains so, as no attempt has been made to rebuild the temples, and many of the poorer inhabitants are living in straw-huts. Before devastated it had a small but active trade, and at times presented a busy scene, from the number of boats passing up and down the creek.

TAODENNI, a tn. Western Africa, lat. 22° N., about 300 m. N.N.W. Timbuktoo, celebrated for its salt mines, which have been worked for about three centuries, and are

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still very productive. The salt covers a very extensive tract in the district of El-Jof, and consists of five layers, of which the fourth, which presents a beautiful intermixture of black and white, not unlike some species of marble, is the most esteemed. The largest pieces brought to market measure 3 feet 5 inches in length, 13 inches broad, and 2½ inches in thickness; this, however, is only half of one layer, each layer being sawn into two slabs. A government officer, who superintends the mines, lets out the ground in small patches to workmen, who pay a certain *khomus* or lordship for each *hofra* or hole.

TAPANULY, a bay, Indian Archipelago, remarkable as the only one of any extent possessed by the island of Sumatra. It is situated on its N.W. coast, in the country of the Bataks, and contains many islands, and several well-sheltered coves and harbours, with sufficient depths for large ships. Ponchong-kachil, or Little Ponchong, near its entrance, was once occupied by the British; but the attractions are small, as most of the country is mere jungle, and the inhabitants are in a state of barbarism.

TAPARANG, or LABAYA, a lake, Indian Archipelago, the largest in the island of Celebes, is situated near the centre of its S.W. peninsula. It is about 24 m. long by 12 m. broad, is fed by numerous streams, and discharges itself by the Chinrana into the Bay of Boni, about lat. 4° 15' S. Both the Chinrana and the lake are navigable, the former for vessels of 20 tons, and the latter having a depth of 2 to 3 fathoms in the dry, and as much as 8 fathoms in the wet season.

TAPOLCZA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zala, 28 m. E. Zala Egerszeg, cap. dist. of same name; with a steam company for navigating Lake Balaton, a sulphur spring with a bathing establishment, and a trade in corn and wine. Pop. 3439.

TARANAKI, or NEW PLYMOUTH, a prov. New Zealand, W. side of North Island or New Ulster, bounded N. and N.E. by prov. Auckland, E. and S.E. Wellington, and S. and W. the ocean; has an extreme length of about 120 m., an extreme breadth of 60 m., and a coast-line of 120 m.; area, 3,000,000 acres. Notwithstanding its large extent of coast it is utterly destitute of harbours, and, though well watered by torrents, possesses neither rivers nor lakes. The surface is elevated, particularly towards the S.W., where Mount Egmont rises to the height of 8270 ft.; a large proportion of the soil is admirably adapted for agriculture. Owing to the war with the natives the province has made no progress for several years, but lost what prosperity it had previously attained. The pacification, however, which has at last been effected will reopen the country to colonization. From the fertility of its soil and the beauty of its scenery it has been called the garden of New Zealand. The name of Taranaki is generally applied to the settlement, and that of New Plymouth to the capital, which is situated in lat. 39° S., and stands on the margin of the beach embosomed in gentle hills, and watered by several streams. With its granite church and chapel and rustic buildings, and the beautiful and varied scenery around it, the settlement presented a fair appearance. But the total number of colonists in the province, owing as said before to its disturbed state, amounted to only about 2000. The number of vessels entering the port in 1863 was 5, of 759 tons; and there left it 9 vessels, of 2809 tons. The imports in the same year were of the value of £49,030, and the exports £1238.

TARCENTO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 8 m. N. Udine, on the Torre; with a civil court, a silk mill, and 2981 inhabitants.

TARKANY (FELSO and Mezö), two places, Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Hevcs:—*Felső Tarkany*, situated 4 m. N. Erlau, between mountains, has a saw-mill, and quarries of slate, limestone, and red marble, and contains 1500 inhabitants.—*Mező Tarkany*, situated about 10 m. N. Heves, on the Laksö, contains 2520 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture and rearing cattle.

TARNOCZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Liptau, about 4 m. N. Szent-Miklos; with 1100 inhabitants, who cultivate flax, weave linen, and fell and saw timber in the adjoining forests.

TARNOW [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, cap. circle of same name, 42 m. E. by S. Cracow, on the Dunajec, near the confluence of the Biala, and on the railway which

here crosses the latter by a bridge. It is the seat of several government offices, and the see of a R. Catholic bishop; and has an ancient and beautiful cathedral, with some remarkable statues; an ecclesiastical seminary, a Bernardine monastery, an upper gymnasium and high-school, a theological institute, an hospital, and an orphan asylum. Pop. 8459.

TARRANGOLLÉ, a tn. E. Africa, cap. Latooka country, 101 m. E.S.E. Gondokoro. It is situated at the foot of Mount Lafite, about a mile from the stream, a tributary of the Chol or Sobat, that flows below it, and which is about 80 yards wide, but shallow. The town contains about 3000 houses, and is not only surrounded by iron-wood palisades, but every house is separately fortified with a stockaded courtyard. The cattle are kept in large kraals in various parts of the town; fires are lit every night to protect them from flies, and sentinels keep watch on high platforms day and night to give alarm in case of danger. The houses are generally bell-shaped, while others resemble huge extinguishers, 25 ft. high; the roofs are neatly thatched, and rest upon a circular wall about 4 ft. high, the eaves overlapping to within 2½ ft. of the ground; the doorways are only 2 ft. 2 in. high. The interiors are remarkably clean but dark, windows being unknown. The town has several entrances in the form of low archways through the palisades, which are closed at night by large branches of the hooked thorn of the kittur-bush, a species of mimosa. The main street is broad, but all the others are purposely only wide enough to admit a cow singly between high stockades, these narrow passages being easily defended in case of attack. The natives, Latookas, Sir S. W. Baker describes as 'the finest savages he had ever seen.' The average height of a number of them was 5 ft. 11½ in., and they possess great muscular development and well-proportioned limbs, and a very pleasing cast of countenance.

TARRENS, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle and about 28 m. W. by N. Innsbruck; with large manufactures of scythes and sickles, and 1200 inhabitants.

TARTAKOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 36 m. N.E. Zolkiew; with a fine castle, and a church to which pilgrimages are made. Pop. 1780.

TARUSA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. N.E. Kaluga, at the confluence of a stream of same name with the Oka. It has two churches, a circle and a parish school, and a benevolent institute; and contains 2374 inhabitants.

TASCO, or **TLASCO**, a tn. Mexico, state Guerrero, at the height of 5853 ft. above the sea, 67 m. N. by W. Tixtlan. It is the oldest mining town in the Mexican Confederation, and had at one time valuable mines of tin; but is now without importance, and has no building deserving of notice, except its parish church, which is a beautiful structure, erected at the expense of a Frenchman who had made his fortune at the mines, but was afterward reduced to such poverty, that the ciborium which he had presented to the church was afterwards sold for his beef to the cathedral of Mexico.

TASMANIA, formerly *Van Diemen's Land* [add.] This island, the S. coast of which was discovered by Captain Abel Jansen Tasman, in 1642, and by him named Van Diemen's Land, was found by Mr. Bass, surgeon of H.M.S. *Reliance*, in 1798, to be separated from the mainland by a strait 130 m. wide. Immediately after Bass's exploration the island was named Tasmania, in honour of its first discoverer; but it was not until 1852 that the home government adopted it, on the petition of the colonists, at the time of the cessation of transportation to its shores. In consequence of the utilization of convict labour under a ticket-of-leave system adopted by Sir W. Denison, appointed governor in 1846, the government increased the amount of transportation to Tasmania, till the free settlers took alarm, remonstrated with the governor, and petitioned the home government, and even the queen in person, to stay the flood of demoralization thus being poured into their adopted country. At length they prevailed, and an order in council terminating transportation to the colony took effect in 1853. But a retrograde movement had already begun in the material condition of the colony, the discovery of gold in New South Wales and Victoria abstracting from it both labour and capital. Many of the richest and most enterprising merchants removed to Melbourne; the farmers found a large demand and high prices for their produce, and the traffic across Bass Strait rapidly increased in both sailing and steam vessels. Besides agricultural produce, a large trade in timber

from Tasmania for wharves, railways, and other works in Victoria, employed a large amount of shipping. But these vessels carried many passengers also towards the gold regions, and from 1851 an exodus of the population of Tasmania began, and has continued ever since. This withdrawal of capital and labour in a few years produced a reaction, and so reduced the value of landed property, and raised the rate of wages, that whole streets of houses in Hobart Town became deserted, and the splendid harbour, with its docks and jetties, no longer presented the bustle consequent on the arrival of transport vessels with convicts and government supplies, the intercourse with Melbourne being chiefly through Launceston. A new constitution too had been granted to the Australian colonies, and the governing power became vested in the responsible advisers of the governor and two houses of legislature, elected by universal suffrage and vote by ballot. The local parliament, to check the exodus and revive prosperity, offered rewards for the discovery of gold in Tasmania. The most promising district was found at Fingal, some distance from Launceston, the productiveness of which, in both its washings and gold-bearing quartz, was favourably reported on in 1864. Some slight improvement in the condition of the colony has since taken place in some respects, though, upon the whole, there seems to be a decline. The annual volume of statistics issued in 1867 by the government of the colony, shows that the population at the end of 1866 was 97,368, an increase of 2167 in the year. The birth-rate in the year was 34.68 per 1000 living; the death-rate only 16.07. At the end of 1866, 2,251,071 acres were held under depaupering licenses, at rents amounting to £9303; 279,022 acres were in a state of cultivation, but only 167,866 were under crop. The number of sheep in the colony was 1,722,804; of cattle, 88,370; of horses, 21,567; of swine, 33,259—all these numbers are less than those of 1865. The exports of 1866 amounted to £834,606, a decrease of £46,359; the imports reached £942,107, an increase of £179,732. The general revenue amounted to £245,421, and the expenditure to £242,361. The territorial revenue was £88,342, and the expenditure £106,740; the commissariat expenditure was £56,460. The public debt was £553,230, being only £5, 13s. 7d. per head. The number of vessels belonging to the two ports of Hobart Town and Launceston was 211, of 19,769 tons. Of coal, 14,309 tons were raised in the year, valued at £13,036; 62,290 acres of crown land were sold in the year, and realized £39,227.

TASSAU, a tn. Western Africa, cap. territory of same name, 100 m. N. by W. Kano. It is a large place, of pleasing appearance, and contains a population who possess many of the comforts of life, and seem disposed to enjoy them. They are, however, much exposed to the depredations of the Fellani and other marauding tribes. The territory is of limited extent, and the chief, though in many respects independent, is regarded as a powerful vassal of the king or chief of Maradi, another territory which bounds it on the W.

TATAR BUNAR, a tn. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, circle and 35 m. S.W. Akermann, close to the frontiers of Moldavia. It possesses a church, and contains 1400 inhabitants.

TATCHIO, a tn. cap. Tsusima Island, in the Strait of Corea, between Japan and the Corea. It stands upon a somewhat exposed bay on the E. side of the S. division of the island, at the mouth of a stream which flows through a rich and well-cultivated valley. A cliff rising abruptly 100 feet from the water forms a cove, behind which small vessels find shelter, and, covered with pines, is a striking feature in the scenery. The bay opens to the right and left of the entrance, and is surrounded by wooded hills. The town, upon the right or N. arm of the bay, does not differ in appearance from an ordinary Japanese town. The residence of the prince, who is absolute and independent, is about 4 m. from the town. Pop. 10,000.

TAUGUNCHERRY, a tn. India, presid. Madras, Travancore, adjoining Quilon on the W. It was formerly a Dutch settlement, and consisted chiefly of a fort, seated on a promontory of laterite. Part of its walls still remain, and the interior of one of its bastions is used as a Protestant burying-ground. The present town consists of four regular streets, intersected by narrow lanes, and is inhabited mostly by R. Catholics, under the charge of the Bishop of Cochin, who resides here. The customs, port-dues, and other

revenues are levied by the Travancore rajah, who pays an equivalent in money. By this arrangement a check has been put to the smuggling which formerly prevailed.

TAUPO, a lake, New Zealand, about the centre of North Island, prov. Auckland. It is of triangular shape, 36 m. long and 25 broad, and is the largest lake in New Zealand. The Waikato River flows into it from the S., and passes out of it in a N.W. direction, carrying off its superfluous waters. A broad table-land surrounds the lake, intersected by many creeks and streams, which carry off the drainage of the mountain district above. The lake is in the central portion of the island, which remains as yet in the state of a wilderness, and which extends over a considerable space around the lake, and southward to the neighbourhood of the volcanic mountains Tongariro and Ruaphui, displaying some of the most remarkable features of natural scenery in New Zealand. The small hot-water lake of Rotarua, with the curious boiling springs in its vicinity, is situated about 30 m. N. of Taupo. It has been proposed to form a military station or permanent camp at Lake Taupo, to overawe the Maoris.

TAUROW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 8 m. E.N.E. Brzezan; is memorable as the scene of a bloody battle fought in 1649, between the Poles under John Casimir, and the Cossacks under Chmielniki. Pop. 1600.

TCHANG-KIA-KHEOU, or KHALGAN, a tn. China, prov. Pechili, on the frontiers near the Great Wall, about 100 m. N.W. Pekin. It consists of the town proper and extensive suburbs. The former, inclosed by a fosse and an earthen rampart, and defended by a citadel, contains about 25,000 inhabitants; the latter is inhabited chiefly by merchants, who carry on an extensive trade, Tchang-kia-kheou being the chief entrepôt for the trade with Russia through Mongolia.

TCHASTALOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz, r. bank Wild Adler; with a parish church, a castle with a chapel, an hospital, a brewery, and 1200 inhabitants.

TCHATCHAK, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, cap. circle of same name, in a mountainous district, on the Servian Morava, 65 m. S. by W. Belgrade. It is the seat of a court of justice, and has a church and a school. Pop. 1200.

TCHEMBAR, a tn. Russia, gov. and 62 m. W.S.W. Penza, cap. circle and on a stream of same name; with four churches, a circle and a parish school, a charitable institute, and several industrial establishments. Pop. 3664.

TCHERKASSU, a tn. Russia, gov. Kiev, cap. circle of same name, on the Dnieper. It was once the chief town of the Dnieper Cossacks, has two churches, a parish school, and a charitable endowment. There are several beet-root sugar factories within the circle. Pop. 8684.

TCHERNILOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 4 m. N.E. Königgrätz; with 1300 inhabitants, a R. Catholic parish church, and two Protestant churches, one of the Augsburg and the other of the Helvetic Confession.

TCHIKORIK, a tn. Turkey in Asia, pach. Sivas, 32 m. S.E. Amasia, on the side of a steep descent into a valley. It contains about 120 houses, which have an air of comfort about them; and possesses a mosque with a minaret, which seen from a distance is a very striking object.

TCHING-TOO-FOW, or CHING-TOO-FOW [add.], a tn. China, cap. prov. Sechuen, about lat. 30° 20' N.; lon. 104° 25' E. According to M. Hue it is one of the finest towns in the empire. It stands in the middle of a fertile plain watered by beautiful streams, and bounded in the distance by hills of varied and graceful forms. The principal streets are of good width, paved with large flagstones, and so clean that one can scarcely believe them to be Chinese; the shops are equally remarkable for the value of their goods and the taste displayed in arranging them, and many of the public buildings, more especially the pagodas, courts of justice, and literary institutes, are fine structures. Though the poor are numerous, the inhabitants generally appear to be in comfortable circumstances. In the vicinity is one of the richest and best maintained Bonze monasteries in China. The present Tching-too-fow is a modern town, which was built to replace an ancient one destroyed by a conflagration.—(Hue's *Chinese Empire*.)

TCHIRKIS, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, r. bank Baitin, 90 m. S.W. Sinope. It is surrounded by walls, and has a pop. of 2000 to 3000. Angora goats are reared in its

vicinity, and there is a mine of rock-salt in the adjoining mountains.

TCHISTOPOL, a tn. Russia, gov. and 68 m. S.E. Kazan, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Kama. It has a cathedral and thirteen other churches, a monastery, secular and religious schools for the circle and the parish, and a considerable trade in corn, cattle, and fish. There are mineral springs in the circle. Pop. 9212.

TCHUKLOMA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 138 m. N.N.E. Kostroma, cap. circle and on a lake of same name; has three churches, a circle and a parish school, and a benevolent institution; and contains 2712 inhabitants. Many of the inhabitants of the circle leave their homes during several of the winter months, and find employment at their different trades in other parts of the kingdom.

TCHUNG-KING-FOO, a tn. China, prov. Sechuen, 160 m. S.E. Tehing-too-fow, and next to it the most important town in the province. It stands on an advantageous site, l. bank Yang-tze-kiang, opposite to another large town, which would make one with it were it not for the magnitude of the river, which is here, though 900 m. above its mouth, more than a mile wide. It is a most important commercial place, being the central entrepôt for merchandise from almost all the provinces of the empire. The R. Catholics are said to be here a large and flourishing community.

TEAPA, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 40 m. S. Tabasco, picturesquely situated at the foot of the mountains of Chiapas, on a stream of same name, which is here crossed by a bridge. It consists partly of houses substantially built of stone, and arranged in a few tolerably regular streets, and partly of a great number of cane-huts, grouped without any regard to order, and forming a kind of suburb. In the highest part of the town is a square containing the church and the market-place. The only manufacture is water-tight shoes, made of the gum of the *Castilloa elastica*, said to be nearly as good as caoutchouc; the trade is important, particularly in cacao, which bears a high name. Pop. about 6000.

TEBESSA [anc. *Thevesta*], a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, dep. and 75 m. S.E. Constantine, on the N. slope of the Jebel Aures, and close to the W. frontiers of Tunis; lat. 35° 27' 30" N.; lon. 6° 7' 30" E. On being taken by General Negrier, in May, 1842, it was immediately resolved to make it the seat of a French colony. A number of European traders have accordingly settled in it, and the population, including that of two adjoining villages, but excluding the military, amounts to about 2000. The military must be numerous, as a French work of some authority makes the whole population amount to 15,000. Even this, however, is not more than the half of what it is believed to have had under the Romans. The Arab town, which is poorly built, lies among the Roman ruins, and is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers. Within it there is no Arab building worth notice, but immediately outside there is a Marabout establishment which the natives hold in the highest veneration. Among the Roman remains, the most interesting are a portico or triumphal arch, and a temple. The position of the town at a point where four highroads meet gives it great facilities for trade, but at present its prosperity is more in prospect than in reality. Many of the inhabitants find employment in the quarries of Jebel Dir, from which millstones are obtained.

TEE-KIANG, a tn. China, prov. Nganhoei, on the Yang-tze-kiang, about 5 m. above Kew-hsien. It is picturesquely situated near a range of hills, which trends away from it to the S. and E., about 90 m. above Nanking, and with its three-arched bridge of heavy masonry, its white houses clustering up the hill-side, or nestling among the trees at its base, looked more like an Italian than a Chinese town. It at one time contained about 10,000 inhabitants, but the cruel hand of the insurgents has been upon it, and it now possesses only a single street.

TEFAX, a tn. Mexico, state Yucatan, 50 m. S.S.E. Merida, at the foot of a hill. It is regularly built, consists of spacious streets and a fine market-place, and has large and substantial houses, a handsome church, and an active trade. Within the town are some ancient Indian ruins.

TEGUCIGALPA, a tn. Central America, cap. dep. of same name, on the Rio Grande or Cholutska, here crossed by a white sandstone bridge of ten arches; lat. 13° 55' N.; lon. 86° 52' W. It consists of the little outer town or suburb of

Comayaguda, on the opposite side of the river, and of the town proper, which, contrary to usual rule in Honduras, has an active and bustling appearance. It is laid out with great regularity in well-paved streets, lined for the most part with handsome stone and adobe houses, painted, according to the fancy of the proprietor, blue, red, cream-colour, or white, and provided with grated balconies. The most important public buildings are the churches and old convents, most of them stripped of their wealth and in a very dilapidated state, but still imposing structures. La Parroquia, the largest and most venerable of the churches, is considered superior to any in Central America, those of Leon and Guatemala alone excepted. Among its educational institutions the place boasts of a kind of university or *academia literaria*, which was established in 1847 in the old convent of San Francisco. The shops and market are well supplied, the former with all kinds of wares, among which articles of female finery seem to predominate, and the latter with fruit of every description in the greatest abundance and at the most moderate price. Most of the goods exposed for sale of foreign manufacture consist of British cutlery, woollen and cotton cloths, wood and tin ware, French wines and silks, Italian olives, sweet-oil, sardines, macaroni, &c., and American patent-leather boots and shoes, soap, candles, Lowell goods, and household wares. Pop. about 12,000, one half of whom are mestizos and mulattoes, and the other half whites, negroes, quadroons, and Indians.

TEHERAN [add.], cap. Persia, about 5000 ft. above sea-level, is in the form of a trapezium, of which the north and south are the longest sides. It is surrounded by mud walls, furnished with towers every fifty or sixty paces; outside is a dry ditch 20 ft. wide. The city has six gates, from which the main streets lead to the bazar in the centre of the town; the smaller streets on the left and right have no thoroughfare. Teheran has too few open spaces within the walls; the best is that called the 'green place,' in front of the entrance to the shah's palace from the inner side of the town. The ruins of Rei, the most remarkable in Persia after those of Persepolis and Pasargarda, lie an hour's walk S.E. from Teheran. Pop. 80,000 in summer, 120,000 in winter.—(Brugsch's *Persien*.)

TEHREE, a tn. India, Bundelcund, cap. territory of same name, called also Oorchha, 180 m. S. by E. Agra. It is a place of considerable size, surrounded by walls, and defended by a fort seated on an adjoining height; and contains the rajah's palace, and a few neat temples built as tombs or cenotaphs. It is described, however, as a wretched place, the only tolerable houses being unoccupied and ruinous.

TEHUANTEPEC, a tn. Mexico, in the newly formed territory, and about 10 m. above the mouth of a river of same name in the Pacific, 205 m. S.S.E. Vera Cruz. It occupies several hills, and consists of two distinct portions—one occupied by whites, composed of substantial stone houses, and containing among other public buildings several churches and a Dominican monastery; and the other, occupied by Indians, who, though dwelling only in cane-huts covered with palm-leaves, have made great progress in civilization, and are at once intelligent and industrious, producing considerable quantities of indigo and cochineal. The harbour, being encumbered by a dangerous bar, is little used. Pop. 9000.

TEJA, or TEZA [add.], a tn. N. Africa, Morocco, gov. and 75 m. E. by N. Fez. It is strongly defended, and is of great strategic importance, because it guards the principal communication between the basins of the Molouia and Sebou, and between Algeria and Fez, and moreover keeps watch over the S. slope of the Rif. Its site is upon a rock overlooking a fertile and well-watered district. Among its public buildings is a handsome mosque. Pop. about 6000.—(Godard.)

TEKENDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 12 m. S. Bistritz, cap. dist. of same name; with 1750 inhabitants, mostly employed in agriculture and the production of wine.

TEKKULCOTA, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 28 m. N. Bellary. It contains two stone forts, one in ruins and the other in tolerable condition; and an old temple, with a stone inscription in the Hala Canarese character. The number of houses is about 480.

TEKUT, a mountain, N. Africa, regency and 50 m. S. Tripoli, on the borders of Ghurian. It is in the form of a

cone, the summit of which has an absolute height of 2800 ft., and a hollow in the centre which has every appearance of an ancient crater. The rock, though said not to be pure basalt, is volcanic.

TEKUTSII, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Lower Moldavia, cap. circle of same name, on the Berlat, an affluent of the Sereth, 44 m. N.W. Galatz. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, and has a normal school and an important trade in corn and wine. Pop. 3000.

TELETZY, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Chrudim, 4 m. W. Politzska; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic church, three mills, and iron-mines.

TELLICHERRY [add.], a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, 90 m. S.S.E. Mangalore, and very nearly the same distance S.W. Seringapatam. It occupies a beautiful site between the sea on the W. and the magnificently wooded heights of the Ghauts on the E., and consists of a town and a fort. The town is built for the most part of unbaked bricks, though some of the wealthier natives use laterite, which abounds in the neighbourhood. The fort stands on a rising ground close to the sea, and about 40 ft. above its level. It is of very limited dimensions, being only 117 yards long by 34 broad. The whole of its N.W. side is occupied by a lofty building, the upper part of which is appropriated to the criminal court and offices, and the lower to the jail, which is calculated to receive 300 prisoners. Other parts of the fort are occupied by the civil and military hospitals. Though of comparatively small size, the place is so healthy that they have never been overcrowded with patients, except during some frightful visitations of cholera. The harbour of Tellicherry is protected by a natural breakwater, which consists of a ledge of rocks extending about 472 yards in length, and running parallel to the shore at the distance of about 614 yards. It is said that within the ledge the depth is sufficient for a vessel of 500 or 600 tons; but meanwhile, till some important improvement takes place, large ships are directed to anchor well out in 7 or 8 fathoms. From not taking this precaution, the *Superb*, 74 guns, was lost here in November, 1781. Tellicherry was long the chief settlement on the Malabar coast, but other ports having come into competition with it, it has greatly declined. Many of the richest natives, however, still reside here; and an active trade is carried on, chiefly in pepper, cardamoms, sandal-wood, ginger, &c. Hyder Ali laid siege to Tellicherry in 1782, but failed to take it. It has an estimated pop. of 20,000.

TELLNITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Upper Neutra, 12 m. N. by W. Tyrnau; has a fine castle with English gardens, and 2050 inhabitants, who are mostly weavers and shoemakers, or cultivators of the vine. There is a hermitage in the vicinity.

TELSCHI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 105 m. N.W. Kovno, cap. circle of same name. It is the see of a R. Catholic bishop, and has a church, a circle school, and a charitable endowment. Pop. 3784.

TELTS, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 22 m. N. by W. Bistritz, on an affluent of the Great Szamos; with a Greek united parish church, and 1570 inhabitants.

TEMASCALTEPEC, a tn. Mexico, state Guerrero, in a beautiful and healthy district, 50 m. N.N.E. Tixtlan. It contains 5000 inhabitants, and though once famous for its wealth, has now a very indifferent appearance.

TENANCINGO, a tn. Mexico, in a beautiful valley at the foot of a mountain, 25 m. S.S.W. Mexico. It possesses a principal church and two chapels, and contains about 6000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture, but partly also in the manufacture of *paños*, which are made of cotton, and form an indispensable article of female dress in Mexico.

TENDUKHERI, a tn. India, Saugor and Nerbudda territory, 50 m. S. Saugor. It stands at the base of a remarkable conical hill composed of trap, and has in its vicinity rich mines of iron ore, which is worked to a considerable extent, and furnished the iron of which a suspension bridge of 200 ft. span was constructed by native workmen at the cantonment of Saugor.

TENES, two nearly contiguous places, N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and about 100 m. W. by S. Algiers:—1, *Old Tenes*, a small filthy place on a stream at the bottom of a bay of the Mediterranean, which forms a very indifferent harbour. It

was once the capital of a petty kingdom, and is still surrounded by ramparts built of large stones, and contains a mosque and a caravanserai.—2, *New Tenes*, founded by the French in 1843, on the site of the Roman *Cartenna*, consists of well-formed streets and handsome houses, has an important weekly cattle-market, and exports considerable quantities of grain. A large part of the adjoining plain has been laid out in vineyards and mulberry plantations, and in the vicinity marble, lead, and copper are found. Pop. about 3300, of whom 2500 are Europeans.

TENG-CHOW-FOO, a tn. China, prov. Shantung, at the S.E. entrance of the Gulf of Pechili. It stands upon a flat raised somewhat abruptly to the height of about 100 ft. above the sea, and is surrounded by battlemented walls which have the form of a parallelogram, and extend for upwards of 3 m. along the shore, terminating on the extreme right in a conical hill crowned by a citadel and joss-house. It is one of the ports opened by the treaty of Tientsin, and is probably destined to become the principal emporium of N. China. The harbour, however, is not on the mainland, but among the islands of the Miau-tan group, lying opposite to it at the distance of about 4 m. At present the harbour is used chiefly by large numbers of junks proceeding with grain for the supply of Peking. The ground in the vicinity of Tengchow is richly cultivated, and rises in a gentle ascent till terminated by lofty, rugged, and barren mountains, apparently granitic.

TEPANTITLAN, a tn. Mexico, state Jalisco, about 50 m. E.N.E. Guadalajara; with 3500 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture.

TEPEACA, or TEPEYACAC, a tn. Mexico, state and 22 m. S.E. Puebla, in a fertile district upwards of 7000 ft. above the sea. It is an ancient place, which has lost much of the importance once belonging to it, but still contains several fine churches, an octagonal tower, a fountain, and a large market-place.

TEPOSCOLULA, a tn. Mexico, state and 60 m. W.N.W. Oajaca, cap. dep. of same name, on a beautiful plain. The chief products are cochineal, cotton, and maize. At one time the culture of silk, introduced by the Dominicans, was extensively carried on in this and the adjoining department of Achintla, but the Indians, provoked by some acts of oppression, revenged themselves by cutting down the whole of the mulberry plantations in a single night. Since then the culture of silk has entirely ceased.

TEREGOVA, a tn. Austrian empire, Banat, Military Frontiers, 68 m. S.E. Temesvar; with a Greek non-united parish church, and 2410 inhabitants. Not far from it is a mountain pass leading into Walachia.

TERENNYE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Neograd, 22 m. E. Balassa-Gyarmath; with a fine castellated mansion, a manufacture of alcohol, and 1550 R. Catholic inhabitants.

TERNOVA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 25 m. N.E. Arad; with 2113 inhabitants, engaged in agriculture and in rearing live-stock and bees.

TESERO, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle Trent; with a large hospital, an institute of the Sisters of Mercy, and 1200 inhabitants, many of whom are basket-makers.

TESSOWA, or TASAWA, a vil. N. Africa, pach. Fezzan, 30 m. N.W. Mourzouk. Seen from a distance, its clay walls and towers have a conspicuous appearance, but the expectations thus raised vanish as soon as it is entered. Still, however, though it has a deserted look, it ranks among the more wealthy and important places of the country.

TESTE, an island, the largest and most conspicuous near the W. limit of the Louisiade Archipelago; lat. 10° 58' S.; lon. 151° 3' E. It is 2½ m. long by ½ m. broad, and is traversed by a ridge of hills through its whole length. It has not been explored, and nothing is known either of its inhabitants or of the depth of water near its shores.

TETTE, or TERE [add.], a tn. Portuguese possessions. S.E. Africa, r. Bank Zambesi, about 170 m. (direct) from its mouth; lat. 16° 7' S.; lon. 33° 37' E. It stands on a succession of low sandstone ridges at the side of the river, which is here 960 yds. wide. Shallow ravines running parallel with the river form the streets, the houses of the Portuguese being built upon the ridges. A wall of stone and mud surrounds it, and the native population live in huts outside. The num-

ber of white inhabitants is small, comprising chiefly the garrison, many of the officers and men of which are said to have been sent out of Portugal 'for their country's good,' and the merchant settlers, who deal in ivory and slaves. The place is under the rule of a Portuguese governor. Droughts are of frequent occurrence, and the crops suffer severely, owing probably to the ranges of hills N. and S., which attract the rain-clouds to themselves. Indigo grows freely, and fills the shallow ravines which form the streets of the town; wheat is sown in May, and in about four months is ready for the sickle; onions and other seeds of plants cultivated by the Portuguese are sown in April. The wheat of Tette is exported as the best grown in the country. A small quantity of cotton of first-rate quality is grown by the natives for the manufacture of a coarse cloth. The Zambesi is in flood twice in the year: first about the end of December or beginning of January; the second, after the river has like the Nile inundated the interior, takes place at Tette in March. A few miles to the N. of Tette coal is found in seams from 4 to 7 ft. in thickness—one measured was found to be 25 ft. thick, and of good quality for steam purposes. It lies under a coarse gray sandstone, which often has the ripple mark and impressions of plants and silicified wood on its surface. Magnetic iron exists in abundance near Tette, and gold also is found in many of the streams to the south. Pop. 4500.

TETUAN [add.], a tn. N. Africa, Morocco, 24 m. S. by W. Ceuta, in a valley of the Little Atlas, and rather less than 1 m. W. of the shores of the Mediterranean. It rises on a slope which descends rapidly eastward towards the sea, and terminates westward in a lofty eminence crowned by its citadel, while at some distance S. the view is closed by a mountain range of rugged appearance, and about 3000 ft. high. To the W. lies the mouth of the valley by which it is approached after crossing a stream on a substantial bridge. On nearing the town the ground becomes covered with gardens, and the ear is delighted by the sound of the waters employed in irrigating them. Shortly Tetuan itself comes fully into view, with its white, lofty, and picturesque walls. On entering the first thing passed is a large garden planted with olive-trees, and forming an appendage to the governor's residence. Beyond is a large public square, imperfectly levelled, where the markets are held. To the left of this square stand the governor's palace and the citadel, and to the right the gate of the *mellah*; while in front is seen the Moorish town, with its narrow tortuous streets, occasionally shaded with trellis-work of vines, and its arched and gloomy bazars. Among the public buildings are about forty mosques, several of them large and well kept, but not a few in a ruinous condition. The manufactures, chiefly of leather and leathern articles, sword-cutlery, and fire-arms, are carried on to a large extent, and are so much in demand as to form a considerable export trade. Tetuan figures a good deal in early Spanish and Moorish history, and attracted notice in the hostilities which broke out between Spain and Morocco. The latter, after sustaining several defeats, the last and most signal of which took place in the vicinity of Tetuan on the 23d of March, 1860, was glad to sue for peace, and obtained it on somewhat onerous conditions. Among others the Emperor of Morocco engaged to pay twenty millions of piastres 'as a just indemnity for the expenses of the war,' and till payment, left Spain in possession of 'the town of Tetuan and the whole of the territory that formed the pachalic of the same name.'—(Godard, *Description et Histoire du Maroc*.)

TEITYUSHI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.S.W. Kazan, cap. circle of same name, on the Volga; with a church, a circle school, a charitable institute, and 2092 inhabitants. There are sulphur and naphtha springs within the circle.

TEUTILA, a tn. Mexico, state and 120 m. N.N.E. Oajaca, on a fertile plateau on the N.E. slope of the mountain range stretching along the N.E. side of the state. It once possessed importance as the capital of the Cuicateks, but now contains only about 150 families, whose chief employment is in agriculture and in weaving cotton covers.

TEWAEWAE, a bay, New Zealand, in the S. of Middle Island or Munster, towards the N.W. entrance of Foveaux Strait. It is formed by Pahlia Point on the E. and Sandy Hill Point on the W., which are about 15 m. apart, is square shaped, and has a depth of 7 m. It is entered at its N.W. and N.E. corners by two rapid barred rivers, which drain a

wild mountain region. The river in the N.E. issues from a large lake in the interior, and is turned to account by the natives, who descend its rapid current on rafts during their excursions to the sea coast. The river in the N.W. seems to form a natural boundary between the open country and the mountains.

THAIRVAUPOOR, a tn. India, presid. Madras, Poodoocottah or Tondiman's Country, on the skirts of a jungle on the road to Trichinopoly, and 2 m. S.W. Poodoocottah. It is a populous place, noted for its weekly market, where cloths of various kinds, including the best in the province, are sold along with other commodities.

THALESAP, or **TOULI-SAP**, a lake, Cambodia, situated at the N. extremity of the kingdom, in about lat. 13° 30' N.; lon. 102° E. It is nearly 100 m. in circumference, and abounds in fish, especially in a large and very delicate kind called *savaï*, which the Cambodians esteem a luxury. Near the shores of this lake are the marvellous ruins of Ongkor-wat, which are described under **ONGKOR** in *Supp.*

THEBEN-NEUDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 7 m. N.W. Presburg, on the railway to Vienna, and on the March, which is here crossed by a long bridge, giving access to a fine imperial palace on the opposite bank. Pop. 1200 Slowacks.

THEINNEE, or **SHANS TSEN-VEE**, cap. of a Shan state tributary to Burmah, 65 m. N.E. Ava, near the frontiers of China, on the highroad to Yunan; has a population of about 3000. The territory, though by no means the most populous, is the largest of the Shan tributary states.

THEISING, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 22 m. E.N.E. Eger, on the Schnelle; with a deanery church, a castle, an hospital, two breweries, two mills, and 1900 inhabitants.

THERMIA, or **KYNTHOS** [add.], an island, Greece, Cyclades, S.S.E. of the island of Zea. It has an area of 40 geo. sq. m., and has an elevated and rugged surface, intersected by numerous ravines and small valleys. The island is tolerably productive, yielding barley, wine, figs, honey and wax, wool, goat-milk cheese, excellent silk, and some wheat and olives. One main employment of the inhabitants, amounting to about 4000, is in rearing goats and swine, particularly the latter. The principal places are Messaria, the capital, situated on a bay of the E. coast, with a justice-of-peace court, a Hellenist and a parish school, a considerable trade, and a pop. of 1950; Poleceastron, perched on the summit of a steep rock overhanging the sea, and having near its foot the large and sheltered haven of Phikiada; and Syllaka, which contains 1800 inhabitants, and has a parish school and a harbour. Iron is found in several parts of the island.

THERNBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on the Schlattenbach, about 35 m. S. by W. Vienna; with a palace of one of the Austrian archdukes, a picture-gallery, a botanical garden, several saw-mills, and 1020 inhabitants.

THOMPSON, a river, British Columbia, Western N. America, an affluent of the Fraser River, which it joins about lat. 50° 12' N.; lon. 121° 25' W. It issues from the Shushap Lake, in about lat. 50° 55' N.; lon. 119° 35' W., flowing S. and then W. through Kamloops Lake, whence it runs westward for some miles, receiving some minor streams, then S., being joined by the Nicolas River, and then W. into the Fraser, after a course of about 125 m., with scenery in its lower part similar to that of some parts of the Fraser—a shelving bank with large boulders. Below the Nicolas it receives the Nicoaween, a small stream in which the first discovery of gold in this region was accidentally made by an Indian, who, stooping to drink, saw a nugget glittering in the water. The district of the Thompson and its affluents is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque, being composed of a succession of hills and valleys, lakes and rivers, with miles of green hills, crowning slopes, and level meadows, all producing an abundant growth of grass. It is of great value as a grazing district, and has a most healthy and agreeable climate. The lakes and streams furnish great facilities for irrigation in dry seasons, so that the cultivation of the land may always be carried on with great success.

THOROLD [add.], a vil. British America, Canada West, co. Welland, on the Welland canal, and on the Great Western and Welland railways, 33 m. S.S.W. Toronto. It

crowns a hill commanding an extensive and beautiful view, in the centre of an old settled and rich agricultural country, and possesses three churches and several schools, manufactures of soap and candles, agricultural implements, tin and iron ware, &c., tanneries, a pottery, a carriage factory, and flour, saw, planing, and cement mills. In the vicinity are building and limestone quarries, which are wrought to a considerable extent. Pop. about 2500.

THUNDER BAY, British America, between lat. 48° 15' and 48° 35' N.; and lon. 89° and 89° 25' W.; forms a portion of the N.W. expansion of Lake Superior, and is one of three large and deep land-locked bays which characterize that part of the coast; its greatest length in a N.E. direction is 32 m., and its breadth about 14 m. The main entrance to it is between the imposing headlands of Thunder Cape, 1350 ft. above the level of the lake, and nearly 2000 ft. above the level of the ocean, and Pie Island, which is 5 m. S.W. of the cape, and attains the height of 850 ft. The depth of water at this entrance is 30 fathoms, and in many parts of the bay varies from 10 to 20 fathoms. On the W. side of the bay, where the Kaministiquia pours its waters into it, stands Fort William, one of the earliest and most important stations of the Hudson's Bay Company. The scenery around the bay, and beyond it on the mainland, where Mackay's Mount, forming the N.E. boundary of a trap range, and having its flanks covered with a heavy growth of hardwood timber, lifts its broad front to the height of 1000 ft., is of the most imposing description.

THUNNESIR, a tn. India, Sirhind, l. bank Sursooty, in a fertile and well-cultivated district abounding in mango groves, 90 m. N. by W. Agra. It stands on a great irregular mound composed of the ruins of a former city, is surrounded by a ruinous wall which was once of considerable height, and is defended by a dilapidated fort with numerous towers. Most of the dwellings are wretched huts scattered among ruins, but the natives in easy circumstances have handsome houses, the walls of which are covered with figures of their monstrous idols painted in gaudy colours. The principal buildings are a Hindoo temple and a ruinous Mussulman tomb of an octagonal form, with a turret at each angle, and a large and very elegant crowning dome of white marble. At a short distance is the Lake of Khoorket, famous for a great legendary battle fought upon its banks, and described in the Mahabarat. It is much visited by Hindoo devotees. The ancient Thunnesir was sacked and destroyed by Mahmood of Ghuznee, whose army, according to Ferishta, 'brought to Ghuznee 200,000 captives and much wealth.'

TIBATI, a tn. Western Africa, on the S.W. frontiers of Adamawa, 190 m. S. by W. Yola. It is situated on a small stream which joins the Faro, and is one of the few places in Adamawa which are regularly walled. Though the residence of a governor, it is inhabited for the most part only by slaves. It boasts of having the richest vegetation in the kingdom.

TIBANIN, the *Toron* or *Turinin* of the Crusaders, a deserted fortress, Palestine, on the summit of an isolated hill near the S. extremity of Lebanon; covers a large extent of ground, and exhibits among its ruins many indications of the labour which the Crusaders must have expended upon it. The only part still entire is the gateway.

TIBURON, an isl. Mexico, in the Gulf of California, off the coast of Sonora, from which it is only separated by a narrow channel, of so dangerous a character that it bears the name of Canal Periglioso. It is nearly in the form of a rectangle, about 30 m. long from N. to S., and 18 broad from E. to W., and is inhabited by Ceris Indians, who subsist by hunting and fishing, but bear a bad name for their predatory propensities.

TIENTSIN, or **TEEN-TSIN** (*heaven's ford*) [add.] This may be considered the river-port of the Chinese capital, with which it has water communication by the Peiho River, a distance of about 120 m. by its windings, and 80 m. by land. At the same time only small junks can reach the discharging place, several miles below the walls of Pekin. Foreign vessels of ordinary burden cannot reach the city of Tientsin, on account of a bar at the entrance to the river, and its crooked navigation. Hence large ships anchor outside in the Ta-koo roadstead, where their cargoes are transhipped to native craft. In addition to these drawbacks to the free navigation of the channel, the river is frozen up from four to

five months in the year, from October until February or March, during which period all external trade is cut off. Nevertheless a large import trade is carried on during the open season, between seven and eight months, chiefly in



A STREET IN TIENTSIN.—From Fleming's *Mantchu Tartary*.

European merchandise, through foreign houses, but principally by native merchants, with the traders who flock to this mart from the interior. It was a knowledge of this traffic which caused this port to be the first named in the famous treaty of Tientsin in 1858, by which eight ports were opened to foreign commerce, in addition to five previously existing. Its proximity to Peking, however, made the concession obnoxious to the Chinese government; and hence it was one of the causes of their resistance to the British and French plenipotentiaries, when they proceeded, in 1860, to put the treaty into effect by force of arms. After the capture of the Ta-koo forts, and the rout of the Tartar army under San-ko-lin-sin, the allied forces occupied Tientsin without opposition, when the inhabitants freely supplied them with provisions, and even volunteered for pay to aid their enemy in his campaign, by carrying commissariat stores. On the ratification of the treaty, with supplementary clauses added at the convention of Peking, in October, 1860, the allies took military possession of Tientsin, until the indemnity money of £4,650,000—equally divided between the British and French—for the cost of the war, should be paid. As this would have taken five years to accomplish, and the Chinese punctually paid the first instalments, the allied troops evacuated Tientsin in April, 1862, after an occupation of eighteen months. According to the terms of the treaty a portion of land adjacent to the city was laid apart for a British settlement, where a branch of the Maritime Customs, a consulate, and numerous warehouses, built by merchants for storing merchandise and produce, have been established. At the opening of the port a considerable import trade was done by English residents, and other foreigners renting the land from them, as it was well known that Tientsin supplied a very large extent of country, where the products of western looms, as well as opium and metals, find a ready market amongst the natives of Pechili, Shan-see, and Southern Mongolia. Goods landed at this port even find their way into Tibet, on the borders of India, from whence and from the Mongol territory are brought wool and camel's hair in return. Large fairs are also held at stated periods, at which a system of barter prevails, gold forming one of the native products given in exchange, to a large extent. In 1861 the trade was so considerable that most of the old-established merchants in the south opened branches, and new traders located themselves in the expectation of an increasing business. In this they were deceived by a serious falling off in 1862, which threatened a total extinction

of commerce, as far as foreigners were concerned. Trade rallied in 1864, when the imports amounted in the aggregate to £2,385,661, of which £1,250,867 passed through the hands of foreigners, and £1,134,794 through native hands. These consisted chiefly of Manchester goods (£437,757), opium (£528,741), silk piece-goods (£316,882), metals, brass buttons, tea, sugar, tobacco, &c. The exports are few, and of small value, gold and silver being the chief medium of exchange. Of the bulky articles the value in 1864 was £570,262, the principal items being cotton (£313,983), tobacco (£44,423), and medicine (£26,735). It is noticeable that in this part of China, tea, instead of being an export, is an import to the value of £126,922. This consists almost entirely of brick tea for the use of the Mongolians, who live in a state of pastoral simplicity. Comparing the year 1865 with 1864, there was a large increase in the imports of manufactured goods and opium; the total amounting in value to £3,950,812, or £1,565,151 more, but this includes imports from Japan. The value of the exports was somewhat less, amounting to £563,987, exclusive of the gold and sycee silver, of which no record was then taken. The returns of shipping since the opening of the port are as follow:—1861, 111 vessels, 26,561 tons; 1862, 87 vessels, 21,921 tons; 1863, 134 vessels, 36,276 tons; 1864, 185 vessels, 45,968 tons; 1865, 209 vessels, 60,049 tons. In 1866 the imports amounted to £5,251,428, of which three-fourths were foreign merchandise; and the exports were produce £851,188, treasure £1,965,666, besides gold unaccounted for.

The foreign population in 1864 comprised 49 persons, of whom 34 were British, 9 German, and 2 American. There are consulates of Britain, France, and Russia; and one mission, English. The population of the walled city and suburbs has been computed in round numbers at 400,000.—(*Chinese Customs Returns*; Rennie, *The British Arms in China and Japan*.)

TIGGER-URTIN, a vil. N. Africa, pach. Fezzan, inhabited by the tribe of Tynykum, about 20 m. W.N.W. Mourzouk. It consists of a number of huts partly grouped and partly detached, some with pointed others with flat roofs, but all of a neat and orderly appearance. Beside camels, which constitute the chief wealth of the inhabitants, and enable them annually to make long and profitable journeys to Soudan, they possess a good many sheep. They must in their way be very devout, for in the morning, when Dr. Barth took a walk round the village, 'all the men were saying their prayers together upon a sandhill on the north side of the principal cluster of cottages.'

TIGRE, or **CONAMBO**, a river, S. America, Ecuador, which rises on the E. slopes of the Andes not far from Chimborazo, enters the territory inhabited by the Zaparos Indians, and taking the S.E. course common to all the affluents of the Amazon coming from Ecuador, joins that river on its left bank, after a course of 150 m. It flows along alluvial banks thickly covered with magnificent forest trees.

TIHANY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zala, on a peninsula which projects from the N.W. shore of Lake Balaton; with an old abbey, a Benedictine monastery, a dilapidated castle crowning a hill, the remains of fortifications by which King Andreas I., who is buried here, secured the neck of the peninsula; several caverns, and a remarkable echo. Pop. 840.

TILANTONGO, a tn. Mexico, state and about 40 m. W. Oajaca, in a fertile plain. It was once the residence of the great chief who ruled Misteka Alta, and in 1572, when the Dominicans founded a monastery here, contained about 2000 Indian families. At present the number does not exceed 3000.

TILLI, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, about 60 m. S.W. Sokoto. It is walled, and entered by two gates, one of them so narrow that a loaded camel cannot pass it. Its market is well supplied, and its inhabitants, numerous and apparently prosperous, possess large herds of cattle, and raise heavy crops of grain.

TILSONBURGH, a vil. British America, Canada West, co. Oxford, on the Big Otter Creek, 72 m. S.W. Toronto; with two churches, a foundry, a tannery, manufactures of sashes, harness, and hardware, saw and grist mills, a pump factory, and a trade in lumber. Pop. about 800.

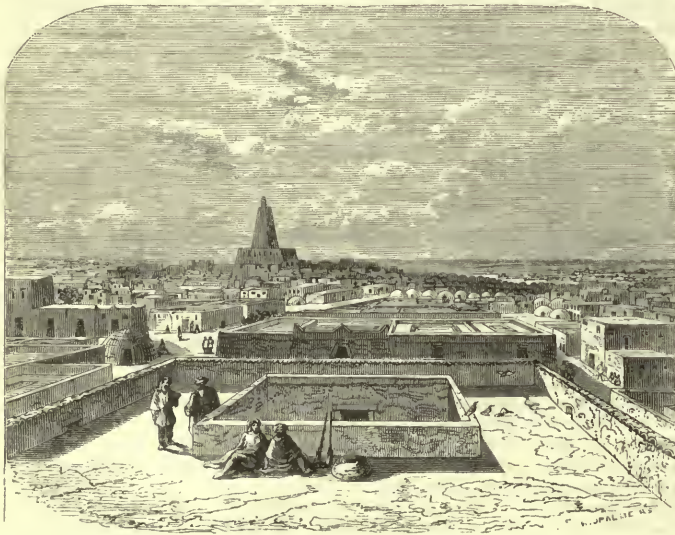
TILWARA, a tn. India, Rajpootana, state and 65 m. S.W. Joodpoor, l. bank Lonee; is celebrated for its fair, held

annually about the vernal equinox, for the sale of live-stock, chiefly camels, horses, and bullocks, and attended by about 8000 persons.

TIMBA, a tn. S. W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Sumbe, at a short distance from the point where the Kupo, Cuvo, or Keve falls into the Atlantic, 100 m. N. Benguela. Though a very unhealthy place it is the residence of an independent chief, and contains 1500 industrious inhabitants, who employ themselves in agriculture and the rearing of cattle, and, living on good terms with the Europeans, carry on some trade with them in gum-copal, wax, and orchil.

TIMBUKTOO [add.], a tn. Western Africa, about 6 m. N. of the principal branch of the Niger; lat. $17^{\circ} 37' N.$; lon. $3^{\circ} 5' W.$ It stands on a flat only a few feet above the average level of the river, and has a circuit of about three miles. Its shape is nearly that of a triangle, of which the base stretches from E. to W. nearly parallel to the river, and the apex points towards the N. At present it is not walled, its former wall, which was destroyed by the Fulbe in the beginning of 1826, not having been replaced. The streets are partly rectangular, partly winding, and all so extremely narrow as scarcely to admit of two horses going abreast. They are all unpaved, and some of them have a sort of gutter in the middle; the large and small market, and a small square in front of a mosque, are almost the only open areas. The dwellings, consisting of about 1000 clay-houses, are for the most part substantially built and in good repair. Among them are many low in height and of limited dimensions, but not a few have a second story in front and a terraced roof, and even make some attempt at architectural ornament. Besides the clay-houses there are about 200 conical mat-huts, a few of them scattered promiscuously over the town; but the far greater part of them constituting its outskirts on the N. and N.E. sides, where rubbish has been accumulated in such quantities, and for so long a period, as to form several conspicuous mounds. The only remarkable public buildings are three

chiefly by the butchers, occupies the site of the royal palace already referred to; the latter, situated on the S. side of the town, between the Jingeré-ber and the Sidi Yahia mosques, covers a considerable space, and furnishes accommodation for a very extensive trade. Unlike Kano, Timbuktoo has few manufactures, and none of the least consequence, except provision or luggage bags, cushions, tobacco-pouches, and some other articles in leather. The chief staples of trade are gold, which, however, if compared with a European standard, seems paltry, the annual average export probably not exceeding £20,000; salt, brought from the mines of Taodenni, which have been worked for upwards of two centuries and a half, and bartered here for cloth manufactured in Kano; and the guro or kola nut, brought from the provinces of Tangrera, Teuté, and Kani, to the S. of Timé. The leading articles of produce exposed for sale in the market are rice and negro-corn, vegetable butter, much used in cookery and as oil for lamps; pepper, ginger, and a small quantity of cotton. Of the caravans which visit Timbuktoo, the most important are those from Marocco, which bring many articles of European manufacture, particularly calico bleached and unbleached, much of it with the name of a Manchester firm printed upon it in Arabic letters; red cloth, coarse coverings, sashes, looking-glasses, and cutlery. Timbuktoo was long regarded in Europe as the centre and capital of a great negro empire. This was a mistake, since it has never acted more than a secondary part. It is undoubtedly of high antiquity, and possessed a kind of rude independence under its Imoshagh or Tawarek founders, till the beginning of the fourteenth century, when Mansa Musa added it to his other conquests, and incorporated it with his kingdom of Melle, which under him attained its greatest extent and prosperity. After a century of subjection Timbuktoo returned to the Tawarek, its original founders, and about the middle of the fifteenth century became a chief entrepôt for the salt brought from the mines of Teghuza. When the Songhay kingdom rose on the ruins of that



GENERAL VIEW OF TIMBUKTOO.—From Barth's Africa.

mosques—the Jingeré-ber, situated near the S. W. extremity of the town; the Sankoré in the N.; and the Sidi Yahia in the S. The Jingeré-ber, or great mosque, begun by Mansa Musa, king of Melle, in 1327, is a large and imposing pile of building, about 270 ft. long by 200 wide, surmounted by two towers, and composed of nine naves of various size and structure; the Sankoré, 120 ft. long by 80 wide, has five naves, and is said to have been built by a wealthy lady; the Sidi Yahia, much less than the other two, was built at the expense of a *cadi* or judge of the town. Of the royal palace of Ma-dugu, in which the kings of Songhay occasionally resided, and the Kasbah, not a trace remains. There are two market-places, a smaller and a larger. The former, now appropriated

of Melle, Timbuktoo passed to it, and received a great accession of wealth and importance in consequence of a general migration of merchants from Walata. When the Songhay kingdom was broken up its conquerors, the Fulbe or Fellatah, became masters of Timbuktoo, allowing it to be governed as before by an officer who had the title of Timbutu-koy, and appears to have been all but nominally independent. At present Timbuktoo, which has suffered much from the rivalry of the Fulbe and Tawarek, who have repeatedly made it their battle-field, is governed in accordance with a compromise which was agreed to in 1846. It pays tribute to the Fulbe or Pulls, who collect it by two *kadis*, the one Fulbe and the other Songhay, but it is not garrisoned by any military force, and it has one or two Songhay magistrates, with the title of *emir*. To these the municipal administration, and more especially the police, properly belong; but placed as they are between rival Fulbe and Tawarek, ever ready to assert their supremacy, and maintain it by any means, however violent, their authority exists more in name than in reality. As recently as 1855 the Fulbe, dissatisfied with the state

of matters in Timbuktoo, undertook a great expedition against it. The regular inhabitants of the seven quarters into which the town is divided are estimated at 13,000; besides these there is a floating population, which, during the busy season, from November to January, may average 5000, and amount occasionally to double that number.

TIMIMUN [add.], a tn. N. Africa, Great Sahara, cap. dist. Gurara; lat. $30^{\circ} 38' N.$; lon. $1^{\circ} 45' W.$ It consists of 500 or 600 houses, which, from the number and size of the gardens attached to them, occupy a very large area, and is surrounded by a dry ditch 12 ft. deep and 7 or 8 ft. wide, and a crenellated wall surmounted by towers or small forts, each capable of containing from thirty to forty combatants.

The entrance to the town is by three principal and five minor gates, and the division of it is into nine distinct quarters, each possessing its own mosque. Of these mosques the largest and most remarkable is that of the district of Amagh-rebour. Besides seven large squares, which are the common resort of all the merchants, the principal streets are appropriated to particular corporations or trades. Thus one called Suk Semen is occupied by the butchers and butter merchants; another, Suk Serrajdin, by the shoemakers and saddlers; a third by the dealers in wool and clothing; a fourth by the dealers in grain and dates; and others in like manner by grocers, tobacco-sellers, jewellers, slave-dealers, &c. The trade, export and import, carried on chiefly with the Tell, the Sahara, Soudan, Tunis, and Morocco, partly by individual travellers and partly by caravans, is very extensive, and includes almost every article of necessity and luxury. Among the articles produced within Timimun itself, one of the most important is gunpowder, the nitre for which is obtained from a salt lake (Sehka) situated some miles to the west. Near the centre of the town a square fortress or kasbah has been erected on a natural mound. It is of small dimensions, but well answers its purpose as a place of security, in which the inhabitants deposit their most valuable effects in the event of a sudden attack by the Berbers. Such attacks are frequent, and notwithstanding the precautions used, have repeatedly had disastrous results. Timimun, long subject only in name to Morocco, has asserted its independence, and is governed by a *djemaa* or council, composed of the principal inhabitants of each quarter, with a president at their head. In administering justice the *djemaa* imposes fines and inflicts bodily punishments, but does not in any instance condemn criminals to death. Even murder is atoned for by a pecuniary fine and banishment for a long or short period.—(Dunas, *Le Grand Desert*.)

TIMOAN, or **TIMUN**, the largest of a chain of islets, Indian Archipelago, lying off the E. coast of the peninsula of Malacca, and belonging to the territory of Pahang. It has a total length of about 12 m. and a breadth of 6 m.; and consists of bold and precipitous masses of trap, which, though not picturesque, have an air of grandeur, some of the peaks rising more than 3000 ft. above the sea. It contains a pop. of not more than 200, and produces nothing for export except edible nests, ratans, and damar.

TINDIRMA, a tn. Western Africa, cap. prov. Kurmina, 70 m. S.S.W. Timbuktoo. It is one of the original seats of the Songhay, and is now inhabited chiefly by the Choqe. During the flourishing period of the Songhay empire it was a favourite royal residence. While thus virtually the capital, it derived additional importance from being the first town in a province which not only furnished Songhay proper with a large number of soldiers, but also supplied it with grain, and was hence designated the King's Provider. At Tindirma the branch of Gundam separates from the main trunk of the river.

TINGE, a tn. Western Africa, Songhay country, 230 m. S.W. Timbuktoo. Its walls, constructed with reeding and projecting angles and occasional semicircles like bastions, give it all the appearance of a fort. The houses, which are flat-roofed, have walls of sun-dried clay, which is formed in regular lumps like stones, and placed in uniform layers, with loose clay between. Thus constructed, their exterior is by no means attractive, but the interior is better, and in some of the houses the accommodation is very ample. The inhabitants, who are Songhay, have resisted all the efforts of the Fellatah to subdue them. They are industrious cultivators and weavers, and seem at the same time disposed to make life pass as pleasantly as possible. Smoking, indulged in alike by males and females, is their great luxury, and dancing their favourite amusement.

TINNEVELLY [add.], a tn. India, presid. Madras, cap. dist. of same name, l. bank Tambrapoorni, opposite to Palnacottah. It is a populous place, containing nearly 20,000 inhabitants, and possessing one large pagoda and several small ones. The intercourse between Tinnevelly and Palnacottah, which during the monsoon was maintained only by a ferry, is now carried on without interruption by means of a substantial bridge of eleven arches, erected by a wealthy and public-spirited native. Cotton is largely cultivated in the vicinity. Many of the inhabitants profess Christianity.

TINO, or **TENOS**, a tn. Greece, nomarch Cyclades, cap. SUPP. IMP. GAZ.—VOL. II.

island of same name, on a small bay of the S.W. coast. It is the see of a R. Catholic bishop, and has two R. Catholic churches, a Franciscan monastery, a Hellenist and a parish school. On its N.E. side stands the famous monastery of Panagia, with a handsome church, which is built of marble, and attracts crowds of pilgrims, particularly at its yearly festival. Pop. 3100.

TINTAGH-ODE, a vil. Western Africa, on the N. frontiers of the country of Air or Asben. It extends in a long line over the low offshoots of a mountain range, and consists of about 100 huts, only a few of them built of stone, and the rest lightly made of grass and the leaves of the date-palm. Small as the place is, it is very important for the intercourse between Central and Northern Africa, as it is inhabited by Merabetin or Anislimen, a class of devotees called by Dr. Barth 'learned and devout men,' whose influence over the wild and predatory hordes of the desert gives a security to commerce which would otherwise be impossible. He adds, however, not very consistently, that the Anislimen, 'though they style themselves "devout men," have not therefore relinquished all concern about the affairs of this world; but, by their ambitious intrigues and warlike proceedings, exercise a great influence upon the affairs of the country.'

TINTELLUST, a vil. Western Africa, in the country of the Kelowi, on the N. frontiers of Asben. It stands in a beautiful mountain valley, and though insignificant in itself, is important as the residence of a powerful chief. Such at least was the state of matters when Dr. Barth first visited the place when proceeding to Agades. Before his return a change had taken place. He was expecting a hospitable reception, and was astonished to learn that Tintellust was completely deserted. The chief, Annar, had suddenly started off and formed a new encampment considerably to the southward in the valley of Tinteganna.

TIRANA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Albania, eyalet Rum-ili, pleasantly situated near the source of the Ishmi, 19 m. E.N.E. Durazzo. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, who are largely engaged in the culture of the olive.

TIRGOVEST, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Walachia, cap. circle Dumbovitza, on the Yalomitza, 45 m. N.W. Bucharest. It was once the capital of Walachia, and counted 30,000 inhabitants, though it does not now contain above 2600. Its ramparts and larger houses lie in ruins, but it is still the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, and has a normal school.

TIRKOONUM, a tn. India, presid. Madras, Tondiman's Country, on the edge of a wood rather more than a mile N.W. Poodoocottah. It is a small place, celebrated for its pagoda, which is held in the highest veneration throughout the province, and draws a large revenue from devotees. The inhabitants are chiefly Brahmins.

TIRNOVA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria, eyalet and 140 m. S.E. Widin. It was once the capital of Bulgaria, and towards the end of the last century one of the most active manufacturing towns in Europe, giving employment to about 2000 looms. Though greatly declined, it still contains 6000 houses, with 12,000 inhabitants; is the seat of a kaimakan and a Greek bishop, and has manufactures of coarse woollens, silks, and leather.

TIROOWALLA, a tn. India, presid. Madras, Travancore, cap. dist. of same name, 46 m. S.E. Cochin. It consists of an extensive and tolerably regular town, with a large pagoda near its centre. This pagoda, which is surrounded by a high wall nearly a furlong square, ranks, in respect of magnitude and the veneration in which it is held, next to that of Trivandrum. The other chief buildings are the cotarum, the cutcherry, police-office, custom-house, tobacco depôt, choultry, and a church recently erected by the Syrian Christians to supply the place of one burned down. Tiroowalla had once a considerable trade, but has gradually declined since Changanacherry became the principal mart for this part of the country.

TIRUMPALLANI, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 6 m. S. Madura, on an elevated plain. It consists of a main street, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and 40 ft. wide, and of four other streets; and contains a celebrated temple, the festivals of which, held twice a year, attract large numbers of devotees. Almost all the inhabitants are Brahmins or persons employed in connection with the temple.

TIRUVADANARI, a vil. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 60 m. E.S.E. Madura. It consists of houses which are tolerably well built, and has a weekly market, but derives its chief claim to notice from its grand Hindoo temple.

TISCHNOWITZ [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 12 m. N.W. Brünn, on the Schwarza. It contains in its suburb Vorkloster a beautiful church in the Basilica form, and has a castle, manufactures of linen and liqueurs, a paper-mill, and dyeworks. Amethysts and fine rock-crystals are found in the vicinity. Pop. including Vorkloster, 4037.

TISHIT, a tn. Western Africa, situated at one extremity of the Moorish district of El Hodh, of which it is the principal place, and near the S. foot of the range of rocky hills called El Kodia. Dates of various quality are its only produce, but it has extensive communication with other districts, deriving supplies from Nyamina, and disposing of them in its market to dealers from Wadan and other places. In its vicinity an inferior kind of salt is obtained. Pop. estimated at 3000.

TISZOLCZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Gömör, 42 m. N.E. Schemnitz; with manufactures of cloth, iron-works, a paper-mill, a mineral spring, and a trade in cattle and cheese. In the vicinity are remains of a castle built by Matthew Corvinus. Pop. 3135, mostly Lutherans.

TITALIYA, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 65 m. N. by W. Dinajepore, l. bank Mahanunda, in a level country about 25 m. S. from the base of the outermost range of the Himalaya. It was once the seat of a British cantonment, which was abandoned on account of its insalubrity. An annual fair recently established here is said to have been eminently successful. Pop. 2500.

TIUMEN [add.], a tn. Russian empire, W. Siberia, gov. and 125 m. S.W. Tobolsk, cap. circle of same name, on an affluent of the Tobol. It is an ancient place, which figures much in the early history of the country, is inclosed by a ditch and a wall flanked by towers, is regularly and handsomely built, extending above 2 m. from E. to W., with a proportional breadth; and contains among its principal buildings ten stone churches, a monastery, a townhouse, a school for the circle, and a market hall. As the principal seat of the W. Siberian traffic, it carries on a very extensive trade. Its chief manufactures are leather, soap, and woollens. Pop. 9336.

TIXTLAN, **TEXTLA**, or **GUERRERO**, a tn. Mexico, cap. state Guerrero, in a narrow valley, 130 m. S. by W. Mexico. Erected into a capital only in 1849, when the state was first formed, it has not yet acquired much importance, and has no buildings either private or public entitled to special notice. The pop. does not exceed 6000.

TLALPUJAHUA [add.], a tn. Mexico, state Mechoacan, 60 m. E.N.E. Morelia, in a beautiful mountain district at the foot of the Cerro or Campo de Gallo, and at the height of 8000 ft. above the sea. It was once a flourishing mining town, and though greatly decayed, still contains 4000 inhabitants. Its principal buildings are a beautiful parish church, several chapels, and a Franciscan monastery. It was here that the pastor Morelles first raised the standard of independence, and commenced the war of liberation.

TLEMEN [add.], a tn. N. Africa, Algeria, prov. and 70 m. S.S.W. Oran, on a plateau which slopes gently towards the N., is watered by the Salsaf and Hanaia, affluents of the Tafna, and rising towards the S. terminates in a mountain range. The natural strength of its position, and its proximity to the frontier of Morocco, have induced the French to make it their chief military station in the W. of Algeria. It is surrounded by a wall with nine gates, and consists properly of three quarters, one containing the Mechouar, or ancient citadel, which has recently been repaired, and contains most of the military establishment; a second in the centre, allotted chiefly to business, and mostly inhabited by Europeans and Jews; and a third, forming the native town properly so called, and presenting the usual characteristic features. The streets, particularly in this quarter, are narrow and tortuous, and the houses, though substantially built, are for the most part only of one story, and from the absence of sufficient apertures for light and air, have a dull comfortless appearance. At present the place cannot be said to possess any modern building deserving of notice, but its ancient grandeur is still attested by numerous mosques, of which thirty-two are counted, and

the remains of aqueducts, baths, and extensive cemeteries. Its manufactures consist of burnouses and other textile fabrics, common and marocco leather, carpets, &c. The new colonists, leaving these to the natives, employ themselves chiefly in agriculture, and have recently erected a number of oil and flour mills. The markets, which are held twice a week, attract great numbers of the inhabitants of the surrounding districts, and produce a considerable amount both of retail and wholesale trade. There is much beautiful and picturesque scenery in the vicinity. A complete forest of olive-trees extends on almost every side; and the Salsaf, in pursuing its course through the valley, forms no fewer than six cascades, the aggregate descent of which is estimated at 900 ft. Tlemcen is said to have been founded by the Zenites, and to have become the capital of an independent kingdom. In the days of its greatest prosperity it had 80,000 inhabitants. Subsequently the possession of it being contested by the Spaniards, the Dey of Algiers, and the Emperor of Morocco, its prosperity was destroyed. Its present pop. is about 13,699, of whom rather more than 2000 are Europeans.

TLUMACZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 12 m. E. by S. Stanislaw, cap. dist. of same name; has a large manufactory of sugar from beet-root, and contains 4539 inhabitants.

TODOS LOS SANTOS, or **ESMERALDA**, a lake, Chili, in the E. of prov. Valdivia, surrounded by the Osorno and other volcanic mountains, from which its supplies of water are received. It is about 18 m. long by 6 m. broad, and has its outlet into the Gulf of Reloncavi.

TODOS SANTOS, a tn. Mexico, Lower California, near the S. extremity of the peninsula, 30 m. S.S.E. La Paz. It stands in a valley on a river of same name, and was founded by the Jesuits in the beginning of the 18th century. The buildings of the order are still by far the most important in the place, and consist of a church, a monastery, and several offices, all inclosed by a high wall. The church is crowned by a dome 125 ft. high, and possesses an altar of great beauty. An annual festival here attracts great crowds of people.

TODUPULLY, or **TODUVULLA**, a tn. India, presid. Madras, Travancore, cap. dist. of same name, 55 m. S.E. Cochin. It stands on the banks of the Perryaur, amid grand and romantic scenery, and has a considerable trade, exporting areca-nut and cocoa-nut oils, which find a ready sale on the E. side of the Ghauts, and importing cloth, cumblies, iron, grain, and condiments.

TOKOD, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and about 6 m. S. Gran. It is a small place, with only 750 inhabitants, but has several distilleries of brandy, mills, and a very valuable coal-mine. The Turks were defeated here by the Imperialists in 1685.

TOLLOGO, a vil. E. Africa, in a valley of same name, 37 m. S.E. Gondokoro. The valley is extremely picturesque. An abrupt wall of gray granite rises on the E. side of it to a height of about 1000 ft.; from this perpendicular wall huge blocks have fallen, strewing the base with a confused mass of granite lumps, 10 to 40 ft. in diameter, and among these natural fortresses are numerous villages, of which Tollogo is the chief. The bottom of the valley is a meadow, in which enormous fig-trees grow by the side of a sluggish and in some places stagnant brook. The valley is not more than half a mile wide, and is also walled in by mountains on the W., thus having the appearance of a vast street.

TOLTEN, a river, Chili, which issues from Lake Villarica, on the N. frontiers of Valdivia, flows circuitously W. across the Indian territory of Araucania, and falls into the Pacific. It has never been explored, but travellers between Concepcion and Valdivia state that at 15 m. from its mouth it has a breadth of 150 yards and sufficient depth for steam-boats. The bar at its mouth is the great obstacle to its navigation.

TOLUCA [add.], a tn. Mexico, 30 m. W.S.W. of the capital, in a beautiful valley, which is terminated by lofty volcanic mountains, partly covered with snow. It stands at the height of 8500 ft. above the sea, on the W. side of the mountain of same name, which attains in its culminating point, Pico del Frayle, a height of about 15,000 ft. The town is tolerably well built in spacious paved streets, and a public square with fine porticoes, and possesses several handsome churches, but is a dull lifeless place, with no appearance

of activity except on festival or market days. At one period it was the capital of the province of Mexico, and attained a high degree of prosperity, possessing several important branches of industry, and carrying on a considerable trade, but with the loss of its political status a rapid decline commenced, and grass is now growing in the streets. The market is, however, much frequented and well supplied, particularly with fruits, both of the temperate and the torrid zone. Many of the inhabitants of the valley who supply the market are Aztecs and Indians of the Otomite tribe. The latter are in a very low state of civilization, and much addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks. Pop. about 10,000.

TOMASOVAC, a tn. Austrian empire, German Banat Military Frontier, on the Temes, about 30 m. N. by E. Belgrade; with a Greek non-united parish church, and 2680 inhabitants.

TONDI [add.], a tn. India, presid. Madras, on Palk's Strait, dist. and 62 m. E.S.E. Madura. It consists of narrow and irregular streets and low-built houses, but carries on an active trade with Colombo and other ports, exporting grain, tamarinds, long cloths, and chanks. The cloths are the produce of its own looms, and the chanks are obtained in great abundance by its own fishermen.

TONG-CHOO, a tn. China, prov. Pechele, on an affluent of the Peiho, 12 m. E. Pekin. Its principal streets are straight, and paved with large square stones, and it carries on a very extensive trade. Among its most conspicuous buildings are granaries and salt magazines. One branch of trade of considerable importance is the transmission of the fry or ova of fish in bottles to all parts of the interior.

TONGONI, a vil. on the E. coast of Africa, not far from the mouth of the Pangani. Though now a paltry place, it occupies the site of a ruined city. Remains of houses everywhere cumber the ground, and old mosques, spacious and well built, with columns of neatly cut coralline blocks and elaborate arches, are still seen; while an extensive cemetery, containing many tombs of rather costly erection, bears testimony both to the number and wealth of the inhabitants.

TONI, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, prov. Zegzeg, 170 m. S. by W. Kano. It is a large place, surrounded by a wall, and stands in a well-cultivated and populous district.

TONK, a tn. India, Rajpootana, within the territory granted to Ameer Khan, r. bank Bunass, 152 m. S.W. Agra. It is a place of considerable size, surrounded by a wall, and defended by a mud fort, and rose to importance under Ameer Khan, who fixed his residence about a mile to the S. of it, and embellished it with various public buildings. The revenue of dist. Tonk is about £20,000.

TONS, two rivers, India:—1, *South-western Tons*, rises in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, in lat. 24° N.; lon. 80° 30' E., and flowing through a ravine in the Kutra range, plunges over a precipice 200 ft. in height. Thereafter it flows N.E., enters the valley of the Ganges, and joins this river on the right, about 20 m. below Allahabad. Its whole course is about 165 m.—2, *North-eastern Tons*, a large offset of the Gogra, leaves this river on the right, about 10 m. above the town of Oude, flows S.E. past Azimgurh, and uniting with the Surjoo, falls into the Ganges on the left, after a total course of 240 m. It is navigable up to Azimgurh, a distance of 120 m.

TONSE, or **SUPIN**, a river, India, which rises at the N. of the Jumnotri Peaks in Gurwhal, not far from the source of the Jumna. It issues from a snow-bed 12,784 ft. above the sea, and descends so rapidly as to be almost a continuous cascade. Its course is S.W. till it receives the Pabur, when it changes its course to S., which it continues, but very tortuously, to its junction with the Jumna, in lat. 30° 30' N.; lon. 77° 53' E. Its total course is about 100 m.; its descent is at the enormous rate of 100 ft. per mile.

TOO-CHEAOU, a tn. China, prov. Nganhoei, on the N. or left bank of the Yang-tze-kiang, about 110 m. above Nankin. It stands nearly a mile from the river, and is surrounded by a white wall, and defended by fortifications, both so recent that they have in all probability been erected by the rebels after the place fell into their hands. The mass of ruins and debris lying between the present wall and the river doubtless formed part of the town before ruin overtook it.

TOONG-LEW, a tn. China, on the N. frontiers of Kiangsee, on the r. bank of the Yang-tze-kiang, about 32 m. S.

Ngan-king. It is beautifully situated, is surrounded by a wall which, dipping and rising over the undulating ground, finally descends to a lake. This lake, which half encircles the town, is fringed with trees, and adds much to the beauty of the site. The most conspicuous objects are two pagodas overtopping the houses. The one of eight stories stands close to the shore; the other on an eminence some distance inland. Toong-lew, though it was taken by the rebels, escaped better than most of the other towns which have experienced the same disaster. Whole acres of charred ruins attest their destructive propensities; but for some cause they held it only for a short time, and departed before they had completed the work of destruction. Part of it accordingly still remains entire, and judging from the multitudes who flocked to the shore to gaze at the British ships of war as they passed, must be densely peopled.

TOPARE, the modern name of the ancient ruined city Pollanarrua, Ceylon, 53 m. N.E. Kandy. It was a place of importance at a very early period, and in the eighth century became the favourite residence of the kings of Ceylon. In 1023 it was captured and sacked by invaders from the south of India, now generally designated by the name of Malabars or Tamils. It recovered this disaster, and attained its greatest magnificence in the latter part of the twelfth century, under the renowned sovereign Prakrama Bahu I. In his time, according to the Mahawanso, a metrical chronicle containing a dynastic history of Ceylon from B.C. 543 to A.D. 1758, Pollanarrua was about 30 m. long by 4 m. broad, surrounded by a wall, and containing within its inclosure a citadel, a palace, and numerous temples, hospitals, and schools. A second irruption of the Tamils proved still more disastrous than the first, and the native sovereigns, compelled to retire to the south, left their capital in ruins. These are still the most remarkable in Ceylon, not only from the number and dimensions, but from the superior architecture, of the buildings. Among others may be mentioned the remains of Prakrama's palace, the Dulada Malagawa, in which the sacred tooth was enshrined; the Rankot and Jayta-wana-rama dagobas, and the Galwihara, a rock-temple hollowed in the face of a granite cliff. These ruins form such enormous mounds of brickwork, that when viewed from a distance they form as striking objects as the hills among which they stand.

TOPEKA, a tn. U. States, cap. Kansas, on r. bank Kansas River, and on the Union Pacific railway, 48 m. W.S.W. Leavenworth. It is memorable as the place at which the first free-state constitution of Kansas was formed. Pop. (1865), 2400.

TOPLICE, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and 8 m. S.S.E. Warasdin; with glass-works, much-frequented thermal springs, which were known to the Romans, and 950 inhabitants.

TORBAY, British America, on the S.E. shore of Nova Scotia, is a large expanse of water, about 9 m. long from N.E. to S.W., and 4 m. across from S.E. to N.W. At its N.E. extremity a very narrow isthmus separates it from Whitehaven Harbour. On its N.W. shore are three small harbours, affording secure anchorage for small vessels, and each possessing a wooden church. At one of them, called Molasses Harbour, the settlers are Acadians. At these settlements the drift boulder clay is cultivated sufficiently to afford pasture to cattle, but immediately behind barren granite hills rise to the height of 360 ft., and give the whole district a somewhat desolate aspect. Whitehaven Harbour, immediately adjoining, is secure, and has depth and capacity sufficient for a fleet of the largest ships, but the narrowness and indirectness of the channel, and a large number of sunken rocks, make access dangerous, unless by day and in clear weather.

TORCEGNO, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle and about 16 m. E. by N. Trent; with a remarkable parish church, and 1400 inhabitants. The vicinity is famous for its artichokes.

TORISZKA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zips, 5 m. N.E. Leutschau; with a saw-mill, a brewery, a distillery, and 1200 inhabitants.

TORJA, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 30 m. N.E. Kronstadt. It consists properly of two distinct places situated opposite to each other, and has in its vicinity a volcanic mountain, with veins of sulphur, and sulphur and alum springs. Pop. 2130.

TORNOCZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Lower Neutra, 38 m. E. Presburg, on the Waag and on the railway to Pesth. It contains 1100 inhabitants, who have several mills, but are engaged chiefly in rearing sheep.

TORREBELVICINO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 18 m. W.N.W. Vicenza; with a parish church, a mineral spring, a paper mill, and 2085 inhabitants.

TORRI, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Verona. It is surrounded by old walls, and has a castle, built in 1383, but still in good repair; a harbour somewhat silted up, and a quarry of beautiful yellow and red marble. The surrounding hills are covered with vineyards, oliveyards, and fig-trees.

TORSHOK, or **TORJOK**, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Tver, cap. circle of same name, on the Tyerza. It is a handsome town, with thirty churches, one of them an elegant cathedral; a monastery, secular and religious schools for the circle and the parish, numerous tanneries and mills, potteries, tileworks, vinegar works, manufactures of wax and tallow candles, shoes, gloves, &c. The trade in these articles and in grain is very extensive. Pop. 12,137.

TÖRZBURG, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 11 m. S.W. Kronstadt, on the Törz, at the entrance of the pass of same name leading across the mountains into Walachia. It is a large straggling place, with 8390 inhabitants, chiefly from Walachia; and the fine old castle and fort of Dietrichstein, seated on a lofty limestone rock.

TOSAYE, a vil. Central Africa, 180 m. E. Timbuktoo, on the Niger, which here runs with a rapid current between steep banks, and is of such a depth that the natives have never found the bottom. The locality is very important, on account of the intercourse between the desert and the province of Libtako, the Arabs of Azawabad preferring to cross at this point, because their camels and cattle have a comparatively short distance to swim.

TOSZEG, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 4 m. S. Szolnok, on the Theiss; with 2839 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture, the rearing of cattle, fishing, and cutting cane.

TOTO, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, 40 m. N. of the right bank of the Benuwe, and 240 m. S. by W. Kano. According to native information it is of immense size, and densely peopled. On three sides it is surrounded by a clay wall, and on the fourth side protected by a woody *faddama* or valley. It is divided into two quarters—an eastern, inhabited by natives, who speak a distinct language, and are pagans; and a western, inhabited by Mahometans from Katsena, Kano, and Bornou, who have a chief of their own. Toto is engaged in a perpetual and almost hopeless struggle with the conquering Fellatah. Other places in the same quarter have already yielded, and it will probably be obliged to follow.

TOTONTEPEC, a tn. Mexico, state and 40 m. E.N.E. Oajaca, on an elevated plateau at the foot of Mount Zempualtepec. It has a handsome parish church, which belonged to a ruined Dominican monastery; and contains about 1200 inhabitants.

TOURKINSK, a tn. Russian empire, E. Siberia, gov. and 175 m. N.E. Irkutsk, on the E. shore of Lake Baikal. It is famous for its thermal springs, which have made it the Siberian Buxton. Many families from Irkutsk spend their summers here, and visitors come from a distance of more than 1000 m. The springs of Tourkinsk belong to a series which extended along the E. shore of the lake as far as Ust Bargouzin. Some of them are so hot as to scald the hand if placed in them. The presence of volcanic agency is attested by the frequency of earthquakes, and also an extinct crater, from which vast quantities of lava have flowed.

TOUSTE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 29 m. S.E. Tarnopol; with manufactures of rosoglio, and 2694 inhabitants. In the vicinity, near the Russian frontier, there is a hermitage on a steep hill, with several remarkable passages and caverns.

TOVOS, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 10 m. N. by E. Karlsburg, cap. dist. of same name; with several fine mansions, an evangelical, a R. Catholic, and a Greek united parish church, and 1750 inhabitants.

TRAMIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle Brixen, r. bank Etsch or Adige, 20 m. N. Trent; with an institute of

the Sisters of Mercy, and a considerable trade in wine. On an isolated eminence in the vicinity are the ruins of a church, containing frescoes of the painter Egnilt of St. Paul's, with the date of 1440. Pop. 1400.

TRANQUE, an isl. S. America, Chili, off the S. coast of the island of Chiloe, about lat. 43° 17' 10" S.; lon. 74° 26' W. It is 13 m. long by about 3 m. broad, is traversed by a ridge which attains the height of 300 ft., and is well wooded, but appears to be thinly inhabited. At its N.W. point there is a bay with tolerable anchorage. The channel between this island and Quelan Point, at the S. extremity of Chiloe, is about a mile wide; in neap tides the ebb runs westward through this channel at the rate of 2 knots an hour.

TRAUERSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 9 m. N. Oedenburg, on the Wulka; with 1160 inhabitants, who make tobacco pipes, and trade in wine.

TRECHOVA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 22 m. E.N.E. Trenesiu; with limestone quarries, extensive forests, and 3158 inhabitants.

TREBINYE, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bosnia, 16 m. E.N.E. Ragusa. It stands on a well-watered plain at the foot of Mount Gliwa, and consists of the town proper and a suburb. The former, which was once the capital of an independent principality, is surrounded by a dilapidated wall and a ditch, and contains about fifty dirty half-ruinous houses, occupied exclusively by Mahometans, and placed in streets so narrow that the projecting fronts above almost meet. Outside the wall is a bazar or market-hall, containing about seventy shops. The suburb contains several Christian families and a number of gipsies, who have professedly embraced Mahometanism. In the surrounding district Christians are numerous, but in the town and its environs Mussulmans greatly predominate, Trebinje being considered the capital of Islamism in E. Herzegovina.

TREBNITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 12 m. S.W. Leitmeritz; with an old parish church, an hospital for the poor, and a brewery. Field-marshal Radetzky was born here. Pop. 1100.

TREGH, a tn. Austrian empire, Banat, circle and 12 m. S. Neusatz; with extensive mulberry plantations, a trade in wine and silk, and 4374 inhabitants.

TREGNAGO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 8 m. N.E. Verona, cap. dist. of same name, on the Proguo, and on Mounts Contro and Garzon; with a court of justice, a parish church, an old castle, and 2575 inhabitants.

TREVENZUOLO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 8 m. S S.W. Verona, on the Tion; with a parish church, containing a fine Magdalen by Ridolfi.

TRIEBITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Chrudim, 4 m. from Rudelsdorf, and a station on the Vienna, Olmutz, and Prague railway; with a church, two mills, and 1100 inhabitants.

TRIESCH, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 7 m. S. Iglau. It is divided into two parts by a sheet of water, which is crossed by a bridge; has an ancient parish church, a synagogue, a castle with beautiful gardens, manufactures of linen and matches, cattle and other yearly markets, and contains 4500 inhabitants, of whom nearly 700 are Jews.

TRIKALA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, eyalet and 90 m. S.W. Saloniki, on the slope of a hill crowned by the ruins of an ancient castle. The market is most abundantly supplied with fruit from the gardens of the vicinity, and cotton is extensively grown in the district. It is the seat of a Turkish governor and of a Greek archbishop, and contains 10,000 inhabitants, mostly Greeks, with a mixture of Zingari and Albanians.

TRINGANO, or **TRINGANU** [add.], a tn. Malacca peninsula, cap. native state of same name, on a small river, not far from its mouth in the China Sea. It has a computed pop. of 15,000 to 20,000, of whom about 600 are Chinese settlers. The state, situated between Kalantan on the N., Pahang on the S., and Perak on the W., is claimed by the Siamese as one of their hereditary privileges, but at present asserts and successfully maintains its independence. It is mostly a continuous jungle, and produces nothing for export, except a little gold, some black pepper, and some tin. The last, which is its staple, amounts annually to about 480 tons. Pop. about 37,500.

TRINOMALEE [add.], a tn. India, presid. and 103 m. S.W. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, at the foot of a hill crowned by an old fort. It is a large and tolerably well-built place, possessed of some historical interest from the figure which it makes in the wars of the Carnatic. At present its chief attraction to the natives is its large and beautiful pagoda, which is situated near the E. base of the hill, and has an annual festival, which is said to be attended by nearly 80,000 persons. During the festival a large cattle fair is held.

TRIPASSOOR, a tn. India, presid. and 26 m. W. by N. Madras, dist. Chingleput. It is a decayed place, with the remains of an old stone fort, three churches, one of them R. Catholic, and two Protestant; a school, and a large Hindoo temple. It was once a station for cadets, but the only Europeans now inhabiting it are non-commissioned officers and privates who, on being pensioned, prefer remaining in India. For their use a number of cottages has been erected. There is also a bungalow for travellers.

TRIPETTY, a tn. India, presid. and 70 m. N.W. Madras, dist. N. Arcot, in a valley near the centre of a long range of hills running almost N. and S. The only celebrity which it still possesses, and has possessed from early times, is derived from a pagoda, which is situated at the distance of about 8 m. among the hills, and appears to be more venerated than any other Hindoo temple south of the Kistna. The access to it is by a path leading up to the hill on which it stands, through three gopurams or portals. Hindoos only are allowed to enter, and so strict a watch is kept against profanation, that neither Christian nor Mahometan has ever gained admittance. It is known, however, that the pagoda is constructed of cut granite, and in a costly style. The idol is an erect stone figure, about 7 ft. high, with four arms, and is meant to represent Vishnu. The offerings made to it are of every conceivable diversity, and must in the aggregate amount to a very large value. They consist, among others, of lamps, and various other articles in gold, silver, jewels, bags of rupees, single coins of all sorts, spices, &c. Besides these sources of revenue there are many lands and villages held by the great officers of the temple by hereditary right. At one time the British government managed the temple, providing for its customary services out of the revenues and offerings, and pocketing the surplus. This abomination was finally abolished in 1843.

TRIVADY, a tn. India, presid. and 105 m. S.S.W. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, on the Guddelum. It is a small place, possessed of historical interest in consequence of the figure which it makes in the wars between the British and the French when contending for supremacy in India. Its pagoda having been fortified stood several sieges, and was repeatedly the scene of desperate struggles.

TRIVICARY, a vil. India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, on the Arriancoopum or Villanore, about 13 m. W.N.W. Pondicherry. It now consists only of a few scattered huts, but the remains in its vicinity prove that it occupies the site of a much more important place, while it has still its own claim to notice in the remarkable fossils found in its vicinity. They consist chiefly of large silicified trees, which are often finely veined and coloured, and so strongly resemble cornelian and agate, that they are made into beads, bracelets, and other ornaments.

TROIS PISTOLES, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Temiscouata, r. bank St. Lawrence, 120 m. N.E. Quebec. It is a large and flourishing place, with a R. Catholic church, an academy of the Frères du Saint Viateur, several industrial establishments, and an extensive trade in lumber. Pop. about 3000.

TROITSKA-SELO, a tn. Russian empire, E. Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, near the frontiers of China, 3 m. N. Kiachta. It stands among hills on a plateau about 2500 ft. above the sea, and is a place of great commercial activity, containing the custom-house and the warehouses, where all the merchandise, whether from Russia or China, must be deposited under government custody, and where the sale or barter of the different commodities is carried on.

TRONA, one of a series of natron lakes in Fezzan, N. Africa, N.W. Murzuk. They are all situated along the N. side of the Wadi Shergi and Wadi Garbi. Oudney and Clapperton represented that they were shut up by inaccessible sandhills; but, though Vogel, by actually visiting them,

proved this report to be inaccurate, he found the desert in which they are situated to be of 'the most terrific character—a labyrinth of hills, undulations, valleys, precipices—presenting not one square yard of level ground, formed entirely of drifting sand, in which the camels sank up to their bellies. For carrying my tent and cooking apparatus, together with two water-pipes, in all about 350 lbs. weight, I required no less than five camels, and nevertheless performed only 9½ m. in eighteen hours.' As according to native report the Trona Lakes, particularly the most easterly, called Bahr-el-Dud, were bottomless, and every living being that ventured in inevitably perished, Vogel's attendants were horrified when they saw him jump in. His object was to ascertain the depth, which proved to be only 24 ft. at the greatest, and to average not more than 18 ft. The Bahr-el-Dud is remarkable for containing red worms, which are caught with cotton nets, in which are hauled up at the same time innumerable flies and other insects, with which the lake is filled. The whole is mixed with a red kind of date into a paste, which has a similar smell and taste to salt herring, and is used by the inhabitants of Fezzan in the place of meat along with bazeen.

TROPPEAU [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, cap. duchy Silesia, pleasantly situated r. bank Oppa, near the Prussian frontiers, and on a branch communicating with the Vienna and Oderberg railway, 78 m. N.E. Briinn. It is well built, containing in particular two very handsome squares, and consists of an inner town surrounded by walls, and of three suburbs. The principal buildings and establishments are the palace of the Prince of Liechtenstein, the high-church, an ancient structure of basalt, with two modern towers, one of them unfinished; a beautiful church which belonged to the Jesuits, a Minorite convent with a fine church, a nunnery, an upper gymnasium, with a museum and a library of 20,000 volumes; a high-school and other educational institutes, an old and spacious town-house, a state-house, an elegant tower rising conspicuously in the centre of the town, a handsome guardhouse, a theatre, three hospitals and infirmaries, an institute for the poor, an asylum for orphan children, a beautiful garden called the Kiosk, and a large public park. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and linen cloth, beet-root sugar, beer, liqueurs, paper, and brick and tile works. The trade, particularly in woollen and linen goods, is extensive, and there are several large wool, cattle, and other yearly markets. A congress of sovereigns was held here in 1820. Pop. 13,861.

TRUMAU, a vil. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, on the Triesting; with 1700 inhabitants, and a large cotton mill.

TRUSKAWIEC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 20 m. S.E. Sambor. It has mineral springs, of which the principal ingredients are sulphur and naphtha. There are several springs of rock-oil in the vicinity. Pop. 900.

TSAE-SHIH-KE, a tn. China, on the Yang-tze-kiang, near the frontiers of Kiangsoo and Nganhoei, between Nankin and Taiping. It stands on a low eminence in a recess formed by hills, and is surrounded by a wall, and defended by some circular stone redoubts. When Lord Elgin passed up the river it was in the hands of the insurgents, who, totally unprovoked, and as if by way of bravado, first fired off a number of gingals at the British vessels, but from such a distance that no harm could be done, and then shot a ball from one of their brass guns. The insult of the gingals was treated with contempt, but the firing of the ball provoked a retaliation, during which a Moorsom shell dropped into the centre of the fort, and sent the whole erection into the air.

TSCHERKOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 13 m. S.W. Hradisch; with an ancient castle, and 2653 inhabitants.

TSCHERNEMBL, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Carniola, on a height above a small stream which joins the Kulpa, an affluent of the Save, 47 m. S.E. Laybacl. It has a castle, some trade in wine and fruit, and 1300 inhabitants.

TSCHERNOWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 9 m. E.S.E. Tabor; with a deanery church, a castle, a townhouse, a brewery, and five mills. Pop. 1700.

TSCHUPRIA, or **TYUPRIYA**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, cap. circle of same name, at the confluence of the Ravanitza with the Morava, 71 m. S.S.E. Belgrade. It is the seat of a civil and criminal court, and has a new church, a school, and important yearly markets. Pop. 2000.

TSE-KEE, a tn. China, prov. Chekiang, near one of the branches of the river, and 15 m. N.W. of the town of Ningpo. It is partly inclosed by a canal or moat, and surrounded by walls, which have a circuit of about 3 m. The space within being only partially built upon, contains a number of gardens, and even cultivated fields. It is a very ancient place, beautifully situated on a flat plain surrounded by hills, which rise above it with heights varying from 300 to 1000 ft., and are in many instances crowned with temples, which, viewed from below, have a most imposing appearance. The streets are narrow, and the shops generally have a poor appearance, but the market is remarkably well supplied with vegetables, fruit, fish, pork, &c. Many of the wealthiest inhabitants of this part of China reside in Tse-kee. Their houses, however, though the best in the place, make no appearance externally, in consequence of the custom of surrounding them with high walls, so that they are not visible from the street. Outside the walls, beyond the N. gate, there is a pretty lake, crossed by a causeway with arches and alcoves, and leading to a range of temples at the base of the hills. 'A side view of this causeway,' says Mr. Fortune, 'with its round-arched bridge and alcove, the smooth water of the lake, the rich vegetation of its banks, and the temples at the foot of the hills, would form a lovely picture worthy of the pencil of our first European artists—a more fairy-like spot it would be most difficult to find.'

TSHERNETZ, a tn. Turkey in Europe, l. bank Danube, on the W. frontiers of Walachia, cap. circle Mehedinitz, 42 m. N.N.W. Widin. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, has a church and a normal school, and was once a place of importance, though now reduced to one long winding street. Pop. 3170.

TSIEN-TANG, a river, China, formed by two branches at the town of Yen-chow, in prov. Chekiang, flows circuitously first N. past the town of Hang-choo-foo, then E.N.E., and falls into a broad estuary of same name, called also Hang-chu Bay, after a course of about 120 m. below Yen-chow. Of the two branches by which it is formed, the more southerly has its sources among the Bohea Mountains on the N. frontiers of Fokien, and among some hills N.W. of the town of Chang-shan, where the three provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsee, and Nganhoei meet. The other branch rises in the N.W. among the green-tea hills of Hoi-choo. Both branches are navigable by country flat-bottomed boats for about 150 m. above Yen-chow. There is a bore in the Tsientang so remarkable that, according to a Chinese proverb, it is one of the three wonders of the world. Dr. Macgowan, medical missionary at Ningpo, who witnessed it at Hang-choo-foo, thus describes it, 'Loud shouting from the fleet announced the appearance of the flood, which seemed like a glistening white cable stretched athwart the river at its mouth as far down as the eye could reach. Its noise, compared by Chinese poets to that of thunder, speedily drowned that of the boatsmen, and as it advanced with prodigious velocity—at the rate, I should judge, of 25 m. an hour—it assumed the appearance of an alabaster wall, or rather of a cataract four or five miles across and about 30 ft. high, moving bodily onward.' It seemed as if the boats, which, in anticipation of its approach had moved out into the centre of the stream, would inevitably be swamped, but by keeping their prows toward the wave they all vaulted, as it were, to the summit with perfect safety.

TSUSIMA [add.], an isl. in the Strait of Corea, between Japan and the Corea, is about 35 m. long from N. to S., and from 8 to 10 m. broad. A singular two-pointed peak rises from the centre to a height of 1760 ft., and another mountain to the southward has an elevation of about 2500 ft., the highest in the island. The S. part of the island consists of two broad valleys, divided by a spur covered with timber, and partially inhabited and cultivated; the higher lands are covered with virgin forest. The E. shore is sparsely inhabited, and presents an abrupt and rocky coast line. On the western side a deep sound almost bisects the island, the northern and larger division being connected with the southern by a low sandy spit, dry at low-water. About the sound a reticulation of deep channels, dividing the hilly country in all directions, forms a labyrinth of waters; the scenery, instead of being wild and rugged, is soft and rounded, massive foliage everywhere drooping into the water. The shores are so steep-to,

that large ships might be moored in safety to the trees on the banks. A few fishermen's huts line the margin of the bays here and there; but for the most part the hills are clothed with forests of evergreen oak, sycamore, maple, cypresses, and conifers of every variety. The island possesses wild cats and deer, and pheasants of species unknown in Japan. A road connects Tsusima Sound with Tatchio, the capital, about 9 m. distant. The prince, who is absolute proprietor and independent chief, maintains a garrison of 300 men at Chosan, a town in the Corea, with which he enjoys a monopoly of the trade, consisting of tiger skins, hides, rice, silver, and gold. Pop. of Tsusima about 30,000.

TUCUMAN, a tn. La Plata, cap. prov. of same name, beautifully situated 2490 ft. above the sea, on a plain covered with orange-trees and gardens at the foot of a lofty mountain range; lat. 26° 51' S.; lon. 66° W. It is built with great regularity in somewhat narrow streets, and contains a number of houses of a more elegant appearance than is usual in a provincial town. Most of the better description are of two stories, and open from the interior into spacious *patios* or courts. The principal public buildings are the high-church, which has two lofty towers fronting the plaza and a lofty dome crowning its centre nave; several other churches and chapels, a Franciscan and a Dominican monastery, a newly erected *cabildo*, with a circular front and a tower terminating in a spire; the college of San Miguel, the Casa de Jesus, a kind of retreat for penitents, and another religious building which bears the name of the Pantheon. The chief industrial establishments are tanneries and leather factories, sugar-works, and brandy distilleries. The manufacture of saddle covers, known by the name of *pellones*, woven and finished entirely by women, is famous. Tucuman early took an important part in the war with Spain, and was selected as the place of meeting for the congress which, on the 9th July, 1816, issued the declaration of independence. Pop. about 8000.

TULA, a tn. Mexico, cap. dist. and 40 m. N.N.W. Mexico, cap. dist. and on the l. bank of a river of same name, at the height of 6500 ft. above the sea. It stands at the N. outlet of the valley of Mexico, is regularly built in broad streets, and has a large market-place, surrounded partly by substantial buildings and partly by others of very indifferent appearance; a church, founded at the period of the Spanish conquest, and a Franciscan monastery which has all the appearance of a regular fortification. Tula occupies the site of the ancient Toltan, capital of the Toltecs.

TULANCINGO, a tn. Mexican Confederation, state and 85 m. N.E. Mexico, at the height of 5800 ft. above the sea. It stands in a beautiful district, has a handsome parish church and a monastery, and contains 5000 inhabitants, chiefly engaged in agriculture and rearing cattle.

TULCAN, a tn. S. America, Ecuador, on the S. frontiers of Granada, 95 m. N.E. Quito. It is the capital of a canton of same name, and contains some good houses. In its vicinity are several thermal springs. Its height above the sea exceeds 9000 ft.

TUMBA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Bihé, seated on a hill which rises in the midst of the Bulum Bulu Steppe, and is surrounded by incendiary-trees, a species of *platamus*. It contains about 800 huts, occupied by fugitives from the neighbouring lands who have adopted it as their residence. Though the place has no external defence, it proves a secure asylum in consequence of some superstitious feeling on the part of the natives, who regard it as a sanctuary which must not be violated. The inhabitants, nominally subject to Bihé, live by agriculture, trade, and hunting; to strangers they are friendly and hospitable.

TUMEN-KIANG, or TSIANG-HING, a river, Asia, which separates Corea from Manchouria, and is now, by treaty concluded on 14th November, 1860, the N.E. boundary between the Russian and the Chinese empire, has its mouth in the Sea of Japan, in lat. 42° 19' N. It is said to have a course of 180 m., but has only been properly examined for the first 10 m. In this part of its course its r. bank is lilly and terminates in steep sandy slopes, while its l. bank presents an extensive plain covered with brackish lakes or marshes. A long sand-spit extending from the l. bank narrows the entrance and forms a bar, and the channel is so winding and encumbered with shoals that navigation is extremely difficult from the first, and soon becomes altogether impracticable.

TUNDA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Selles, 40 m. E.N.E. Benguela. It is built on the summit of a conical hill, is the residence of a chief who claims to be independent, and contains 2000 inhabitants, who are as industrious cultivators as their predatory tastes and habits allow them to be.

TUNG-CHOW, or **TONG-CHOO**, a walled tn. China, prov. Pechele, l. bank Peiho, 12 m. E. Pekin. It is a large place, comprising the old and new cities, one thick wall, 35 ft. in height, encircling the whole. A narrow stream from the Peiho runs through it; the houses are small, dirty, and squalid, and the temples second-rate. On the north wall is a lofty minaret of twelve stories, 150 ft. high, constituting the chief object of interest in the place.

TUNKA, a tn. Russian empire, Siberia, gov. and 120 m. W.S.W. Irkutsk, on a stream of same name, at its confluence with the Irkut, near the Chinese frontiers. It consists of 300 houses, which, lying scattered and isolated, cover a large extent of ground. It was once defended by a fort inclosed by strong palisades, and mounting cannon at the four angles of its square, but the fort has been dismantled, and the old wooden church which stood near its centre is now in open ground. The inhabitants are partly Cossacks, but the majority being Mongols, the Mongolian element so far prevails that even the Cossacks and serfs use the language, dress, and manners of Mongols. The chief wealth of the place is in its cattle. Corn is cultivated but does not always ripen.

TUNNIUM, a fort, India, presid. Madras, Tondiman's Country, 10 m. S. Poodoocottah. It was built nearly a century and a half ago, and is still a place of some strength, consisting mainly of a fortified rock, inclosed by an outer ditch and a wall of a circular form flanked with 21 bastions. The wall at its S.E. side is washed by a large lake, and immediately beneath the rock there is a pagoda. Gunpowder is manufactured here for the Tondiman rajah.

TURCHAL, a tn. Turkey in Asia, prov. Sivas, between and nearly equidistant from Amasia and Tokat. It was once defended by a castle, finely seated on a commanding height but now in ruins; and consists of about 200 houses in tolerable condition. Apparently it has at one time been much more extensive, but the inhabitants seem prosperous, and besides weaving linen, for which flax is extensively grown in the vicinity, take advantage of the great thoroughfare passing the town to carry on a considerable general trade.

TURGOVKA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and about 50 m. N.E. Trencsin, in the neighbourhood of extensive pine forests; with 5906 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in felling and sawing timber.

TURK, a group of islands, West Indies, the most easterly of the Bahamas. It consists of nine islets, situated on a narrow bank, and extending about 35 m. from N.N.E. to S.S.W. They are all composed of sand and sandstone, clothed with stunted bushes and a peculiar species of cactus, which, somewhat resembling a Turkish cap, has probably given them their name. The largest of the group, and the only ones inhabited, are Grand Turk Island, which is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. long by 1 m. broad, and is much resorted to for the salt made in an extensive pond in front of a small town of

same name lying on its W. shore; and Salt Cay, which is almost triangular in form, and has a small town, which is situated near its N.W. extremity, and possesses a valuable salt-pond. The islands have no fresh water except what is collected in tanks during rain, and are so barren that the inhabitants derive all their supplies from without—from America, Hayti, and the Caicos group.

TÜRNTZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, near the source of the Traisen, 44 m. S.W. Vienna; has manufactures of scythes, a quarry of beautiful marble, several saw-mills, a considerable trade in gypsum, which abounds in the vicinity; and contains 2370 inhabitants.

TURNOVA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, eyalet and 60 m. S.S.W. Saloniki. It was once a place of importance, but now contains only 4000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in weaving cotton and silk and in dyeing yarn.

TUSIJA [anc. *Decaa*], a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia, on an affluent of the Halys, in a fertile and well-cultivated valley, 95 m. S.S.W. Sinope. It consists of about 2000 houses, and has manufactures of shawls from goats' hair.

TUSNAD, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 23 m. S.E. Udvarhely; with mineral springs in a narrow pass of the Aluta, and 1650 inhabitants.

TUTACORIN, or **TUTICORN**, a tn. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 30 m. E.N.E. Tinnevely, on the Gulf of Manaar. It was built by the Dutch, who had a factory here at the time when the island of Ceylon was in their possession. The native merchants still carry on a coasting trade, and European agents make considerable shipments of the cotton grown in the province. The chank-fishery here is annually let out by government, and the produce is sent chiefly to Calcutta. There was also a pearl-fishery so ancient that it is distinctly mentioned by Marco Polo. The pearls had a bluish or greenish tint which diminished their value, but still a considerable sum was realized. This fishery no longer exists, the improvement of the Paumben Pass having created currents fatal to the pearl-banks.

TUTUTEPEC, a tn. Mexico, state and 87 m. S.S.W. Oajaca. It stands on a height, has a number of handsome houses, and contains about 1000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in fishing, and salting fish to be sent into the interior.

TWONICZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and W. Sanok; with 1850 inhabitants, the descendants of Swedish prisoners.

TYCZYN, a tn. Austrian empire, circle and 7 m. S.S.E. Rzeszow, cap. dist. of same name; with an elegant castle, and 1400 inhabitants.

TYNIEC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, on the Vistula, 6 m. S.W. Cracow; with a Benedictine abbey, which, founded by Boleslaus the Valorous in 1015, and suppressed in 1815, is now the summer residence of the Bishop of Tarnow. Pop. 1050.

TZINTZONTIN, a tn. Mexico, state Michoacan, on the N. side of the lake and about 20 m. W.S.W. of the town of Morellia. It was once the capital of the native kings of Michoacan, but is now only an Indian village with about 2000 inhabitants.

U.

UALAN, or **STRONG**, an isl. of the N. Pacific, the most easterly of the Caroline group; lat. $5^{\circ} 19' N.$; lon. $163^{\circ} 6' E.$ It is about 30 m. in circuit, and attains an elevation of about 2000 ft., is well-wooded and fertile, and is inhabited by a race among whom civilization has made good progress. Most of them speak good English and make a profession of Christianity, but their numbers seem to be rapidly declining, as they once amounted to 1500 and now fall short of 1000. Their chief employment is fishing. They are governed by a chief or king, who resides in Lela. The harbour is well-sheltered, and frequently visited by foreign vessels.

UBA, a tn. W. Africa, on the N. frontiers of Adamawa or Fumbina, 165 m. S. by W. Kukawa. It consists of two quarters, an east and a west. The former is inclosed by a double thorn-fence and a low earthen wall, but consists only of a few huts scattered over a wide space, and presenting a cheerless appearance; the latter is more densely and comfortably occupied: each cluster of huts is surrounded with a little cornfield, carefully fenced. The only buildings deserving of notice are the governor's house, on one side of a small square, and the mosque, in the form of a spacious quadrangle.

UBWARI, by far the largest isl. of Lake Tanganyika in

Central Africa, lies off its N.W. shore, separated from the mainland by a channel with an average width of 6 to 7 m. It is about 25 m. long by 4 broad, and consists of a high rocky ridge which stretches from N. to S., and descends on either side towards the water in slopes, which are sometimes intersected by ravines, and terminate in abrupt precipices. It is richly clothed with vegetation, and partially cultivated. At the N.E. extremity is a landing-place called Mzimu, where a strip of land divides the waters from a grassy slope, through which a line of road leads from the hills above. On the arrival of trading canoes the islanders flock from their hamlets to barter their ivory, slaves, goats, and provisions for salt, beads, wire, and cloth. They are by no means a comely race, and do not improve their appearance by their dress, which consists of the usual mbugu, tigered with black stripes, and tailed like leopard skins; their waists, wrists, and ankles, their knobsticks, spears, and daggers, are bound with rattan bark. Nearly opposite to Mzimu, on the N.W. extremity of the island, is another similar landing-place, called Mutuwwa, from which the canoes paddle over in nine hours to Murwumba, a place situated on the mainland, and inhabited by a race of cannibals called Wabembe.

UDBINJA, a tn. Anstrian empire, Military Frontiers, 67 m. S. by E. Karlstadt; with an interesting parish church, a trivial school, and the ruins of an ancient castle with massive walls, towers, and bulwarks. Old coins and other antiquities have been found here. Pop. 810.

UDUNG, a tn. cap. Cambodia. See OODUNG.

UDVARHELY, or ODERHELIEN [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, cap. circle of same name, on the Great Kokel, 63 m. N.E. Hermannstadt. It is the seat of courts of justice for the circle and town, and of several important public offices, and has a Protestant and two R. Catholic churches, a Franciscan monastery, a Protestant and a R. Catholic gymnasium, a normal school, a civil hospital, numerous tanneries, and a trade in tobacco and other produce. To the W. of the town is an old castle, which was built by Sigismund Zapolya to keep the Szeklers in check, and was a place of strength, till in course of several sieges its fortifications were in a great measure demolished. Pop. 4340.—The village of Szombathfalva in the vicinity is a great holiday resort, and has a sulphur spring.

UGANDA, a territory, East Africa, lying along the N.W. part of the Victoria Nyanza, between the Kitangulé River on the S.W., lat. 1° S., and the Victoria Nile on the N.E., lat. 1° N. It is a rich and fertile country, and where it skirts the supposed borders of the lake is intersected by many rush drains or marshes, with central streams flowing sluggishly northwards. The inhabitants of Uganda, called Waganda, are often well dressed, and wear neat bark cloaks resembling the best yellow corduroy cloth, crimp, and as if stiffened with starch, and over these as upper cloaks a patchwork of small antelope skins very neatly sewn together; whilst their head-dresses are abrus turbans, set off with highly polished boar-tusks, stick-charms, seeds, beads, or shells; and on their necks, arms, and ankles they wear other charms of wood, or small horns stuffed with magic powder, and fastened with strings generally covered with snake-skin. The Waganda also keep their huts and gardens in excellent order, with screens and inclosures for privacy, a clearance in front, and a *baraza* or reception-hut facing the buildings. Uganda was formerly a portion of the larger kingdom of Unyoro, and is now under the rule of a despotic chief or king. The traditional account of the rise of the kingdom of Uganda is thus related by Captain Speke:—"Eight generations back a sportsman from Unyoro, by name Uganda, came with a pack of dogs, a woman, a spear, and a shield, hunting on the left bank of Katonga valley, not far from the lake. He was but a poor man, though so successful in hunting that vast numbers flocked to him for flesh, and became so fond of him as to invite him to be their king, saying, "Of what use to us is our present king, living so far away?" At first Uganda hesitated, but on being further pressed consented; when the people, hearing his name, said, "Well, for the future, let this country between the Nile and Katonga be called Uganda, and let your name be Kiméra, the first king of Uganda." The report of these proceedings soon reached the great king of Unyoro, who in his magnificence merely said, "The poor creature must be starving; allow him to feed there if he likes."

Kiméra, suddenly risen to eminence, grew proud and headstrong, formed a strong clan around him, rewarded well, punished severely, and soon became magnificent. Nothing



PEOPLE OF UGANDA.—From Speke's Journal.

short of the grandest palace, a throne to sit upon, the largest harem, the smartest officers, the best-dressed people, even a menagerie for pleasure,—in fact, only the best of everything would content him. Fleets of boats, not canoes, were built for war, and armies formed. In short, the system of government according to barbarous ideas was perfect. Highways were cut from one extremity of the country to the other, and all rivers bridged. No house could be built without its necessary appendages for cleanliness; no person however poor could expose his person; and to disobey these laws was death. After the death of Kiméra the prosperity of Uganda never decreased, but rather improved.

UGOGO, a territory, E. Africa, bounded on the E. by the Rubeho Mountains, which form the most westerly portion of the Usagara chain, and on the W. by the Mgunda Mkhali Desert; its N. and S. boundaries are undefined. It is the most favoured portion of a table-land which, commencing eastwards in the dense jungle of the Marenga Mkhali, stretches W. to Tura, on the confines of Unyamwezi, in lon. 33° 57' E. The surface, when in a state of nature, is covered by dense bush and stunted forests, but in these a number of small and carefully cultivated clearings have been made, on which considerable quantities of sorghum and maize are grown. The climate is decidedly arid. During almost the whole year a violent wind sweeps from the eastern mountains. In the long summer, succulent vegetation is shrivelled up, and the crackling covering of clayey earth and thin sand is carried aloft in whirling columns like waterspouts. In the winter season, which seldom exceeds three months, the fall of rain is uncertain and deficient, and famine not unfrequently ensues. It is thought, however, that the aridity of Ugogo has improved the physical development of the Wagogo, its inhabitants.

UJÉ KASUKULA, a tn. W. Africa, situated in one of the finest districts of Bornou, 80 m. S. by W. Kukawa. Every large place in the district which takes the common name of Ujé has a market of its own, but by far the most important is that of Ujé Kasukula, and hence its name, 'kasuka' meaning market. Ujé was once the chief province of the Gamerghu, a tribe frequently mentioned in history, and closely related to the Wandala or Mandara. The tribe has lost its national independence, while its brethren in Mora and the places around have hitherto succeeded, though not without the utmost difficulty, in defending their mountain homes against the assaults of the Kanuri and Fulbé.

UJJI, a dist. East Africa, bounded N. by the moun-

tains of Urundi, E. Ubuha, S. the Ukaranga country, and W. Lake Tanganyika. Abundance of humidity and a fertile soil, evidenced by the size of the forest-trees and the numerous ferns, render it the most productive district in this part of the continent. The principal crops are holcus, the Indian nagli (*Elevsine coracana*), pulse, ground-nuts, beans, and haricots. There is neither millet nor rice, though the latter was at one time grown by the Arabs on the shores of the lake, and is said to have attained the height of 8 or 9 ft. The depredations of the monkey, the elephant, and the hippopotamus were among the main causes of abandoning its cultivation. Sugar-cane, tobacco, and cotton are always to be purchased. The principal fruits are the plantain and the Guinea-palm; the principal vegetables, the manioc, the egg-plant, the sweet-potato, the yam, the cucumber, and an edible white fungus growing subterraneously. The inhabitants, or Wajiji, are a burly race, with dark skins, plain features, and straight strong limbs. Their feet and hands are large and flat, their voices harsh, and their manners independent even to insolence. They are extensively tattooed. Their arms are small battle-axes, daggers, spears, and bows and arrows. Before Burton visited the country Ujiji was generally spoken of as a city. It is now needless to say that it has no title to the name. At best it is but a collection of villages, composed for the most part of mere hovels. The only thing which reminds one of a town is the bazaar, which, however, is only a relic of Arab civilization, and though much frequented and well-supplied, is little more than a raised plot of ground, where, between 10 A.M. and 3 P.M., a mass of standing and squatting negroes buy and sell, barter and exchange, with a hubbub heard for miles. The direct distance of Ujiji from the E. coast is 590 m., and the indirect, allowing for the sinuities of the route, 955 m. The Arab caravans, owing to various causes of detention, usually take six months to reach it; Burton and his party accomplished the distance in 100 days, travelling at the average rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day, and 2·27 m. per hour.

UKARANGA, a dist. Central Africa, extending eastward from the Unguwwé, an affluent of the Malagarazi, to the E. shores of Lake Tanganyika. On the S. it is bounded by the territory of Uthougwe, and on the N. by the Ruche, a feeder of Tanganyika. The villages, scattered in clumps over the plain, are wretched places, with a few cultivated fields in the drier parts of the swamps. The so-called port of Ukaranga, on the E. shore of the lake, is an open roadstead, where even a single canoe is seldom seen. This roadstead is separated from Ujiji by the mouth of the Ruche, in a deep hollow bay from 5 to 6 miles across. It swarms with crocodiles and hippopotami, which are said to be singularly bold and fierce. The voyage across from Ukaranga port to Ujiji or Kawele is performed in three hours, and is rendered attractive by the picturesque forms and gorgeous tints of the mountains around the lake.

UKERWE, an island in the S.E. of Victoria Nyanza, East Africa, about lat. 2° S.; lon. 33° E. It is of a triangular shape, with a surface which, though diversified in some parts, is generally flat. So little, however, is ascertained, that it remains a question whether Ukerwe and the adjacent Mazita are really two islands, and not rather a single peninsula of the mainland. The ground of the latter opinion is the Arab allegation that they are connected with each other and with the eastern shore by a low neck of land, which is dry in the hot season, and even during the rains is never so deeply flooded that cattle cannot ford it. Be this as it may, a fact of greater consequence is, that Ukerwe is exceedingly populous, and carries on a considerable trade in ivory, which is collected in the country toward the E., and stored up against the arrival of a caravan, when it is disposed of chiefly for beads.

ULANOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 30 m. N.E. Rzeszow, cap. dist. of same name, at the confluence of the Tanew with the San. It is the central entrepôt of the Galician trade in wood and corn, and contains 2807 inhabitants.

ULASZKOWCE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and S.W. Czortkow; with a Basilian monastery, a large yearly market, and 2125 inhabitants.

ULUCZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 9 m. N.E. Sanok, on the San; with extensive glass-works, and 1600 inhabitants.

SUPP. IMP. GAZ.—VOL. II.

UMAGO, a tn. Austrian empire, circle Istria, on the Adriatic, 19 m. S.W. Trieste. It has a charitable endowment, and a harbour at which some trade is carried on. Pop. 1900.

UMANDA, a prov. East Africa, territory Usukuma, situated N. of Nyamwesi, and S. of Victoria Nyanza. It forms a long oval, with a length of 80 m. and a breadth of about 2 marches, and consists chiefly of a well-cleared and populous valley. The inhabitants are a turbulent and quarrelsome race, combining the unsettled and predatory habits of the pastoral, with the debauchery and greed of gain characteristic of the half-agricultural tribes. They are, however, disposed to trade, and occasionally send caravans to the E. coast.

UMBALLA, a tn. India, Sirhind, cap. dist. of same name, in a level and well-cultivated country near the Guggur, 122 m. N. by W. Agra. It is a large place surrounded by walls, and defended by a fort, and consists of brick houses, ranged in streets so narrow that an elephant can scarcely pass along them. Immediately beneath the walls of the fort is the encamping ground of the British troops. The dist., of which Umballa is the capital, has an area of 293 sq. m., and a pop. of 67,134. This area, however, is said to be that only of the government lands; the area under police control is 2175 sq. m.

UM-EL-JEMAL, an ancient city, Asiatic Turkey, in the Hauran, about 75 m. S. Damascus. Standing alone in the desert, it has scarcely suffered from the ravages either of man or of time, and is still so perfect in all its parts, that in walking through it it is scarcely possible to believe that it is totally uninhabited. It is surrounded by a high wall, inclosing a rectangular area equal in dimensions to modern Jerusalem. Many of the streets are paved, and in different parts are seen open spaces resembling our modern squares. The houses contain usually three rooms on the ground floor, and two on the first story; and some of the public buildings are very large. Um-el-Jemal is conjectured to have been the 'Beth Gamul' of Scripture. There can be no doubt of its having been a place of great importance, both long before and during the Roman dominion, and yet its history is a perfect blank.

UMROHAH, a tn. India, N.W. Provinces, dist. and 20 m. N.W. Moradabad. It stands in an open country surrounded by large plantations of sugar and cotton; but, though it contains 72,677 inhabitants, so little seems to be known of it, that it is only described by one writer as having a neat mosque and an extensive garden, and by another as abundantly supplied with provisions and water.

UNGÁVA, a bay, British America, an indentation of Hudson's Strait, N. of Labrador, between Cape Chudleigh (lat. 60° 14' N.; lon. 65° 25' W.), on the N.E., and Cape Hope's Advance (lat. 61° 17' N.; lon. 70° 20' W.), on the W. Its shores have an extent of 400 m., and it is generally free from islands except near the entrance, where the large island of Akpatok occupies the central and western part. The navigation of the bay is rendered peculiarly difficult by the great violence of the currents, which run in many places with great velocity, and are increased by the strength of a tide which rises 60 ft. perpendicularly; these currents are supposed to be attributable to the strong current which sets out of Davis' Straits along the coast of Labrador, and rushes round Resolution Island into Ungava Bay, from which it has no outlet, and consequently causes the prodigious rise of tide, and the numerous eddies and currents that are met with all over the bay. To the same cause are attributable the immense quantities of ice which encumber the bay till late in the summer, it being late in August before the bay is safely navigable, and by the end of September it is again dangerous, owing to the fury of the wind blowing constantly from the N. at this season. The rivers falling into Ungava Bay are the Kokoak or South River, George's River, Whale River, and a few others; the South River, entering the bottom of the bay from the south, being the largest. Bleak and barren rocks are the distinguishing features of the coast, with a few stunted trees at the mouths of the rivers. The general appearance of the country at the bottom of the bay is hilly rather than mountainous, but rough and rugged.

UNITED STATES [add.] The long existing contention between the two great sections of the U. States, the southern slave states on the one hand, and the northern free

states on the other, for ascendancy in the national government, reached its climax when, in 1860-1, the North carried the election of president after a hot contest. The question of slavery was the great cause of difference; and when the rule came into the hands of the party pledged to bring about the abolition of slavery, the southern states at once, and almost unanimously, determined on secession from the union, alleging the constitutional right of every state to secede if it thought proper. South Carolina took the lead, and was rapidly followed by Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas: the whole, with the subsequently seceding states, forming themselves into a southern confederation, with Mr. Jefferson Davis and Mr. Alexander H. Stephens for president and vice-president. The custom-houses, arsenals, and U. States buildings generally, were seized and occupied by Confederate officers, and every preparation made to organize a separate government. Defections of officers and men, naval and military, and of other public servants of the union, took place far and wide; and a very large volunteer army was speedily in readiness to maintain the independence of the seceded states. At the time of the outbreak the U. States army consisted of only 14,000 regular troops, scattered over the country in all directions; and the navy numbered only 5000 seamen, in all parts of the world. The troops in garrisons in the Confederate states either surrendered or joined the Confederate cause. The garrison, however, at Charleston, in South Carolina, was an exception; for, taking possession of Fort Sumter, under Major Anderson, this small body of troops determined to make a stand. Here the first blow was struck on April 12, 1861: the Confederates proceeded to bombard the fort, which, after thirty-two hours' resistance, was forced to surrender, without a life being lost on either side. This episode aroused the North to active measures. The president, Mr. Abraham Lincoln, called out by proclamation 75,000 volunteers, who were organized into an army with great rapidity. This measure precipitated the secession of Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee, states which up to this period had hesitated to openly join the first seceders. Maryland was held back by force; in Missouri the people were divided; and Kentucky proclaimed itself to be neutral. Hostilities commenced in Virginia, the Federal General Butler being defeated at Big Bethel, in the east, and M'Clellan being successful in the west. But the first action on a large scale took place at Bull Run, about 25 m. S. of Washington, between the newly levied Federal army of 50,000 men under General M'Dowall, and the Confederate army of 30,000 men under General Beauregard. During the action a panic seized the Federal troops, and a most disorderly retreat at once commenced, the men throwing away their arms and accoutrements, and hurrying back terror-stricken to the capital. General Beauregard did not follow up his advantage; and the president of the Northern states immediately prepared to recover the disaster, and took far larger measures, by calling out two levies successively of 500,000 each. During the remainder of 1861 frequent collisions took place between the rival forces at different points, almost always to the disadvantage of the North; so much so, that at the close of the year the Federals had possession of very few places in the seceded territory. In the following spring of 1862, however, besides the capture of Fort Donnellson on the Cumberland River by General Grant, the same commander obtained a signal victory over the Confederates at Pittsburg Landing, in Tennessee. The naval operations comprised the capture of Roanoke Island, and of Forts Pulaski and Macon, and engagements on March 9th and 10th in Hampton Roads, in the James River, in which the *Merrimac*, an iron-clad steam ram, made great havoc of the Federal fleet, but, on attempting to renew her attacks the next day, was encountered by the *Monitor*, a Federal iron-clad turret ship, and obliged to retire. On April 28 the Federal fleet, under Admiral Farragut, having passed the forts at the entrance of the Mississippi below New Orleans, that city was evacuated by the Confederates, after burning vast quantities of cotton and other property, and formally surrendered to the Northern forces. An attempt was then made by General M'Clellan to invest Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, from the peninsula between the York and James rivers; the Federal lines were established along the Chickahominy, within sight of the capital. But after a determined onset by the Confederates, under Generals

Lee and 'Stonewall' Jackson, maintained for several days, the Northern army was driven back to the James River and the shelter of the gunboats. The southern forces under General Jackson then turned northward, and repulsed with great energy and success a Federal army under General Pope, which was pushing on with some hardihood without a base of operations. General Lee then assumed the offensive and threatened Washington, necessitating the recall of M'Clellan from the James River for the defence of the Northern capital. After a successful engagement with the advanced guard of the Confederates at South Mountain, and a second and obstinate fight on the banks of the Antietam, which, however, was attended with no decisive result, the Federals had the satisfaction of seeing the Confederates recross the Potomac. In the meantime the Federal General Rosecrans obtained advantages in the north of Mississippi, and elsewhere the Northern forces had success. After a pause M'Clellan was superseded by Burnside, and in December another advance to Richmond was commenced; this General Lee had anticipated, and intrenched himself behind the town of Fredericksburg, south of the Rappahannock. The Federals attacked this position with immense energy, but could make no impression upon it; and at last, baffled and demoralized, they were forced to recross the Rappahannock, to the great consternation of the North. The year 1862 thus closed with no material progress made on either side, but with heavy losses and disasters to both combatants in turn. The first days of 1863 were signalized by a struggle prolonged over three days at Murfreesboro, in Tennessee, at the close of which the Confederates fell back defeated. At the end of April, General Hooker, superseding Burnside in the command of the army of the Potomac, commenced another movement towards the Confederate capital, and crossing the Rappahannock some distance above Fredericksburg, thought to turn the left of Lee's army. Lee, however, despatched 'Stonewall' Jackson to intercept this movement, and so suddenly and impetuously was this effected, on two successive days, near Chancellorsville, that Hooker with difficulty saved his army from total defeat. This done, Lee turned back and drove a Federal force out of the position at Fredericksburg, which he had just left and they had occupied. The success at Chancellorsville was attended with irreparable loss to the Confederates in 'Stonewall' Jackson, who was mortally wounded by a chance shot from his own division. Flushed with this success, General Lee transferred his army to the valley of the Shenandoah, entered Maryland, and crossed into Pennsylvania; but at Gettysburg he was obliged to turn upon the Federals under Meade, their new commander, who were following him. On the first three days of July prolonged and desperate encounters took place between the two armies; on the third the Confederates, with whom the balance of advantage thus far rested, prepared for a grand and desperate attack upon the high ground on which the Federals were posted, but, Meade bringing up his reserves, the almost superhuman efforts of the Southern army were of no avail, and the battle ended in favour of the North. Lee slowly retreated into Virginia, having lost nearly 15,000 men of the flower of his army in a week's fighting. On the Mississippi the fortune of war was also in favour of the Federals. Vicksburg and Port Hudson were the strongholds of the Confederacy in this direction. Against the former General Grant commenced operations in the beginning of 1863, but was unsuccessful until Admiral Farragut with his fleet dashed past the batteries of Port Hudson, as he had done at New Orleans, captured Natchez, drove away the Southern fleet, and effected a junction with Admiral Porter below Vicksburg. Grant suddenly resumed the offensive, and after failing to carry the place by storm, at last, in conjunction with the fleet, reduced it by regular siege to a surrender on July 4. Soon after the whole length of the Mississippi was in the hands of the Federals. In the spring a Federal iron-clad fleet bombarded Charleston and was signally repulsed; in July a bombardment of Fort Sumter and the other forts was commenced by a land force, but an attempt to capture Sumter, which had been battered to pieces, by assault was unsuccessful. In September the Federals were beaten on the banks of the Chickamauga, and under Rosecrans fled in total rout to Chattanooga in Tennessee, where they were beset by the Confederates posted on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Grant replaced Rosecrans,

and having received large reinforcements, prepared for a grand sortie on November 25. On that day a vast army issued from the besieged town, drove the Confederates from Lookout Mountain into the valley behind, one division with some difficulty also dislodging the Confederates from Missionary Ridge. The Southern army fled wildly from the field of battle, and left the Federals masters of the situation in this quarter.

In the early months of 1864 numerous engagements took place in various directions, resulting for the most part in Confederate success, but having little influence upon the issue of the conflict. The chief interest now centred in the army of the Potomac, over which Grant was appointed commander-in-chief, and which he at once set himself to reorganize. In May he moved his main force across the Rapidan against Lee, who awaited him on the S. bank. A co-operating column advanced down the Shenandoah, while Butler with a large force moved up the James River towards Richmond. On May 6th the fighting began at the Wilderness, and lasted throughout the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, Grant displaying marvellous tenacity and fertility of resource, and Lee exhibiting surpassing skill in baffling every attempt of his antagonist. Unable to rout the Confederates, Grant endeavoured by a flank movement to cut them off from Richmond, but Lee anticipated the attempt and foiled it. This was repeated again and again, till, reaching the Chickahominy, Grant dashed upon the Confederate lines, but so deadly was the Southern fire, that in ten minutes the assailants were totally repulsed. Thus baffled, Grant by a circuit crossed the James River, joined Butler, and attacked Petersburg, but was repelled, and obliged to begin a regular siege. Thus relieved from immediate attack, Lee despatched Ewell against the Shenandoah army, which he defeated, marched up to the very walls of Washington, and leisurely retired with enormous booty. Meantime Sherman with a large Federal force in Georgia, after much successful fighting and excellent strategy, reached Atlanta, and forced the Confederates to evacuate it. Admiral Farragut, too, executed another dash, passing the forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay, and with wooden vessels compelled the iron ram *Tennessee* to surrender. Grant having failed in two assaults upon Petersburg, endeavoured to cut off its communications with the South, and established himself strongly on the Weldon railroad. On November 14th Sherman abandoned Atlanta, and after several weeks of public uncertainty as to his course, he reappeared on December 14th before Savannah, which, Fort M'Alister being taken by storm, was shortly after abandoned by the Confederates. In the middle of January, 1865, Sherman advanced with the main column of his army towards Charleston, which was evacuated in the night of February 17th, and entered by the Federals the next day; and on the 22d Wilmington was captured by a combined naval and military force. In the meantime, severe fighting had taken place between Grant and the defenders of Petersburg and Richmond; till at length, after three days' sanguinary conflict, the Confederate lines were broken, and Richmond lay at the mercy of the Northern armies. Lee retreated north of the Appomattox, while Grant occupied Richmond and Petersburg on Monday, April 3d, and then followed in close pursuit of Lee, who four days after, seeing that further resistance was hopeless, surrendered with his army as prisoners of war. The remaining Confederate armies in the field soon after surrendered likewise, or disbanded themselves. Thus hostilities ceased, and the four years' war ended in the complete subjection of the Southern states to the Federal government. In the course of the war the total and unconditional abolition of slavery had been proclaimed by President Lincoln, and at the end of it every slave found himself absolutely free.

On April 14th President Lincoln was assassinated in Ford's theatre at Washington by a Southern fanatic named Booth. He was at once succeeded by Vice-president Johnson, who prepared to carry out the wise and moderate measures which Mr. Lincoln had contemplated for the pacification and revival of the exhausted country. As the states returned to their allegiance to the union, they were re-admitted to their state and national privileges; but soon party spirit in the North began to rise, and in the congressional struggles of the rival Democrats and Republicans, the liberties of the Southern states have been sorely infringed, and many of the states sub-

jected to the rule of military governors nominated by the Northern cabinet. The restoration of prosperity to the South has thus been greatly impeded, and the condition of both negroes and whites has been one of great privation, and often almost of destitution.

The following statistics will show the present condition of the U. States, and also, where they are comparative, the effects of the civil war upon the commerce and progress of the country.

The increase in the amounts of both revenue and expenditure in the years 1861-5 is thus shown:—

Years ended June 30.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1861.....	£17,369,092	£17,789,023
1862.....	121,172,537	118,925,354
1863.....	185,287,426	186,624,258
1864.....	288,699,711	270,428,354
1865.....	375,378,464	395,348,797

The public debt in the same years increased as follows:—

Years.	Amount of Debt.
1861.....	£18,930,797
1862.....	107,127,369
1863.....	228,915,246
1864.....	362,643,852
1865.....	558,873,546

On May 1, 1867, the amount was £556,015,645.

The registered shipping of the United States in the years 1860 and 1864, distinguishing sailing and steam vessels, was of the following tonnage:—

	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.
1860....	4,485,931 tons.	807,937 tons.	5,353,868 tons.
1864....	4,026,066 "	960,335 "	4,986,401 "

The tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared at ports in the United States in the years 1860-4 is thus stated:—

TONNAGE ENTERED.

Years.	American.	Foreign.	Total.
1860.....	5,921,285	2,353,911	8,275,196
1861.....	5,023,917	2,217,554	7,241,471
1862.....	5,117,665	2,245,278	7,362,943
1863.....	4,614,698	2,640,378	7,255,076
1864.....	3,066,434	3,471,219	6,537,653

TONNAGE CLEARED.

1860.....	6,165,924	2,624,005	8,789,929
1861.....	4,889,313	2,262,042	7,151,355
1862.....	4,901,818	2,376,999	7,338,817
1863.....	4,447,261	3,064,023	7,511,284
1864.....	3,090,948	3,741,131	6,832,079

The British vessels entered in 1864 were 13,502, of 2,868,761 tons, and cleared 18,606, of 3,120,566 tons.

The value of the imports and exports (exclusive of coin and bullion) in the years 1860-4 was as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1860.....	£73,669,251	£69,495,011
1861.....	63,694,984	79,388,674
1862.....	39,459,327	40,219,028
1863.....	50,542,392	55,768,259
1864.....	65,699,761	49,070,797

The imports for the first three months of 1867 are given as £19,740,513, and the exports £22,226,936.

The amount of bullion and specie imported in 1864 was £2,740,772, and of that exported £21,901,197.

The quantity of cotton exported from the United States, as well as the prices of it, varied excessively during the continuance of the civil war, as the following table will show:—

Years.	Quantities.	Price per lb.
1860.....	1,767,636,333 lbs.	10·85 cents.
1861.....	307,516,099 "	11·07 "
1862.....	5,064,564 "	23·30 "
1863.....	11,384,986 "	58·43 "
1864.....	10,840,534 "	83·43 "

During the first three months of 1867, 288,000,000 lbs. of cotton, valued at £18,797,917, were exported.—(*Hunt's Mag.*)

The acreage, quantities, and value of the various kinds of agricultural produce raised in the United States in the year 1864 are returned as follows:—

Produce.	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
			Dollars.
Indian Corn.....	17,433,752	530,451,403	527,718,183
Wheat.....	13,158,089	160,695,823	294,815,119
Rye.....	1,410,983	19,872,975	81,975,013
Oats.....	6,461,750	175,990,194	139,881,247
Barley.....	540,317	10,716,328	16,941,023
Buckwheat.....	1,051,700	18,700,540	21,986,763
Potatoes.....	902,295	96,532,029	77,184,043
		Tons.	
Hay.....	15,034,564	18,116,691	365,707,075
		Lbs.	
Tobacco.....	239,826	197,460,229	29,335,225

The rapid increase of the population may be seen in these figures:—

Years.	Total Population.	Proportion of Slaves.
1800.....	5,305,925	893,041
1830.....	12,866,020	2,069,043
1860.....	31,445,089	3,953,760

The statistics of population according to the census of the States in 1860 are given in the subjoined table. Of some of the territories organized since that date, only approximate statements can be made:—

TOTAL POPULATION of each STATE and TERRITORY of the UNITED STATES, distinguishing WHITE, FREE COLOURED, and SLAVE, in the year 1860. N.B.—The figures following the names of the States and Territories show the dates of their constitution or first settlement.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHITE.			FREE COLOURED.	INDIANS.	TOTAL FREE.	SLAVES.			TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.				Males.	Females.	Total.	
<i>States.</i>										
Alabama..... (1819)	270,190	256,081	526,271	2,690	160	529,121	217,766	217,314	435,080	964,201
Arkansas..... (1836)	171,477	152,666	324,143	144	48	324,335	56,174	54,941	111,115	435,450
California..... (1850)	239,856	98,149	338,005	4,086	14,555	379,994	—	—	—	379,994
	*22,385	*963	*23,348	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut..... (1633)	221,851	229,653	451,504	8,627	16	460,147	—	—	—	460,147
Delaware..... (1627)	45,940	44,649	90,589	19,239	—	110,418	860	998	1,798	112,216
Florida..... (1845)	41,128	36,919	77,747	932	1	78,680	81,348	30,397	61,745	140,425
Georgia..... (1733)	301,066	290,454	591,550	3,500	38	595,058	229,193	233,005	462,198	1,057,286
Illinois..... (1818)	898,941	805,350	1,704,291	7,628	32	1,711,951	—	—	—	1,711,951
Indiana..... (1816)	693,348	645,362	1,338,710	11,428	290	1,350,428	—	—	—	1,350,428
Iowa..... (1846)	353,900	319,879	673,779	1,277	65	674,948	—	—	—	674,948
Kansas..... (1861)	58,806	47,584	106,390	625	189	107,204	—	2	2	107,206
Kentucky..... (1792)	474,193	445,291	919,484	10,684	38	930,201	118,009	112,474	225,483	1,155,684
Louisiana..... (1812)	189,648	167,808	357,456	18,647	173	376,276	171,977	159,749	331,726	708,002
Maine..... (1625)	316,527	310,420	626,947	1,327	5	628,279	—	—	—	628,279
Maryland..... (1788)	256,839	259,079	515,918	83,942	—	599,860	44,313	42,876	87,189	687,049
Massachusetts..... (1620)	592,231	629,201	1,221,432	9,602	32	1,231,066	—	—	—	1,231,066
Michigan..... (1837)	389,919	349,880	739,799	6,799	2,515	749,113	—	—	—	749,113
Minnesota..... (1857)	92,677	78,560	171,227	259	2,869	173,855	—	—	—	173,855
Mississippi..... (1817)	186,273	167,626	353,899	773	2	354,674	219,301	217,330	436,631	791,305
Missouri..... (1821)	563,131	500,358	1,063,489	8,572	20	1,067,081	57,360	57,571	114,931	1,182,012
New Hampshire..... (1623)	159,563	166,016	325,579	494	—	326,073	—	—	—	326,073
New Jersey..... (1627)	322,733	323,966	646,699	25,318	—	672,017	6	12	18	672,035
New York..... (1609)	1,910,279	1,921,311	3,831,590	49,005	140	3,880,735	—	—	—	3,880,735
North Carolina..... (1650)	313,670	316,272	629,942	30,463	1,158	661,553	166,469	164,590	331,059	992,622
Ohio..... (1802)	1,171,698	1,181,110	2,352,808	36,664	80	2,389,502	—	—	—	2,389,502
Oregon..... (1859)	31,451	20,709	52,160	128	177	52,465	—	—	—	52,465
Pennsylvania..... (1682)	1,427,943	1,421,316	2,849,259	56,549	7	2,906,115	—	—	—	2,906,115
Rhode Island..... (1631)	82,294	88,355	170,649	3,952	19	174,620	—	—	—	174,620
South Carolina..... (1689)	146,160	145,140	291,300	9,914	88	301,302	196,571	205,835	402,406	703,708
Tennessee..... (1796)	422,779	403,943	826,722	7,900	60	834,082	186,370	189,349	275,719	1,109,801
Texas..... (1845)	228,555	192,306	420,891	855	403	421,649	91,189	91,377	182,566	604,215
Vermont..... (1731)	158,406	155,963	314,369	709	20	315,098	—	—	—	315,098
Virginia..... (1607)	528,842	518,457	1,047,299	58,042	112	1,105,453	249,483	241,382	490,865	1,596,318
Wisconsin..... (1848)	406,309	367,384	773,693	1,171	613	775,881	—	—	—	775,881
	†199	†205	†404	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	13,691,237	13,008,105	26,699,342	476,562	23,370	27,199,274	1,981,389	1,969,142	3,950,531	31,149,805
<i>Territories. †</i>										
Colorado..... (1861)	32,654	1,577	34,231	46	—	34,277	—	—	—	34,277
Dakota..... (1861)	1,592	984	2,576	—	2,261	4,837	—	—	—	4,837
District of Columbia..... (1791)	29,584	31,179	60,763	11,181	1	71,895	1,212	1,973	3,185	75,080
Nebraska..... (1854)	16,689	12,007	28,696	67	63	28,826	6	9	15	28,841
Nevada..... (1861)	6,102	710	6,812	45	—	6,857	—	—	—	6,857
New Mexico..... (1850)	43,679	39,245	82,924	85	10,452	93,516	—	—	—	93,516
	†20	†35	†55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah..... (1850)	20,178	19,947	40,125	30	89	40,244	18	11	29	40,273
Washington..... (1853)	8,225	2,913	11,138	30	426	11,594	—	—	—	11,594
Total.....	158,723	108,597	267,320	11,434	13,292	292,046	1,236	1,993	3,229	295,275
Total in States and Territories.....	13,849,960	13,116,702	26,966,662	487,996	36,662	27,491,320	1,982,625	1,971,135	3,953,760	31,445,080

* Chinese and half-breeds.

† Half-breeds.

‡ The territory of Arizona, cap. Tucson, was organized in 1863, with an estimated area of 130,800 sq. m.—pop. not ascertained. The territory of Idaho, with an area of 326,373 sq. m., was organized in 1863. An accession of territory by the transference of the Russian territory in N. America to the United States for the sum of 7,000,000 dollars was effected in 1867.

UNKOFSKY, a bay, Chinese empire, in the Sea of Japan. Its entrance, formed on the S. by Cape Clonard, a bold promontory which is the easternmost point of the peninsula of Corea, and on the N. by Crown Point, is 4 m. wide, and has a depth of 7 to 12 fathoms. At 2 m. from the shore there is good anchoring ground in 7 fathoms, with the important drawback, however, that it is open to the prevalent winds in autumn, and to those of the N.W. in winter. The S. shore is bold and lofty; the N. shore is of moderate height,

consisting chiefly of abrupt or steep sandy cliffs, which, with the adjoining hills, are of snowy whiteness. The interior of the bay is so little explored that its extent has not been determined, but several large settlements are seen along the shores.

UN-NA, a vil. island of Great Loo-Choo in the N. Pacific, about lat. 26° 30' N.; lon. 147° 40' E. It is beautifully situated on a bold promontory overhanging the S. shore of Barrow's Bay, and forming the entrance of a picturesque

valley, terminating in a lofty mountain, is a large and thriving place, as neatly laid out and hedged in as an English garden, and contains a fine *cung-qua*, or public lodge, provided by government for the accommodation of strangers.

UNOULA, a tn. India, dist. and 13 m. S. Goruckpore, cap. pergunnah of same name, in a level country overrun with forest and jungle. It is a paltry place, consisting chiefly of thatched huts. Even the mud castle in which the rajah resides can scarcely be called an exception, for though surrounded by a ditch and an almost impenetrable hedge, its buildings are huts of the same description as those of the town.

UN-Y-AMÉ, a river, E. Africa, a tributary of the Nile, which it joins in lat. 3° 32' N. It rises in the country between Shooa and Unyoro, is a perennial stream, receiving many rivulets from Shooa, and forms in the rainy season a considerable torrent, flowing in a N.N.W. direction to its junction with the Nile, just where the navigation of the latter downwards from the Albert Nyanza ceases and the cataracts commence, the Nile here suddenly entering a pass between two chains of hills, and shortly after rapidly contracting through a narrow gorge, and becoming a roaring torrent.

UNYAMWESI, a country, E. Africa, extending from the W. edge of the Mgunda Mkhali Desert westward to the banks of the Malagarazi, in lon. 31° 10' E., a distance of 155 geo. m., and bounded N. by Usui and the Victoria Nyanza, S.E. Ugara, S. Ukinabu, and S.W. Uwende. This vast territory, included under the common name of Unyamwesi, or 'Land of the Moon,' once, according to tradition, formed a powerful empire, and still possesses a kind of unity in the language spoken by its inhabitants, which, though diversified by numerous dialects, is evidently the same. Its political state, however, is entirely changed, for instead of a single empire, it is now broken up into petty principalities, each ruled by its own chief or by a number of chiefs, who are sometimes nominally, and for the most part virtually, independent. The names of the leading principalities are Usukuma to the extreme N., Utakama on the S., Unyanembe in the centre, Ufyoma and Utumbara in the S.W., Unyangwira in the S.E., and Usagozi and Usumbwa to the westward. The general character of the country is rolling ground, intersected with low, conical, and tabular hills, the lines of which ramify in all directions. There are no mountains, but the general elevation of the surface is considerable. Burton found its absolute height nowhere less than 2850 ft., and at the greatest 4050 ft. The subsoil is clay overlying sandstone, based on granite rocks, which sometimes crop out and assume picturesque and fantastic shapes. Ironstone occurs at the depth of 5 to 12 ft. During the rains the surface is covered with vegetation of many-tinted greens; in the dry season it is gray, lighted up by golden stubbles, and dotted with wind-distorted trees, with shallow swamps of emerald green, and with wide sheets of dark mud. The fields are sometimes ditched or hedged in, and the reclaimed tracts and clearings are divided from one another by strips of primeval jungle from 2 to 12 m. long. The crops, consisting chiefly of holcus, maize, millet, rice, beans, and ground-nuts, give an average return of sixty fold. There are no perennial streams and few springs, and in the dry season water for ordinary purposes or irrigation is obtained only from shallow ponds or wells; during the rains watercourses carry the superfluous moisture either S.E. to the Rwaha, or W. to the Malagarazi, the principal eastern feeder of Lake Tanganyika. The inhabitants, or Wanyamwesi, have a large portion of negro, with only a slight tinge of Semitic or Arab blood; they are distinguished for industry and commercial activity, which give them a decided superiority over the other kindred tribes. They may be regarded as the typical race in this part of the country. They are usually of a dark sepia brown, and have negroid features evidently less Semitic than those of the people of the E. coast. Their hair curls crisply, but grows to the length of 4 or 5 in. before it splits. They usually twist it into many ringlets or hanks, which hang down to the neck like a fringe, and comb it off the forehead like the ancient Egyptians and modern Hottentots. The race is generally tall and stout, long-lived, and not deficient in bodily strength and courage. The clan mark is a double line of little cuts, like the marks of cupping, extending from the external edges of the eyebrows to the middle of the cheeks, or to the lower jaws. Sometimes a

third line is drawn down the forehead to the bridge of the nose. In the mouth a triangular or wedge-shaped opening is formed by chipping away the internal corners of the two front incisors; the women extract the lower central teeth. Both sexes enlarge the lobes of the ears. In many parts skins are more commonly worn than cloth. The favourite ornaments are beads, of which the red coral, the pink, and the 'pigeon's egg,' are preferred. The arms are slender assegais, with the shoulders of the blade rounded off, the long two-edged knives called *sime*, and *runga*, or knob-berries, are also used. Neither the shield nor the dwarf-axe is common. The dwellings of the eastern Wanyamwesi are the *tembe*, of the western the circular African hut, the latter usually with two entrances; the hut of the poorer sub-tribes is a mere stack of straw. Where the huts are so contiguous as to form a village the characteristic building is the *iwanza*, or 'public house.' It is a large hut, somewhat more substantial than those adjoining, often smeared with smooth clay, and rudely decorated. Here the villagers spend their days and nights chatting, gambling, eating, drinking pombe, and smoking bang and tobacco. Besides the public-house thus described, and used only by males, there is generally a second of the same character built opposite to it, and intended only for females. The *iwanza* seems to be peculiar to Unyamwesi. It is, perhaps, partly the cause and partly the result of a strange custom which prevails here. The sexes do not eat together. To such an extent is this rule carried that even the boys, it is said, would disdain to sit at meat with their mothers. The Unyamwesi are the only professional porters of E. Africa, and in this capacity three of their sub-tribes regularly visit the coast. Their manufactures are confined to coarse unbleached cottons, neatly woven baskets, wooden milk-bowls, saddle-bags for asses, and arms. The government is held by a number of petty chiefs, whose rank is marked by their titles. Of these the highest is the hereditary dignity of *mtemi*, which gives its possessor the power of life and death over his subjects.

UNYANYEMBE, the central and principal province of Unyamwesi, is 356 m. W. of the E. coast of Africa, and has a maximum elevation of about 3840 ft. above sea-level. It consists chiefly of the large plain or basin of Ihara, bounded by low, rolling, and rounded hills of primitive formation. It is the great *bunder* or meeting-place of merchants, and the point of departure for caravans which radiate into the interior of central intertropical Africa. It has thus become the headquarters of the Omani, or pure Arabs, who in many cases settle in it for years, remaining in charge of their depôts while their factors and slaves travel the country and collect the items of traffic. Contrary to what might be expected, Unyanembe, though well peopled, and containing many villages and hamlets, has nothing that can properly be called a town. The sultan or *mtemi*, the most powerful of the Wanyamwesi chiefs, inhabits a *tembe* or square settlement, called Ititenya, on the W. slope of the southern hills. At Mawiti, a neighbouring place, a little colony of Arab merchants has four large houses. Kazeli, in the centre of the plain, is a scattered collection of six large hollow oblongs, with central courts, garden-plots, store-rooms, and out-houses for slaves. Around these settlements are clusters of villages composed of Wanyamwesi hovels. The Arab settlers live comfortably, and even splendidly. Their houses, though of one story, are large, substantial, and capable of defence. Their gardens are large and well planted; they are regularly supplied with merchandise, comforts, and luxuries from the coast, and are surrounded by troops of concubines and slaves, whom they train to divers crafts and callings. The great drawback to the Arab's happiness is the climate, to which his constitution is so unsuited, that he seldom escapes illness for two months in succession. The market at Unyanembe varies greatly. A dry season, or a few unexpected caravans, will treble prices, and corn immediately after harvest will often cost only the half of what it did before.

UNYORO, a territory, East Africa, on the E. side of the Albert Nyanza, or Luta Nzigé Lake, lat. (centre) 1° 30' N.; lon. 32° E. The northern district of it is called Chopi, and the language there differs from that in the central and southern parts. The inhabitants are superior to the more northern tribes, and better clothed. They are good blacksmiths, and skilful in making earthenware. Their huts are very large, 20 ft. in diameter, lofty, and of bee-hive shape.

They also prepare the skins of goats very beautifully, rendering them as soft as chamois leather, and make them up neatly into mantles; manufacturing their needles by sharpening the end into a fine point, and then turning it over and hammering it into a small cut in the body of the needle, to form the eye. The capital, at which Kamrasi, the ruler, resides, stands at the junction of the Kafoor or the Somerset or Victoria Nile, in lat. 1° 40' N.; lon. 32° 20' E. It is a large village of grass huts, situated upon a barren slope.

UPATA, a tn. S. America, Venezuela, among the Imataca Mountains, on the watershed between the basins of the Orinoco and the Essequibo, 100 m. E.S.E. Angostura. It stands at the height of 1150 ft. above the sea, consists of about a dozen streets, formed by houses of a single story covered with tiles; and has a stirring thriving appearance, caused mainly by its position on the direct line of route to the gold-washings of Caratal.

UPSTART, a cape and bay, Australia, on the E. coast of Queensland, opposite to the Great Barrier Reef:—1, *Cape Upstart*, so named by Captain Cook, from the remarkable abruptness with which it rises from the narrow neck of swampy ground connecting it with the mainland, consists of a peninsula or rather island, as a narrow creek intersects the isthmus, about 5 m. long from N. to S., by 4½ m. broad, and composed chiefly of a mass of granite scantily covered with stunted trees and scrub. Its summit, somewhat table-topped, is cleft by a deep gorge, and attains in Station Hill, its culminating point, the height of 1900 ft. above the sea.—2, *Upstart Bay*, lying between the mainland on the W. and the above peninsula on the E., is 10 m. broad from E. to W., and 8 m. deep from N. to S. It has not been minutely surveyed, but immediately within its entrance has an average depth of 7 fathoms. About 10 m. S. from its head Mount Abbott rises to the approximately estimated height of 3460 ft. The Wickham, a small barred river, has its mouth on the W. shore of the bay.

UR, a river, Russian empire, East Siberia, which rises in a mountainous district, pursues a S.E. course nearly parallel to that of the Amoor, and joins the Zeya on its r. bank in lat. 54° N.; lon. 125° E. It flows very tortuously: at one time between steep and rocky banks in an undulating country, at others along low and swampy tracts with small lakes. The principal branch, among several into which it divides, has a width of 50 yards.

URES, a tn. Mexico, cap. dep. Sonora, situated near its centre, in a romantic valley of the same name, inclosed by lofty mountains; lat. 29° 37' N.; lon. 111° 12' W. It lies along the banks of the Sonora, among beautiful gardens, copiously irrigated by canals; but though deriving much importance from having been selected as the seat of government, it possesses little trade. Its only buildings of any note are the governor's residence and the government offices.

URFAHR, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, l. bank Danube, opposite to Linz, with which it is connected by a long bridge. It has an hospital, a machine-factory, a spinning-mill, and some trade in fruit and vegetables. Pop. 3600.

URIQUE, a river, Mexico, which, rising in the central cordillera of the Andes, in dist. Huacaybo, prov. Chihuahua, winds round the mountains, passes the town of Urique, and then flowing S.W. in a large and rapid stream, joins the Fuerte on its r. bank.

URIQUE, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 110 m. S.W. Chihuahua, on the Urique or Fuerte, in the centre of a valley 1500 ft. above the sea. It is an old town, which before the expulsion of the Spaniards was the centre of extensive mining districts rich in silver, and had a pop. of about 5000, which, since the mines ceased to be productive, has dwindled down to about 800. For this decay the indolence of the inhabitants is chiefly to blame, since, independently of its mines, Urique has sources of wealth which only want industry and enterprise to develop them. The soil is fertile, and being well adapted both for agriculture and pasture, might easily be made to yield heavy crops of maize, and rear great numbers of cattle.

URMENY, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Lower Neutra, 45 m. E. by N. Presburg; with a fine castle with a famous stud, and 2928 inhabitants.

URTSCHITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 12 m. S.W. Olmütz; with a parish church, and 1400 inhabitants.

URUGUAYANE, a tn. Brazil, prov. Saõ Pedro do Sul, l. bank Uruguay, close to the frontiers of La Plata. It is a well-built thriving place, with about 1500 inhabitants. Opposite to it, on the other side of the river, which is here about a mile wide, and runs with a rapid current between lofty banks, is the small town of Restauracion, belonging to La Plata.

URUNDI, a territory, East Africa, which lies N. of Ujiji, and on the W. stretches for about 50 m. along the E. shores of Lake Tanganyika. It consists of a low strip of exceeding fertility bordering the lake, and a mountain range which, rising from it, stretches N.E. till it becomes linked with the mountains of Karagwah. The Warundi, its inhabitants, are evidently natives of a high cold country. Their complexion varies from tawny yellow to a clear dark brown, so brightened by the daily use of a mixture of ochre and palm-oil that the real tint is scarcely discernible. Their limbs are stout and well proportioned, many of them standing upwards of 6 ft. high, and bearing a manly and martial appearance. The men tattoo with circles and lines like cupping-cuts. Their dress is the mbugu, worn in the loosest way; their ornaments are beads, brass wire, and streaks of a carmine-coloured substance across the head and forehead; their arms are heavy spears and unusually strong arrows. The Waganga, or priests, wear a curious hood, a thatch of long white grass or fibre, cut away at the face, and allowed to hang behind the shoulders; their half-naked figures, occasionally rattling with wooden clappers, and capering causelessly like madmen, present a savage appearance. The government is held by a single chief or *muvami*, whose warriors, forming a large host easily mustered, are the terror of the neighbouring tribes.

URWUL, a tn. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Behar, r. bank Sone, 40 m. S.W. Patna. It stands in a well-cultivated country, in which grain and opium are largely produced, and possesses an indigo factory, and manufactures of good paper. Pop. about 1000.

USAGARA, a territory, E. Africa, bounded by Khutu on the E. and Ugogo on the W., between which it extends about 95 m.; its breadth from N. to S. cannot be defined. It is covered almost throughout by the mountain range of same name, and is for the most part a beautiful and romantic region, traversed by lofty ridges, which are clothed with the noblest forest-trees, and separated from each other by plains of great extent and fertility. In the lower grounds the soil consists of decomposed granite, greenstone schist, or a coarse incipient sandstone; higher up, where it varies in depth from a few inches to 30 ft., it is of an ochreous brick-red colour, or of a dull gray, which, in the sun's rays, becomes dazzlingly white. Indications of strong volcanic action are evident in the upheaval of the granitic and other igneous rocks above the prevailing sandstone and alluvial clay. In the basins where water is near the surface, and on the banks of streams, there is a richly green vegetation and a growth of gigantic timber. Flowers and fruit abound. The air is heavy with the delicious perfume of the jessamine, the strong odour of a kind of sage, and the sweet scent of mimosa flowers, which stand like golden balls on the bright green boughs. Among the trees are the tamarind, which, everywhere growing wild, attains enormous size; the myombo, a fine forest-tree with a green flower, smelling like jessamine; the mfuu, bearing an edible fruit; the calabash, from 40 to 50 ft. in girth; and the mkuyu or sycamore, which, rising with a pillared trunk, sometimes overshadows a circuit of 500 ft. Cultivation, carried on chiefly in patches with the aid of irrigation, raises luxuriant crops of grain and pulse. Numerous small rivers provide for the irrigation of this torrid tract; they abound with fish, and their banks are beautifully clothed with groves of blooming acacia. The climate, generally cold and damp, varies according to altitude, being healthy in the higher, and the very opposite in the lower grounds, where the people suffer severely from ulcerations, cutaneous disorders, and other ailments. The country is occupied by several independent tribes. Differing considerably in character and condition, they are frequently engaged in destructive hostilities. Most of the villages are built on the projecting spurs of a range of hills, where their inhabitants can more easily resist attack, or, if defeated, secure shelter and concealment. The normal habitation is the small circular hut of matted grass,

and the size of each village entirely depends upon the wealth and power of its headman or chief.

USAGARA, a range of mountains, E. Africa, becomes linked towards the E. with the Nguru Mountains, and extends far towards the S., where it is said to culminate. Some of its peaks have an absolute height of 6500 ft. The flanks of the chain, composed of large rounded cones, intersected by plains and valleys, which have been formed not by denudation, but fracture, indicate a primary and igneous origin. Towards the internal nucleus they are irregularly disposed, the ridges preserving no general direction, and crossing each other confusedly. The highest summits are generally well-wooded. From the slopes of the chain numerous streams descend, some flowing eastward into the basin of the Kingani, and others flowing southwards into that of the Rwaha, the name given to the Rufiji in the upper part of its course.

USHITZA [add.], a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, cap. circle of same name, near one of the streams which contribute to form the Servian Morava, 76 m. S.S.W. Belgrade. It stands among orchards, and is of some strategic importance, being defended by a castle which commands three important roads, leading respectively N. to Belgrade, W. to Bosna Serai in Bosnia, and E. to Nish or Nissa in Turkish Servia. It is the seat of a court of justice and other public establishments, and contains a Greek church, fifteen mosques, a Servian and two Turkish schools. Pop. 5300, of whom 3700 are Turks.

USTRON, a tn. Austrian empire Silesia, dist. Skotschau, on the Vistula, 42 m. E.S.E. Troppau; with a Protestant and a R. Catholic parish church, a castle, a bathing establishment, a paper-mill, and extensive ironworks. Pop. 3291.

USTRZYKI, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 22 m. S.E. Sanok, cap. dist. of same name; with a potash refinery, and 1100 inhabitants.

USUKUMA, an extensive but ill-defined territory, East Africa. It has been explained to signify the lands bounded S. by Unyamwesi, and extending N. to the borders of the Victoria Nyanza, or Ukerewe. It thus forms an extensive region, contained between lat. 2° 24' and 5° S. Like Unyamwesi, generally it is a rolling plateau of primitive and sandstone formation, with lower levels of brown clay or sand, mixed with vegetable matter. The undulations resemble long waves from 3 to 6 m. in length, with ascents and descents equally gradual; while the low rocky hills, irregular as if disposed by conflicting currents, may be compared to the small curling breakers of a short and chopping sea. In some places huge outcrops of syenitic granite appear. The hill-tops are bare, and the slopes are only dotted with a thin bush of cactus and aloe; but the plains, though deficient in large timber, have a profuse growth, and when cleared are of extreme fertility. Owing to this fertility, and one main cause of it—the excellence and abundance of spring-water, Usukuma is well peopled, and, in regard to cattle, is the richest territory in this part of Africa. It has also an inexhaustible source of wealth in its iron, which is both abundant and of excellent quality, though the present yield is but small, as the natives, instead of mining it, content themselves with picking up and smelting the pieces of ore which lie scattered on the surface. The quantity, however, is sufficient to admit of a considerable export to W. Unyamwesi. It is supposed that besides iron coal might be found. While iron is thus brought from the N., ivory is the great staple of the E., and cattle and cereals abound in every quarter. The principal crops are maize, millet, and holcus, which grow so profusely that the people can afford to live almost entirely on the intoxicating drink pombe, which is made from them, and is at least as much the national beverage as beer is in England. Pulse, water-melons, manioc, tomatoes, sweet-potatoes, pumpkins, and cucumbers abound. Tobacco is grown on the richest soils, and superior cotton is raised, particularly on the S. frontiers of the Victoria Nyanza. The inhabitants, or Wasukuma, are a boisterous and barbarous race, cunning, covetous, and unceiv. Their dress is rude and scanty, and their mode of articulation is so explosive and unpleasant, that a stranger might think the speaker was spitting at him. Considerations of self-interest, however, and a fear of probable retribution, prevent the Wasukuma from plundering and molesting travellers; and those who allow themselves to be fleeced to a certain extent by the exactions of the chief, generally find him both able and willing to afford them sufficient protection.

USUNDSHOVA, a vil. Turkey in Europe, eyalet and about 40 m. N.W. Adrianople, is celebrated for its annual fair, which is the largest in the country, and is said to be attended by about 100,000 persons.

USURI, a river, E. Asia, forming part of the boundary between Chinese and Russian Manchouria, and after the Songari the largest affluent which the Amoor receives on its r. bank, has its source in the W. slope of the mountains which run N.N.E., parallel to the W. shore of the Sea of Japan. At first, under the name of the Sandugu or Upper Usuri, it flows with great rapidity, hemmed in by mountains on both banks. At some distance below it begins to flow through a wide plain, till it again enters the mountains. Having traversed them for 100 m., it enters a vast and in part swampy prairie, similar in character to that of the Amoor, which it finally joins at the town of Khabarofka, after a course, windings included, of 497 m. The Dobikan, one of its earliest affluents, is remarkable on account of the gold found in its sands, but the principal affluent is the Songahon, which issues from Lake Kingka.

USZTYE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Arva-Thurocz, at the confluence of the Black Arva with the Arva, 20 m. S.W. Neumark in Galicia. It contains 1000 inhabitants, who work a coal-mine, and have a trade in linen.

UTOROP, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and about 20 m. S.W. Kolomea; with salt-springs, a large trade in salt, and 1300 inhabitants.

UTSCH-KILISSA, a vil. Asiatic Turkey, Armenia, near the Murad-tchai or Eastern Euphrates, 95 m. E.S.E. Erzeroum. Close to it is a celebrated Armenian convent and church. The convent is a paltry place, but the church, consisting of a nave resting on sixteen columns, possesses an attraction which renders it one of the most venerated and frequented pilgrimages in Asiatic Christendom. This attraction is the grave of John Baptist, whose reputed bones are shown as relics. The inhabitants of the village are Armenians, and a mixed race called Tere-Kameh, strongly resembling gipsies.

UVINZA, a territory, E. Africa, bounding on the E. with Unyamwesi, and extending W. to the country of the Wukaranga. Its N. and S. limits are not defined. It formerly included both sides of the Malagarazi River, but the incursions of the Watuta having rendered the N. or r. bank untenable, the inhabitants, or Waviza, now confine themselves to the fertile grounds of the l. bank. Here the sultan, who bears the title of 'Lord of the River,' takes advantage of his position to levy black-mail on the caravans proceeding to or from Ujiji. At Mpete, within his territory, there is a ferry over the Malagarazi, which it is necessary to cross, and he has only to withdraw his canoes in order to have the caravans at his mercy. From the one with which Burton travelled, Sultan Mzogera, after a week's haggling, exacted about forty cloths, blue and white, six wire bracelets, and ten funds of coral beads, equivalent in that country to about £50 in Great Britain.

UVIRA, a settlement and landing-place near the N.W. extremity of Lake Tanganyika in Central Africa. It possesses only a few tattered hovels, and hence when traders arrive they have no alternative but to provide themselves with temporary booths made of boughs. On a neighbouring height better accommodation might be found in a village belonging to the Mwami, or Sultan Maruta; but the traders hesitate to accept the welcome which he offers them, because they fear the violence of his people. The imports to Uvira are brass wire armlets, salt, beads, tobacco, and cotton cloths; the exports, provisions, ivory, slaves, bark-cloth, and ironware. The last, for which the raw material is obtained from a locality a little west of the lake, is the principal manufacture of the people. They also make neat panniers or baskets, and cut light and pretty bowls out of various soft woods.

UYSAL, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, about 45 m. S.W. Cracow; with 2800 inhabitants, employed chiefly in preparing match-wood.

UZURAMO, a territory, E. Africa, extending westward from the Indian Ocean, in lon. 39° E., along the banks and basin of the Kingani, to the point where this river is joined by the Mgeta, about lon. 38°. It has thus a total length from E. to W. of about 70 m. On the W. it is bounded by the territories of Khutu and Uziraha. The general character

of the country is a rolling ground, with no eminences worthy of notice; the surface, which is generally covered with a luxuriant vegetation, and nowhere rises more than 330 ft. above sea-level, sloping gradually eastward, and only presenting a few short and abrupt precipices on approaching the sea-shore. The climate, though somewhat mitigated on the higher grounds, is hot and oppressive. The strata on the coast consist of corallines, limestones, calcareous tufa, and rude gravelly conglomerates; inland sandstone and primitive rocks prevail; in the river-beds blocks of fine black hornblende abound, and are used by the natives as whetstones; there, too, occur beds of clay, which they employ in making

pottery. The soil is generally a rich brown or black loam, which under cultivation yields excellent crops, and in a state of nature becomes covered with a most luxuriant vegetation, the grass in the swamps and marshes rising to the height of 12 ft., and the larger growths becoming so close and entwined as to be impervious till paths are cut through them. Black cattle are unknown; but sheep, goats, and poultry are plentiful, and near the jungle are protected from the leopards or ounces by large wooden huts like cages, raised for cleanliness on piles. The principal diseases are severe ulcerations and fevers, generally of a tertian type. The latter usually yield to mild remedies.

V.

VAAL, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 18 m. N.E. Stuhlweissenburg; with a castle, which in early times was an important point in the Turkish lines; manufactures of linen, tile-works, a trade in wine, and four yearly markets. Pop. 2492.

VACOVIA, a fishing vil. Central Africa, on E. shore of the Victoria Nyanza, in lat. 1° 15' N.; lon. 30° 50' E. It is a miserable place, standing about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the edge of the lake. The soil is so impregnated with salt that cultivation of it is impossible; hence fishing, the implements and tackle for which are everywhere visible, forms the main resource of the inhabitants. Salt also, being the natural production of the country, gives employment to many of the people in its manufacture, and forms an important staple of trade, being exchanged for supplies from the interior. The flat sandy plain that extends from the lake for about 1 m., to the foot of the precipitous cliffs 1500 ft. high, appears to have been at one time a part of the bottom of the lake. In fact, the flat land of Vacovia looks like a bay, as the mountain cliffs about 5 m. N. and S. descend abruptly to the water's edge, and were the level of the lake 15 ft. higher, this flat would be flooded to the base of the hills. At Vacovia it was that Sir S. W. Baker first came in sight of the Albert Nyanza.

VALDIVIA, or **CALLE-CALLE**, a river, Chili, which issues from Lake Huanchue or Guanegue, flows W., receiving the Quinchillo and Cotileufu on its left, and the Cruces on its right bank, falls into the Pacific, forming an estuary, which is regarded as the securest roadstead on the coast. It is navigable for 15 m. from the junction of the Cruces, a little above the town of Valdivia.

VALDOBBIADENE [add.], a tn. Italy, Venetia, 21 m. N.N.W. Treviso, at the S. foot of Mount Cunione, and not far from l. bank Piave. It is the seat of a court of justice and other public offices, has a high church with beautiful paintings, a civil hospital, and several silk and walk mills. Pop. 4252.

VALENI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Wallachia, circle Busco, on an affluent of the Yalomitza, 43 m. N. Bucharest. It stands in a beautiful mountain district, and has a church and a parish school. There are mineral springs in the vicinity. Pop. 3000.

VALENTIN (Str.), a tn. Austrian empire, circle Upper Wienerwald, on the Erla; has an hospital, limekilns, and a saw-mill, and contains 2630 inhabitants.

VALLEJO, a tn. U. States, California, at the mouth of Napa Creek, on N.E. side of San Pablo Bay, 28 m. N.N.E. San Francisco. It has a large and safe harbour accessible by the largest sea-going ships; the U. States navy-yard is on Mare Island, adjacent to the harbour. The town is built on the slopes of hills rising gently from the water to a height of 100 ft. or more, and contains several churches and stores. Pop. 1600.

VALSTAGNO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, 23 m. N.N.E. Vicenza, on the Brenta; with a beautiful parish church and paper and silk mills. Pop. 2980.

VALVASONE, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, 2 m.

N. Casarsa, near the Tagliamento, which is here crossed by a long bridge. It is memorable for the victory gained on 16th March, 1797, by Napoleon I. over the Archduke Charles.

VALVETTI-TORRE, a vil. on the N. shore of Ceylon, 3 m. W. of Point Pedro, its northernmost extremity. It is a populous, industrious, and enterprising place, with building-yards, in which vessels of considerable tonnage are turned out by the Tamils, who are among the most skilful and successful ship-builders in Ceylon.

VALYEVO, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Servia, cap. circle of same name, on the Kolubara; with a court of justice, a church, and a school. Pop. 1200.

VAMACHICHE, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. St. Maurice, on the river of its name, 58 m. N.E. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, an agricultural society, several tanneries and mills, and a considerable trade in oats and lumber. Pop. about 1000.

VANCOUVER, or **QUADRA** and **VANCOUVER** [add.], an isl. W. coast British America; lat. 48° 19' to 50° 53' N.; lon. 123° 17' to 128° 28' W.; length, N.W. to S.E., 278 m.; breadth varying from 50 m. to 65 m. On the E. and N.E. it is separated from the mainland of British America by the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte's Sound, and on the S. from that of the U. States by the Strait of Juan-de-Fuca; on the N. and W. it lies open to the Pacific. From its somewhat analogous position it has been named 'the England of the Pacific,' but the comparison is not borne out by its appearance from the sea. Instead of the white cliffs of Albion, dark and gloomy rocks start abruptly from the waters, and behind this natural sea-wall a series of rounded hills retire inland, covered with the monotonous fir. The scene is backed, says a recent writer, by a loftier range of bare rocky mountain, which traverses the entire centre of the island, and culminates in a rough uneven sierra of pointed peaks. There are, however, some occasional bits of English-like scenery, clothed with groves, and rejoicing in green meadows; and the central highlands not unfrequently remind the traveller of the features of Scottish scenery. On the banks of the rivers, and in the valleys and open tracts, the soil is surprisingly rich, and wheat, potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables thrive amazingly. Oats and more northern grain crops are, however, less successful. The climate is healthy, mild, and genial. A short spring is the prelude to a long uninterrupted summer, when rain seldom falls, and the heat is moderated by gentle breezes. A cold and misty autumn follows, and that, in its turn, is succeeded by winter, which, though not without its days of rain, has its periods of fine weather, and is seldom extremely cold. 'Actual observation,' says Dr. Rattray, 'goes far to show that the climate is superior to that of England, both in physical character and salubrity; and experience proves that it is equally well adapted for agricultural and pastoral farming.' The chief town is Victoria, situated on undulating ground to the S. of the island. Its harbour, of the same name, is not, however, adapted for an increasing commerce, and the principal port is that of Esquimalt, about 3 m. from it. The whole coast is indented with excellent

inlets, creeks, and channels, which afford a safe shelter for ships, and absolutely swarm with herrings, salmon, sturgeon, mackerel, and cod. A great element in the future prosperity of the island will be its abundance of coal. Coal of good quality has been discovered at Nanaimo Harbour, and on Newcastle and Douglas Islands. At Nanaimo two seams, of from 6 to 8 ft. in thickness, have been worked at an average depth of 50 ft. from the surface. Vessels drawing 16 ft. of water can approach within a few yards of the pit's mouth, while the harbour itself is well protected, and can safely be entered by ships of considerable burden. A great demand for coal has arisen on the W. coast of N. America, and the existence of a supply on Vancouver Island must largely augment the prosperity of the colony.

VANCOUVER, a vil. U. States, Washington territory, on r. bank Columbia River, 90 m. from its mouth, and 10 m. N. Portland. It contains several churches, and large vessels can ascend to it.

VARDA (Kis), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 50 m. N.N.E. Debreczin, cap. dist of same name, in a marshy district; with a court of justice, an old castle, a distillery, and 3662 inhabitants.

VARNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 16 m. S.S.W. Trencsin, on the Waag; with 1700 inhabitants, mostly employed in agriculture, fishing, and quarrying limestone.

VARNAVIN, a tn. Russia, gov. and 160 m. E.S.E. Kostroma, cap. circle of same name, on the Wetluga; with two churches, a school for the circle, and 1008 inhabitants. Many of the inhabitants of the circle are engaged in making mats.

VAROSHI, or **DOLATZ**, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Bosnia, near Travnik. It consists of about 300 houses built on a slope, and occupied by R. Catholics, who obtained it as their residence by an arrangement with the Mahometans. It is connected by a good road with Travnik, where many of the inhabitants have shops.

VASGAR, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 20 m. N.W. Veszprim; with a trade in corn, wine, and tobacco, and 1700 R. Catholic inhabitants.

VASILKOV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 20 m. S. by W. Kiev, cap. circle of same name, on the Stugna, an affluent of the Dnieper. It has three churches, a circle and a parish school, and a charitable institute. Pop. 8972.

VASLUI, a tn. Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, cap. circle and on a stream of same name, 23 m. S. by E. Jassy. It is the seat of a court of justice, has a normal school, and was once the residence of the Moldavian princes. Pop. 3500.

VASZECZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Liptau, on the Waag, among forests in which large quantities of truffles are found. It contains 2100 inhabitants, who are mostly Lutherans, and carry on a large trade in timber and laths.

VEDDAHs, a semi-barbarous race, Ceylon, believed to be a remnant of its aborigines. The country at present inhabited by them is in the S.E. portion of the island, extending for about 90 m. in length, by half that breadth, from the base of the Badulla and Oovah Hills towards the sea; but their range within a comparatively recent period was much larger, and in the time of the Dutch, to whom they paid a tribute in elephants, they were found far N. in the Wannu, within a short distance of the peninsula of Jaffna. They consist of two great divisions—the village Veddahs, and the rock Veddahs. The village Veddahs approach the confines of the European settlements on the E. coast, and dwell in huts of mud and bark. They are somewhat migratory in their habits, removing their huts as facilities vary for the cultivation of a little Indian corn and yams, and occasionally accepting wages in kind from the Moors for watching the paddy fields at night, in order to drive away wild elephants. Some who, as they may almost be considered a third class, are called coast Veddahs, have settled in the jungles between Batticaloa and Trincomalee, and subsist by aiding the fishermen in their operations, or by felling timber for the Moors, to be floated down the rivers to the sea. The rock Veddahs remain concealed in the forests, subsisting on roots, fish, honey, and the produce of the chase, lodging in caves or under the shelter of overhanging rocks, and sometimes sleeping on stages which they erect among the trees. They are divided into small clans, who partition the forest among themselves for hunting-grounds,

marking the limits of each possession by natural objects, as streams, hills, rocks, or well-known trees. In their food they are almost omnivorous, subsisting on roots, grain, fruits, vermin, and carrion of every kind, however repulsive, and yet, from some unexplained cause, rejecting the flesh of the bear, elephant, and buffalo. The iguana lizard and monkeys, both roasted, are their favourite dainties. Their only weapons are a hatchet and a bow, in the use of which they are very dexterous. The produce of the chase not required or suitable for their own use they dry and reserve for barter. This traffic they carry on in a very singular manner, attesting their aversion to intercourse with civilized life. When disposed to barter they repair by night to the village nearest their hunting field, and indicating by well-understood signs and models the articles required, deposit an equivalent value of honey or deer's flesh near the door of the dealer, and retire to the jungles. After a reasonable delay they return stealthily as before, and find the required articles on the same spot. This mode of dealing must be very ancient, since it is not only mentioned by a writer of the eleventh century, but distinctly alluded to by Pliny. Though ignorant in the extreme, and without any idea of God or a future state, they are described as a quiet and submissive race, obedient to the slightest intimation of a wish, and very grateful for attention or assistance. Government and the Wesleyan missionaries have made some attempts to reclaim these poor outcasts, and with no small measure of success. As they refused to leave the vicinity of their native forests, cottages were built for them on the spot, wells dug, cocoa-nuts planted, and rice-land assigned them. In this way settlements were formed at Vippam-Madoo, Oomany, and Villen-gelavelly, and school-houses erected, and teachers provided to give instruction through the medium of the Singhalese language. The settlement at the first place failed through the misconduct of the teachers, but not till such an impression had been made that the Veddahs who had belonged to it did not, even when dispersed, return to their savage habits, but built huts and continued to cultivate the ground as they had been taught. The settlement at Oomany continues to prosper. Twenty-five families reside in its cottages, cocoa-nut trees are growing beside them, and as much rice and other grain is raised as suffices for the consumption.

VEIT (St. [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Carinthia, in the valley of the Glan, 11 m. N. Klagenfurt. It is surrounded by walls, and has a market-place with a fine marble fountain, an old town-house, fine gardens, and important horse-markets. It was once the residence of the Dukes of Carinthia, and is still the central entrepôt for the iron made and manufactured in the duchy. In the vicinity are many feudal castles, of which the most important, Hohen-Osterwitz, is maintained in excellent condition, and has a beautiful chapel, with various monuments and other objects of interest.

VEIT (Sr.), a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald, on the Golsen; with numerous saw and other mills, a considerable trade in wood, and a seam of lignite. Pop. 2370.

VELLORE, or **RACE VELLORE**, a tn. and fort, India, presid. and 80 m. W.S.W. Madras, dist. N. Arcot. The town or pettah, situated close to the foot of a range of hills, is large, and contains many good houses and a very busy bazar, but has no edifice deserving of notice, except the white-washed mosque of Chunda Sahib. The fort, situated W. of the pettah, is of considerable extent, inclosed by a broad and deep ditch, and high, broad, and strongly built ramparts, flanked at intervals with towers and bastions. It is also provided with a fausse-braye, but this and all other means of defence are useless, as it is completely commanded by the adjoining hills, and so near them that a six-pounder planted on them can throw its shot over and beyond it. Within are a great pagoda, forming one side of its square, and now used as an arsenal; the hospital, which is somewhat low in the roof, but well ventilated, and generally dry; the barracks, magazine, and quarters for staff-officers. The soil of the neighbourhood, a rich dark-brown mould, produces heavy crops of rice and tobacco. Vellore is famous for a revolt of the native troops, which occurred on the 10th of July, 1806, and in some of its features, more especially in the savage and bloodthirsty spirit manifested, bears some resemblance to the Sepoy mutiny of 1857-8. Pop. of town, 51,408.

VENEV, a tn. Russia, gov. and 15 m. N.E. Tula, cap. circle of same name, l. bank Venevka. It has seven churches, schools for the circle and parish, a charitable institute, several manufactures, and a large trade in horned cattle. Pop. 3661.

VENLOOS, or VENDELOOS, a bay, on the E. coast of Ceylon, 45 m. S.S.E. Trincomalee. It is formed on the N. by Elephant Point, and on the S. by a point of its own name, and receives the Natoor, a wide and rapid stream. A bar of rocks, stretching across it at a short distance from the shore, is frequented all day long by pelicans, that come at sunrise to fish, and return at evening to their solitary breeding-places remote from the sea. The surrounding scenery is beautiful, gentle acclivities wooded to the summit rising from the shore, while the river is seen flowing through an opening among a cluster of little islands covered with mangroves and acacias. The bay is famous for its shells, which literally cover the strand in endless variety, and furnishes the shell-dealers of Trincomalee with their principal supplies. This trade is exclusively in the hands of the Moors, who clean the shells with great expertness, arrange them in satin-wood boxes, and send them to Colombo and all parts of the island for sale.

VERDACHELUM, a tn. India, presid. and 135 m. S.S.W. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, on the Manymootah Nuddee. Its position on the road from Trichinopoly to the British encampment at Trivady, made it a place of some importance in the Carnatic wars. Its pagoda was accordingly well fortified, and some severe struggles took place in its vicinity. It has again become comparatively insignificant.

VERKNE-ISSETZKOI, Russia, gov. Perm, 2 m. from Ekaterineburg. Though it has the appearance of a considerable town, with its churches and other buildings, it is only the central establishment for the ironworks belonging to the Yakovlif family. Among its buildings are an enormous pile containing all the offices for the administration of the family mining property, warehouses for iron and other produce, blast-furnaces, forging, tilting and rolling mills. The sheet-iron made here is said to surpass the best that is made in any other part of the Oural. Large quantities of it, both raw and manufactured into utensils of various sorts, are exported to America.—Another Zavod, called *Nijne-Issetzkoi*, situated lower down in the valley of the Issetz, about 8 m. from Ekaterineburg, is the seat of extensive blast-furnaces belonging to the crown. To obtain the necessary supply of water, a large lake has been formed by throwing an embankment across the river.

VERÖCZE, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Neograd, 20 m. S.S.W. Balassa Gyarmath, on the Danube and the railway from Presburg to Pesh; with 1540 inhabitants, who grow an excellent wine. There is a pleasure-palace in the vicinity.

VEROVITICA, a tn. Austrian empire, kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, co. and 15 m. N.N.E. Posega, on the Brana. It was once fortified, has a fine castle, a high-school, and a trade in wine, and contains 4200 inhabitants.

VERRIA, or KARAVERIA, a tn. Turkey in Enrope, cyalet and 40 m. W.S.W. Saloniki. It contains 8000 inhabitants, whose chief employment is in weaving a cloth composed of a mixture of linen and cotton, and much used as towelling for baths.

VESENBERG, a tn. Russia, gov. Esthonia, in its most fertile district, 60 m. E. Revel; has a church, a ruined castle, a circle and an elementary school, and two charitable establishments. Pop. 4360.

VESGEGONSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 78 m. N.N.E. Tver, cap. circle of same name, on the Mologa. It stands on the N.E. extremity of the gov.; has four churches, a parish school, two charitable endowments, and a large annual fair, from the 6th to the 16th of January, at which a great deal of business is done. In the circle immense numbers of nails and boots and shoes are manufactured. Pop. of town, 2583.

VETLUGA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 180 m. E. Kostroma, cap. circle and on the river of same name. It has two churches, a parish school, and a charitable endowment, and contains 2277 inhabitants. Large numbers of mats are made within the circle.

VIASNIKI, a tn. Russia, gov. and 68 m. E. Vladimir, cap. circle of same name, on the Kliasma. It has seven churches, a circle school, numerous manufactures, particularly of linen, and a large trade in corn. Pop. 3543.

VICHTWANG, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hansruck, 23 m. S.W. Steyer; with an elegant parish church, an hospital, and a pop. of 1800.

VICTORIA, a prov. Australia [add.] In 1851 this province, which had previously formed part of New South Wales, was erected into an independent government, with a lieutenant-governor, executive council, and two legislative chambers. At this period the total number of inhabitants, exclusive of aborigines, was 77,345. Owing to the fertility of the soil, the produce of food had become so super-abundant, and the influx of settlers comparatively so small, that the produce could not be consumed, and sheep were bred solely for their wool, of which, in 1850, 18,091,207 lbs. were exported to England. But the discovery of gold in the province, immediately after that in New South Wales, and almost contemporaneously with the establishment of its independence, attracted an enormous immigration. The first discoveries were made nearly simultaneously at Ballarat, then a sheep station 70 m. W. of Melbourne; at Anderson Creek, 16 m. from Melbourne; and at the Clunes Station on the Hoddon River, about 100 m. N.W. of the city. The rush to these rich fields of gold speedily emptied Melbourne of its male population, and was swelled by immigrants from the other colonies, Tasmania, New Zealand, California, and after some months from England; so that, in twelve months from the date of the gold discovery, about 65,000 had been added to the number of the population. In one fortnight in 1852, 45 vessels sailed from England, with not less than 15,000 emigrants, to Australia. This extraordinary influx naturally threw things into confusion, and lawlessness, as well as much privation and distress, prevailed. The powers of the government were unequal to the emergency, and deeds of violence, and formidable gangs of robbers, set law and order at defiance for a time. Resistance to the licence fee of 30s. a month, exacted by the government from every digger, produced serious riots at Ballarat and elsewhere at the end of 1854, which had to be suppressed with the aid of the military. An increased and more efficient police, aided by a special police force derived from England, was at length successful in restoring public order and personal safety. The accession of population gave fresh impetus to agriculture, and the large demand and high prices of food induced many of the pastoral and agricultural classes, who had forsaken their calling and taken to the gold-fields, to return to their proper occupation, which could now be carried on most profitably. From the time of the discovery of gold at Ballarat in August, 1851, to the end of the year, the estimated quantity dug was valued at £845,523. In 1852 the value of the gold produce was £15,899,733; in 1853, £14,100,083; in 1854, £9,568,262, a considerable falling off, owing to the disturbed state of the population in the gold-fields; in 1855, £11,172,261; and in 1856, £11,942,783; from which date there was a gradual decrease to £6,635,192 in 1862. The progress of commerce and manufactures was correspondingly rapid during the same period. The shipping entered was as follows:—

	Vessels.	Tons.
1851.....	712	129,406
1852.....	1657	408,216
1853.....	2594	721,473
1854.....	2596	794,604
1855.....	1907	551,726

The value of the imports and exports during the same period is also stated thus:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1851.....	£1,056,437	£1,422,909
1852.....	4,069,742	7,451,549
1853.....	15,842,637	11,061,544
1854.....	17,659,051	11,775,204
1855.....	12,007,939	13,493,338

Where the exports were less than the value of the product of gold, it is accounted for by there being at the time no duty on gold, and the official returns taking no account of the large quantities carried away by private hand.

At the close of 1851 the population was estimated at 97,489; in 1852, at 168,321; in 1853, at 222,436; in 1854, at 312,307; and in 1855, at 364,325. The proportion of the sexes in the last-named year was 234,450 males to 129,874 females. At the commencement of 1856 there were in the province 349 churches and chapels, accommodating 76,549

persons; and 438 schools, attended by 24,478 scholars. In March, 1857, when the population had reached 410,766, the religious denominations were ascertained to be—

Church of England.....	175,418
Presbyterians.....	65,935
Wesleyans.....	20,395
Independents.....	10,658
Baptists.....	6,484
Lutherans.....	6,574
Unitarians.....	1,480
R. Catholics.....	77,351
Jews.....	2,208
Mahometans, &c.....	27,254
Unspecified.....	6,774*

* Chiefly Chinese.

The revenue of the province for the years under consideration was as follows:—

1850.....	£259,433	1853.....	£3,490,932
1851.....	486,332	1854.....	6,154,928
1852.....	1,577,181	1855.....	4,716,696

The expenditure was principally made on roads, bridges, and other public works; and railways have been constructed to the principal gold-fields, the cost of which has been raised by loans. The following more recent statistics will show the position which the province has maintained to recent times. The total quantity of land sold by the government up to the 31st December, 1865, was 6,049,703 acres; and the extent

remaining unalienated was estimated at 49,594,456 acres. The extent of land leased in 1865 was 1,820,173 acres, and the amount of rent received £112,709. The number of acres in sheep-runs was 29,354,436; the number of acres attached to runs was 2,856,000; the extent of land under cultivation in 1864 was 479,463 acres, and in 1865, 530,196 acres, showing an increase of 50,733 acres. There were in the colony in March, 1865, 640,625 cattle and 8,406,234 sheep; and in March, 1866, 621,337 cattle, showing a decrease of 18,288, and 8,835,380 sheep, being an increase of 429,146. The number of immigrants who arrived in the colony by sea in 1865 was 38,976, of whom there came from the neighbouring colonies 18,405, from the United Kingdom 18,862, and from foreign countries 1709. The population of the colony on the 1st of January, 1865, was 605,501, and on the 31st December, 1865, 626,639, being an increase of 21,238. The estimated population on the gold-fields on the 30th September, 1866, was 258,247, of whom 227,486 were Europeans, and 30,401 Chinese. The trade of the colony had apparently not been in a prosperous condition in 1865, the imports and exports in that year having fallen off considerably. The imports amounted to £13,257,537, and the exports to £13,150,748. The value of the imports was lower than in any of the preceding nine years; and the value of the exports was less than in any year of the same period except 1860 and 1862.

VICTORIA, a tn. British N. America, cap. Vancouver Island, on the N. side of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and on the S.E. end of the island; lat. 48° 27' N.; lon. 123° 25' W.



A STREET IN VICTORIA.—From Mayne's British Columbia.

The inlet which forms the harbour runs northerly for some miles with an average breadth of a few hundred yards. The country around is undulating, in the distance thickly timbered, but in the immediate vicinity open, and covered with fertile grassy pastures. The town lies on the eastern side of the harbour. The site was selected about eighteen years ago by the officers of the Hudson Bay Company, for a fort and dépôt, on account of the safe harbour for small vessels, and the quantity of good clear land in the neighbourhood for the support of the establishment. Since then the influence of the neighbouring gold-fields and other natural advantages have made it a place of considerable importance. It has become the seat of government of the island, and contains several churches and other public buildings, but from the unsuitableness of its harbour will not become a place of commerce. The entrance of this harbour is narrow and shoaly, the channel tortuous and, without a pilot, dangerous, notwithstanding the erection of buoys and other means of improvement; and the bay itself scarcely affords convenient anchorage for six large vessels. For these reasons, and the difficulty of procuring water, the harbour has been abandoned for large vessels, and Esquimalt, about 3 m. to the S., has become the port. Pop.

about 6000. Fort Victoria, in the immediate vicinity, consists of a square inclosure with octagonal bastions.

VICTORIA, a tn. Mexico, cap. state Tamaulipas, near the river Santander, and at the foot of a mountain range which bounds it on the S. and S.W.; lat. 23° 45' N.; lon. 99° 10' W. It stands at the height of about 1000 ft. above the sea, is regularly built, consisting of a large central square, with a number of streets radiating from it, and has a church built in the Moorish style, a town-house, and a number of handsome private mansions. From being commanded by adjacent heights, it possesses little military importance, but its position near the Santander, which is here navigable for large boats, and at the point where several important roads meet, gives it great facilities for trade. Victoria was founded by Escandon in 1748, and after being called New Santander and Aquayo, received its present name in 1825, in honour of the president Guadalupe Victoria. Pop. 6164.

VICTORIA, a tn. La Plata, prov. Entre Rios, on a small stream of its own name, forming a branch of the Parana Cito, 200 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres. It stands on the top of an elevated ridge, is a flourishing place, carrying on an active trade in hides, wood, and lime, and has a pop. of about 4000.

VICTORIA, or PETER THE GREAT, a bay, Russian empire, in the Sea of Japan, on the S.W. coast of Manchuria, is a large indentation which looks towards the S., and is divided into the two gulfs of Napoleon on the E. and Guerin on the W., by the Albert Peninsula, projecting S. from the mainland, and continued in the same direction by a group of islands called the Eugénie Archipelago. In Hamelin Strait, near the S. extremity of the peninsula, is situated Port May or Vladivostok, completely sheltered by hills. The whole coast line, consisting chiefly of clay-slate heaved up by rocks of red porphyry, exhibits marks of volcanic action. The surrounding country is well wooded with oaks, elms, and walnut, and has large tracts of fine grazing land, abounding in various coloured flowers. The vine grows luxuriantly, and matures its fruit.

VICTORIA, or COOPER (native, *Tewhaka*), a harbour, New Zealand, E. side of Middle Island, on the N.W. of Banks' Peninsula. The entrance, the heads of which are bold and steep-to, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the S. end of Pegasus Bay, and the harbour runs 7 m. in a S.W. by W. direction. The town and port of Lyttelton is situated on the N. shore, in a small bay 4 m. from the heads; above it there is sufficient depth for small coasting vessels only. The entrance is 1 m. wide, and retains this width to the anchorage off Lyttelton. The harbour is easy of access in most weathers, except in S.W. gales, which draw out with great violence. Opposite Lyttelton, and connected at low-water with the S. shore, is Quail Island, midway between which and the town is a reef.

VICTORIA (PORT), a magnificent harbour and roadstead on the E. side of the island of Mahé, the largest of a group of twenty-nine islands forming the Seychelles Archipelago, about lat. 5° S.; lon. 55° E. The harbour is capable of safely mooring five or six sail of the line, while the bay in which it lies, about 4 m. deep by $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, furnishes a roadstead completely inclosed by little islands on all sides except the N. The excellence of the harbour has given rise to a town of the name of Victoria, which, however, has not made much progress, consisting merely of wooden houses covered with shingles.

VICTORIA FALLS (native name *Mosioutunya*), S. Africa, in the Liambye or Zambesi, about 25 m. below the confluence of the Chobe. The falls have been formed by a crack right across the river in the hard black basaltic rock which forms the bed of the Zambesi. The lips of the crack are still quite sharp, save about 3 ft. of the edge over which the river rolls. The walls go sheer down from the lips without any projecting crag or sign of stratification or dislocation. No change of level took place when the vast rift occurred between the two parts of the river's bed thus rent asunder, the part of it on the opposite side of the cleft, in descending the river, being on the same level with that over which the water still flows, and covered with grass and trees where the stream formerly ran. The first crack is in length a few yards more than the breadth of the river, which on his second visit Dr. Livingstone found to be a little over 1860 yards. The main stream is here running nearly due N. and S., and the cleft across it lies nearly E. and W. The depth to the surface of the water at the bottom of the chasm was found by measurement to be about 360 ft., the actual bottom being, of course, still lower. The width of the cleft at its narrowest part is about 80 yards, and at its broadest somewhat more. Into this chasm the river, more than a mile wide, rolls with a deafening roar. The water is then seen in the bottom of the fissure flowing from each end of it towards the centre, where the two currents unite, forming a fearful boiling whirlpool, and then find an outlet by a crack at right angles to the great fissure; this outlet is about 1170 yards from the W. end, and 600 yards from the E. end of the chasm. The river, now apparently not more than 20 or 30 yards wide, surges and rushes S. through this narrow channel for about 130 yards, and then enters a second chasm somewhat deeper, and nearly parallel with the first. Leaving the eastern half of this second chasm to the growth of large trees, the stream turns sharply to the W., and forms a promontory between it and the first fissure of 1170 yards in length, and 416 yards in breadth at its base. Reaching this base the river runs abruptly round the head of another promontory, and flows to the E. in a third chasm, then turns round a third and much narrower promontory, and goes to the W. in a fourth chasm,

and appears again to sweep round yet another promontory towards the E. In this huge zigzag, yet narrow trough, the rocks are all so sharply cut and angular that the idea at once arises that the hard basaltic trap must have been riven asunder by some force acting from beneath. The land below or S. of the falls retains, as stated before, the same level as when the rent was made. The tops of the promontories are in general flat, smooth, and studded with trees. Viewing the falls from the first promontory, that is, facing them, at the W. end of the chasm there is first a fall 36 yards in breadth, and of course, as all are, 360 ft. in depth; then intervenes Boaruka, a small island, and next a great fall, 573 yards broad; a projecting rock separates this from the third fall, 325 yards in breadth; in all, upwards of 900 yards of perennial falls. Then comes Garden Island, eastward of which, in the dry season, when the river is at its lowest, comes a good deal of the bare rock of the river's bed, with a score of narrow falls, which in the floods of the wet season constitute one enormous cascade nearly half a mile in extent. Near the E. end of the chasm are two other large falls, but not to be compared at low-water with the western ones between the islands. The whole body of water rolls clear over quite unbroken; but after a descent of 10 or more ft., the entire mass suddenly becomes like a huge sheet of driven snow. 'Pieces of water leap off it in the form of comets with tails streaming behind till the whole snowy sheet becomes myriads of rushing, leaping, aqueous comets. This peculiarity was not observed by Charles Livingstone at Niagara; and here it happens possibly from the dryness of the atmosphere, or whatever the cause may be, which makes every drop of Zambesi water appear to possess a sort of individuality. It runs off the ends of the paddles, and glides in beads along the smooth surface, like drops of quicksilver on a table.' The vast body of water, separating into the comet-like forms described, necessarily incloses in its descent a large volume of air, which, forced into the cleft to an unknown depth, rebounds and rushes up loaded with vapour to form from three to six columns, as if of steam, visible 21 m. distant. Rising 200 or 300 ft. above the cascade, this vapour becomes condensed, and falls in a perpetual shower of spray on the grove of evergreen trees opposite; the heavy drops from the leaves of which collect and form little rills which run down the steep face of the rock until they are blown off and carried up again by the columns of vapour.

VICTORIA NILE. See SOMERSET RIVER in *Supp.*

VICTORIA NYANZA, a large fresh-water lake, Eastern Africa, about 400 m. E.N.E. Lake Tanganyika. Its S. extremity is in lat. $2^{\circ} 24'$ S.; lon. 33° E., and the height of its water is 3750 ft. above sea-level, but its extent to the N. is unknown. According to some native accounts it extends to 1° or $1^{\circ} 30'$ N. This would give it a total length of 250 m. At its S. extremity, where it receives the Muungwira, it forms a creek almost completely choked up with an archipelago of brown rocky tree-clad islets, but immediately beyond it widens out into a magnificent expanse, roughly estimated at 85 m. In this part of the lake, about lat. 2° S., there are two islands of some size—Masita, not far from the S.E. shore; and a little to the W. of it, and at least double its size, Ukerewe, which sometimes gives its name to the lake. Nyanza lies open and elevated, rather resembling the drainage and temporary deposit of extensive floods than a volcanic depression, as Tanganyika seems to be. Its shores are low and flat, dotted here and there with little hills, and its water is universally commended for its lightness and smoothness. The depth is said to be great, but as yet this can only be regarded as conjecture.

VIEJO, a tn. Central America, Nicaragua, dep. Occidental, in the vicinity of the volcanic mountain of same name, about 20 m. N.W. Leon. While one of the oldest, it is also one of the best-built places in the state, many ancient and wealthy families having selected it for their residence. It has two churches, one of them a building of some merit. Pop. about 3000.

VIERZIGHUBEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 40 m. N. Brünn, on the frontiers of Bohemia; with a castle, and a pop. of 1200.

VIGAY, a river, India, presid. Madras, which rises among the mountains which separate Travancore from dist. Madura, and flows first N.E., receiving numerous small tributaries,

and then S.E. past the town of Madura. In the lower part of its course it expands into a large lake called Periyakolan, and thereafter proceeding E. for 6 m., loses itself in a salt marsh. Re-appearing at the E. end of the marsh, and still retaining its name, it pursues a serpentine course S.E. for about 5 m., and finally enters Palk's Strait a little below the village of Autankarai. Its whole length is about 140 m. It is generally in flood from October to December, and possessing water throughout the whole year, contributes greatly to the fertility of the districts through which it flows.

VIGITA-POORA, a ruined city, Ceylon, 50 m. N. by W. Kandy. It stood near the N. shore of the abortive tank of Kalaweva, became a royal residence 500 years before the Christian era, and was a city and a fortress when Anarajapoor was still a village. It was surrounded, according to the Mahawanso, by a triple battlement and entered by a gate of iron, and after various vicissitudes was rebuilt as late as the twelfth century by Prakrama. So rapid, however, and so complete has been its decay, that nothing now remains except the foundations of the fort, a dagoba evidently built of bricks taken from the city wall, a few stone troughs, and chiselled pillars and mounds of earth and debris.

VIHODNA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Liptau, on the road to Zips; with 1500 Lutheran inhabitants, who rear sheep, and make famous ewe-milk cheese.

VILEIKA, a tn. Russia, gov. and 60 m. E.S.E. Vilna, cap. circle of same name, on the Vilja; with three churches, a charitable institute, and a pop. of 2042.

VILHELI, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Bailundo, on a stream of same name to the W. of the Kutatu, about lat. 11° 35' S.; lon. 16° 40' E. It is situated in the midst of dense woods, is surrounded by a palisade and a ditch, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, who, besides cultivating the soil, carry on a considerable trade in bees'-wax.

VILKOMIRS, a tn. Russia, gov. and 45 m. N.N.E. Kovno; with a church, a circle and a parish school, two charitable institutes, and 4182 inhabitants.

VILLA-DE-VICUNA, a tn. Chili, prov. Coquimbo, in a fertile vale, r. bank Elqui, 40 m. E.N.E. La Serena; with a parish church, a town-house, two normal and three primary schools. Pop. 2076.

VILLA FONTANA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and about 9 m. S.E. Verona, on the Menago; with a parish church, which contains good paintings by Giolfino and Farinato.

VILLAFRANCA, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 9 m. S.W. Verona, cap. dist. of same name, on the railway to Mantua. It is the seat of a court of justice, has two parish churches, a Capucin convent, and an hospital, and contains 7147 inhabitants. The French and Austrian emperors met here on 25th July, 1858, and settled the preliminaries of a peace which deprived Austria of the greater part of Lombardy.

VILLALTA, or SAN ILDEFONSO DE VILLA ALTA, a tn. Mexico, state and about 45 m. N.E. Oajaca, in a beautiful and healthy district at the height of 4000 ft. above the sea. It was established by Cortes in 1531 as a military post or *presidio*, and continued long to be one of the most important places of New Spain. The present inhabitants, not above 1000 in number, weave coarse cloth out of *pita* (the fibres of the agave), and show considerable skill in carving articles of wood. Coffee, cotton, tobacco, and fruit are grown, and gold and silver were once mined in the district.

VILLA MOLINA, a tn. Chili, prov. Talca, 120 m. S.S.W. Valparaiso. It is a clean little town, built chiefly along the main road, with an indifferent-looking church, and a pop. estimated at 2000. A broken plain, almost utterly barren, commences near the town and extends to Talca.

VILLANDERS, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle and about 8 m. W. Brixen; with 1800 inhabitants, and a church containing a number of remarkable tombs. In the Pfunderer Mountain in the vicinity are mines of silver, lead, and copper.

VILLA RICA, a tn. Paraguay, 85 m. S.E. Asuncion, equidistant from the Tibiquari on the E., and its tributary the Tibiquarimini on the W. It is picturesquely situated amid fertile plains, which terminate E. and W. in a low mountain range covered with noble forests.

VILLARICA, a lake, Chili, in the N. of prov. Valdivia,

and at the N.W. foot of the volcanic mountain of its name. Its area is estimated at rather more than 100 sq. m. It was originally called Llanquen, but Valdivia, in consequence of the quantity of gold found in its vicinity, formed a settlement on its shore, of which, notwithstanding its repeated devastation by the Indians, the ruins may still be traced. Its surplus waters are carried W. to the Pacific by the Tolten.

VILS, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle and 38 m. N.W. Innsbruck, on the frontiers of Bavaria; with a beautiful parish church, and an old castle. Up to the seventeenth century Vils was an imperial free town. Pop. 1000.

VINELAND, a vil. U. States, New Jersey, on the Millville and Glassboro' railway, 32 m. S. by E. Philadelphia. It contains three churches, several manufactories, &c.; the cultivation of fruit forms the principal occupation of the people.

VIRACHOLEN, a vil. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 34 m. S.S.E. Madura, on the S. bank of the Kredamanadi. It was anciently the residence of the rajahs of the country, and indicates its importance by the extent and magnificence of its remains, though it is now insignificant, with no existing building worthy of note except a small Hindoo temple. The manufactures consist of long cloths.

VIRGIN-GORDA, an isl. W. Indies, Leeward Islands, the most easterly of the Virgin group, has a very irregular outline, and is occupied towards its centre by an immense hill, which rises gradually and terminates in a peak 1370 ft. high. On its W. side is a peninsula, broken up by some convulsion of nature into vast granite blocks, which lie scattered on the shore. To the southward are several cays and islets, similarly composed of disrupted granite. The largest of these islets, having the appearance of a town in ruins, is named Fallen Jerusalem. The inhabitants, about 764, are engaged in raising stock and vegetables, cutting wood, and burning charcoal for the markets of St. Thomas and St. Croix.

VIRGINIA CITY, two places, U. States:—1, A tn. Nevada, situated among rocky ledges and ravines, on the E. slope of Mount Davidson, 15 m. N.N.E. Carson, and 274 m. N.E. San Francisco; 6205 ft. above the level of the sea. The principal streets, in many instances cut through the solid rock, are level, and those devoted to business are lined with blocks of substantial stone and brick fire-proof buildings three to five stories high. The environs are adorned with many handsome private residences. Virginia City owes its origin and rapid growth to the rich veins of silver discovered in 1859, from which upwards of £2,000,000 of silver was obtained in 1864. A vein near the city is the largest yet discovered, being 156 ft. thick and 4 m. long. The city is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water; and good roads have been constructed in various directions. Pop. (1860), 2345; (1865), about 15,000.—2, A tn. Idaho, near the Rocky Mountains, 225 m. E.N.E. Idaho City, has productive gold-mines, and the adjacent country is said to be well supplied with wood.

VISONTA, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Heves, E. Gyongyos; is famous for the wine of its name, strongly resembling Burgundy. Pop. 900.

VISUCZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontiers, Licca district, about 69 m. S.S.E. Karlstadt, on a narrow mountain pass; with a Greek non-unioned parish church, and the extensive ruins of an ancient castle. Pop. 1220.

VITENDA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Bailundo. It is situated on the Kutatu and Mungoya, about 33 m. above its confluence with the Coanza, is enclosed by a strong palisade and a ditch, and contains 2000 inhabitants, under the rule of a powerful chief, nominally subject to that of Bailundo.

VITZA, or VISA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, eyalet Adrianople, 75 m. N.W. Constantinople. It has a picturesque site on a mountain slope, is surrounded with walls, and is the seat of a Greek archbishop. The onions grown here are famous. Pop. 5000.

VIZAKNA, or SALZBURG, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 6 m. N.W. Hermannstadt; with large salt-works, and 3441 inhabitants.

VLADIMIR (Sr.), a bay, Russian empire, on the W. coast of the Sea of Japan; lat. 43° 53' 40" N.; lon. 135° 27' 21" E. It opens between the rocky promontories of Baliuzeka on the N., and Vachofski on the S., which are 1½ m. apart, and ex-

tending westward, forms three inlets—N., S., and W. The last is the smallest; the other two are vast circular basins, separated from each other by a hilly and wooded peninsula, and both of them surrounded and sheltered by adjacent wooded heights. The S. inlet, the largest and most completely sheltered, affords every facility for careening and repairing a ship. It is said that these inlets are only frozen over from the middle of December to the middle of February, and that the effect of the offing-swell is to keep the entrance of the bay almost free from ice.

VLOSKAVEK, a tn. Russian Poland, gov. and 85 m. N.W. Warsaw, on the Vistula. It has a cathedral and three other churches, a circle and an elementary school, and a considerable trade in corn; and contains 6162 inhabitants.

VOINITZA, a tn. European Turkey, Bosnia, eyalet Bosna, 29 m. W. by N. Bosna-Serai. It lies among mountains, and contains 4000 inhabitants, mostly R. Catholic Bosniaks, who are chiefly employed in mining and smelting. To the N.W. the largest R. Catholic monastery in Bosnia is situated.

VOITELSBRÜNN, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 24 m. E.S.E. Znaim, on the frontiers of Lower Austria; with an ancient parish church, a sulphur spring, a trade in wine, and 1000 inhabitants.

VÖKLABRUCK, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hansruck, on the Vökla, 35 m. W. Sleyer; has a female educational institute, a town-hospital, an infirmary, and manufactures of fllice and wooden ware. Pop. 1300.

VOLCANO BAY, in the S.W. of Yesso, one of the Japan Isles, is nearly of a circular shape, and has a width of about 33 m. at its entrance, which is formed by Cape Yetomo on the N. and Point Esarmi on the S. Its depth, which is 50 fathoms near the centre, decreases gradually towards the shore. Captain Broughton, who visited it in 1796, gave it its name, because he then saw three volcanoes in activity. The U. States expedition to Japan in 1854 saw only two,

which were situated in the N.E., and throwing out convulsively volumes of thick smoke. The scenery of the bay is very beautiful, presenting an amphitheatre of lofty mountains, their summits covered with snow, and their lower slopes clothed with the richest verdure. At the N.E. entrance of the bay, in lat. 42° 21' N.; lon. 140° 56' 30" E., is the small but snug harbour of Endermo, which affords good shelter to vessels entering it.

VOLOKLAMSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 65 m. N.W. Moscow, cap. circle of same name, on the Lana, at its confluence with the Shasha. It has seven churches, a circle and a parish school, and a benevolent endowment. In the vicinity there is a wealthy monastery of the same name, which was founded in 1479. Pop. 1290.

VÖLS, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle and to the S.W. of Brixen; with 1300 inhabitants. In the vicinity are much-frequented mineral springs.

VOSKRESENSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 28 m. N.W. Moscow, circle Svenigorod, on the Istva. It has a church, but its chief claim to notice is derived from the monastery of same name, which lies in the vicinity, and, from a supposed resemblance to the ancient Jewish capital, has been designated New Jerusalem. Within the walls which inclose it are two cathedrals and two churches. Pop. 1073.

VRANYA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, in the S. of Turkish Servia, eyalet and 35 m. N.N.E. Uskub, on the Morava. It contains about 7000 inhabitants, chiefly Bulgarians and Albanians, who have iron-works, and manufacture arms.

VYSA [anc. *Bysia*], a tn. Turkey in Europe, picturesquely situated at the foot of the Stranja ridge, and near the headwaters of the Erkene or Ergina, 75 m. N.W. Constantinople. It is the seat of a third-rate Turkish governor and a Greek bishop, and has good schools both for Bulgarian and Greek, but none for Turkish. The ancient town, which stands on an eminence overlooking the modern, has extensive ruins, which are freely used as quarries.

W.

WABASHA, a tn. U. States, Minnesota, cap. co. of same name, r. bank Mississippi, 2 m. below Lake Pepin, and 36 m. N.E. Rochester. It is built on sloping ground between the river and a high bluff about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the shore. It contains a handsome court-house, three churches, two banks, a public library, flour-mill, five grain warehouses, and a lumber yard. Pop. 2200.

WABUHA, a comparatively insignificant tribe, Central Africa, inhabiting the district of Ubaha, which is washed by Lake Tanganyika on the W., and bounded N. by Uhha, E. by Ututa, and S. by the Malagarazi. Their principal settlement, Uyonwa, is merely a clearing in the jungle, with a few paupers huts dotting fields of sweet-potatoes. They are a harmless but oppressed race, dark, curly-headed, and hard-favoured. They dress in skins and tree-barks, wear the *shushah* or top-knot of hair, use for ornaments brass and copper armlets, ivory disks and beads, and are never without their weapons—spears, assegais, daggers, and small battle-axes. They suffer much from the Watuta.

WADAN, a tn. Western Africa, on the E. frontier of the Moorish dist. Aderer; lat. 20° 40' N.; lon. 10° 55' W. It has a rugged and elevated site on the E. side of the celebrated valley which intersects the district, consists of houses built of stone and mud, and has a Moorish population of about 5000, who supply themselves with necessaries from Tishit. The Portuguese attempted to establish a factory here in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

WADI, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, 125 m. W. by N. Kukawa. It is of considerable size, and consists of two distinct quarters, walled all round, and separated from each other by a wide open space, where the cattle are secured.

WADI SHATI, or **WADI SHIATI**, a tn. N. Africa, re-

gency of Tripoli, on the route to, and 100 m. N.N.W. Mourzouk. It stands on the top of a steep terraced hill in the midst of a valley, and consists of an old and a new town. The former, crowning the hill, is in ruins, but gives indications of having once been densely peopled; the latter is entered by two gates, and has several well-cultivated gardens, together with a large grove of date-trees; in the fields the chief crops are wheat and barley.

WADOE, a tribe, E. Africa, occupy a tract of country coterminous on the N. with that of the Wazegura, that of the Wakhwere near Khutu on the W., and on the E. by that of the Watondwe or tribes of Saadani; the Gama and Kingani rivers form their boundary on the S. The tract of country thus defined has few cattle, but produces grain in such abundance as to leave a surplus of sorghum and maize, which is exported to Zanzibar. The Wadoe were once a powerful tribe, and the terror of their neighbours—a terror, however, produced not so much by their prowess as by their horrible mode of warfare. When engaged with their mortal enemies, the Wakamba, and fearing defeat, they began to cut slices from the bodies of those whom they had slain, and then roast and eat them. This abominable device so far succeeded that the Wakamba, terror-struck, took to flight; but vengeance soon overtook the disgusting cannibals, and they lost all power. The Wadoe differ much in colour and form, some being tall, well-made negroids with a light complexion, while others are almost black. The distinctive mark of both sexes is a pair of long cuts down both cheeks from the temple to the jaw. They have a wild look, dress in softened skins stained yellow with mimosa bark, and are said to drink out of human skulls, without preparing them in any way for so singular a use. When a chief dies, a male and female slave

are buried alive with him. This custom has been abolished by some of the tribes, either entirely or by substituting a dog for the slaves. The Wadoe have numerous sub-tribes.

WADOWICE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, cap. circle of same name, in a fertile district on the Skawa, 24 m. S.W. Cracow. It is the seat of several public offices, and has large barracks, a military hospital, a high-school for the circle, a lower school, and an infirmary. Pop. 3171.

WADY SOFEJIN, a valley, N. Africa, Tripoli, which commences near Zintan, near the S. slope of the Jebel range, about 90 m. S.W. Tripoli, and extending with a considerable curve from W. to E., terminates in the Gulf of Sidra. On the N. it is limited by low sand-hills, and on the S. by a limestone range, which separates it from Wadi Zenzim, and contains the well of Enfad. It has an average width of about 8 m., and during the rainy season is almost entirely inundated. Thus secured against sterility by copious supplies of water, it forms the most fertile tract of the regency of Tripoli; its upper portion being particularly rich in figs, its middle portion in barley and wheat, and its lower portion, near the sea, in forests of date-trees.

WAGOGO, the name of a tribe in E. Africa, inhabiting a territory which extends from the W. base of the Usagara Mountains to Mbabura, about lon. 35° E., and from the country of the Watutura on the N., to that of the Wabena tribes on the S., a distance computed at 8 stages. This territory, however, they partly share with others, being mingled in the N. with the Wahumba, in the S.E. with the Wahebe, and in the S. with the Warori. As usual among slave-purchasing races, the Wagogo display great variety of colour. In the E. and N. settlements they have fine stout forms and light complexions; in other directions many of them are black as negroes. Their features in general are not uncomely, and the upper part of the face is often fine. The most prominent defects are thick lips and a coarse mouth; the expression also is wild and angry, and the eyes are often reddened and bleared by drink. The distinctive marks of the tribe are the absence of the two lower incisors, and an extraordinary distension of the lobes of the ears, in which pieces of cane an inch or two long, and nearly twice the thickness of a man's finger, are inserted, so as to look like handles to the head. The dress of the Wagogo far surpasses that of most of their neighbours. The men usually wear some Arab check or dyed Indian cotton, and many of them wear sandals of single hide. The women of the wealthier class are clothed in cotton; of the poorer, in skins. Even the children are generally dressed. As usual, the males, when they appear in public, are armed. Their chief weapons are a long bow and a spear. They have no shield. The dwellings are square huts, formed externally of poles driven into the ground and puddled with mud, and divided internally into several compartments, which the inmates share with the domestic animals, dogs and goats. They are, of course, dirty in the extreme. The Wagogo, though not devoid of a rude hospitality, and accustomed to trade regularly in salt and ivory, which they barter for slaves, are notorious for their pilfering propensities. Government is in the hands of a chief or sultan, with the title of *mtemi*. He exercises great authority.

WAHA, a tribe, Central Africa, so-called from their original seat, Uhha, a large tract bounded N. by the Mountains of Urundi, W. the northern parts of Ujiji, and S. and E. the Malagarazi. Having been plundered and driven from their country by the terrible Watuta, they have quitted its fertile plains, which have in consequence been converted into a waste of jungle, and are now dispersed over the country between Unyanyembe and Lake Tanganyika. A part of them retiring to the Mountains of Urundi, have found a sufficient protection against their enemies in their fastnesses. They are fair, and not uncomely, but, partly perhaps in con-

sequence of a tradition that they came originally from a southern region, the most ancient seat of slavery in E. Africa, they are universally regarded and treated as a vile and servile race.

WAHEBE, a tribe, E. Africa, dwelling between the Wasagara on the E. and the Wagogo on the W., and bearing some resemblance to both. They have plain features, but are stout and well grown. Though seemingly good-humoured and good-hearted, their plundering propensities are largely developed, and they have more than once attacked caravans, and threatened to close their route. Their distinctive mark is two cicatrized incisions on both cheeks. Rearing of cattle and slave-dealing are their chief employments. They are on bad terms with all their neighbours, and more especially with the Warori, whom, however, they dare not meet in the field.

WAHUMBA, a tribe, E. Africa, occupying a territory which extends from the N. of Usagara to the E. shores of the Victoria Nyanza or Ukerewe. Being generally mountainous, the surface is more adapted for pasture than agriculture, and the tribe, adapting themselves to their position, are generally employed in rearing cattle, milk and flesh constituting their sole food. As they have little ivory, the Arab merchants have no attraction, and hence their highlands remain almost entirely unexplored. In features they are fair and comely, and though lightly made, possess a martial spirit which makes them somewhat troublesome neighbours. On more than one occasion the lands of Usagara and Ugogo have been ravaged by them. Like the Wagogo, they pierce and distend their ear-lobes; and like the Wazaramo, they stain their clothing with an ochreish clay. Their huts are singular, each consisting of a hemisphere of boughs roofed with a bull's hide, and so small that the legs of the occupant may be seen protruding beyond the entrance. Their weapons are broad-headed spears, long *sime* or two-edged daggers, and *rungu* or knob-kerries, with double bulges in the wood as large as a man's fist to weight them in whirling through the air. They have no bows and arrows, but use the *pavoise*, or large hide-shield which distinguishes the Caffres of the Cape.

WAIAPU, a river, New Zealand, which takes its rise under Mount Ikaurangi, in the E. peninsula of North Island or Ulster, and forces its way through a sandy beach into the sea 6 m. S. of East Cape. Draining a considerable extent of country, it assumes the appearance of a large stream at high-water, but the freshes come down with such violence as to render it an unsafe anchorage even for the smallest vessels.

WAIKATO, a river, New Zealand, W. side of North



SCENE ON THE WAIKATO RIVER.—From Reise der Oester. Fregatte Novara.

Island or New Ulster, prov. Auckland, rises in Lake Taupo, about the centre of the island, a fine expanse of water nearly 100 m. in circumference, and overtopped by the snow-capped mountain Tongariro, 7000 ft. high, and flowing N.W. until it reaches the parallel of its embouchure, when it turns westward to the sea. It is navigable for vessels of considerable

size for 60 or 70 m., where it is joined from the S. by the Waipa, up which boats can ascend for 60 m. further. At its outlet the Waikato is a considerable stream; it does not form a bar, but has a narrow channel by which, at low-water, only vessels of about 30 tons can enter; inside the headlands it is a stately river. The left or S. shore consists, for about 8 m. from the sea, of shifting sand; the right shore is hilly, and at the foot of the hills, near the embouchure of the river, is, or was, the station of the Church Missionary Society, established in 1840. But the adjacent district, named from the river, and remarkable for its genial climate and pastoral and agricultural capabilities, has long been in a disturbed state from the war with the natives; but with the cessation of hostilities it is probable that the country will be re-occupied by the settlers, and its prosperity restored.

WAIMATE, a small bay, New Zealand, North Island or Ulster, on the S. shore of the peninsula occupied by Mount Egmont. The bay, forming only a slight indentation in a coast bordered by an unbroken line of cliffs, averaging 100 ft. in height, affords no shelter for vessels, and deserves notice only on account of the celebrated pah situated at its N. extremity. This pah, formerly one of the strongholds of the natives, and the scene of many a sanguinary struggle, occupies an almost impregnable position. Being joined to the mainland only by two narrow shingle spits, it is nearly insulated. On the outer side it is a perpendicular cliff, 100 ft. high, while on the land side there is a natural ditch with apparently deep water in it. The summit, which does not cover more than 100 square yards, is covered with pits for the reception of provision as well as for shelter.

WAIMEA, a river, New Zealand, which rises among the mountains in the N. of the Middle Island or Munster, flows N. and enters the head of Blind Bay by three channels. The easternmost of these, aided by the waters from Nelson Haven, has hollowed out a deep space, known by the name of Bolton Hole, where there is good and sheltered anchorage in 6 and 7 fathoms. The central and western channels, situated respectively $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Nelson, are both navigable for coasters. About 2 m. beyond the W. channel the coast, previously low, rises into bold white cliffs, which in some places rise to the height of 250 ft., and are seen far off at sea.

WAITANGI, the name of two rivers, New Zealand:—1, *Waitangi*, in the N. of North Island, has its mouth in the Bay of Islands. It can be entered and ascended for a short distance by small vessels, having never less than 5 ft. water at the entrance, and 12 ft. inside.—2, *Waitangi*, Middle Island, fed by the numerous lakes and mountain ranges of the interior, becomes a considerable stream, and flows first S. and then E., forming the natural boundary between the settlements of Canterbury and Otago. In spring and summer the melting of the snows makes its current so rapid that it is unsafe even for boats to enter it.

WAITERA, a river, New Zealand, which has its mouth on the W. coast of the North Island, 8 m. N.E. New Plymouth. At low springs it has not more than 2 ft. of water on its bar, but the tide ranges 12 ft. It is thus rendered navigable by coasters, and is often resorted to both for shelter and for trade with the natives, who have a village situated a quarter of a mile within the entrance, where there is good anchorage in 3 or 4 fathoms.

WAITZENKIRCHEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, 20 m. W. Linz. It has a town-hospital, an endowment for the poor, and in the vicinity an old castle situated on a lake. Pop. 1000.

WAKHUTU, a tribe, E. Africa, so called from inhabiting specially the province of Khutu, which bounds on the E. with Uzuramo. They are not, however, confined to it, but spread over a territory which extends from the Mgeta W. to the Mountains of Usagara, and from the Duthumi Hills S. to the Rufiji. They are evidently allied to the Wazaramo, wearing their peculiar head-dress and ornaments, but are inferior to them physically and mentally. Their colour is exceedingly dark; their eyes are bleared and red with intoxication; their fare, if not scanty, is indifferent in quality, consisting chiefly of holcus porridge without ghee, and of mud-fish; and they bear many marks of degradation, the effect partly of humid heat and miasma, and partly of the bondage in which they are held by tyrannical rulers. Their usual dwellings are low circular huts, from 12 to 15 ft. in diameter,

and the straggling villages formed by them are slovenly and dirty. Many of the Wakhutu used to find employment as porters, but became so notorious for treachery that few are now disposed to trust them. They are, however, much more peaceful than the Wazaramo, and hence the caravans, which are kept in a state of feverish anxiety while passing through the territory of the latter, feel secure as soon as they enter Khutu.

WAKIMBU, a tribe, E. Africa, who claim a noble origin, and according to their own account, emigrated into Unyamwezi about thirty-five years ago, accompanied by their neighbours the Wakononga and the Wamia. Their previous settlements were in Nguru, Usanga, and Usenga, which they were obliged to abandon in consequence of the repeated attacks of the Warori. They settled first at Kipiri, a district lying S. of Turu, and have since extended into Mgunda, Mkhali, and Unyanembe, where they hold the land by sufferance from the Wanyamesi. They are apparently poor, being generally clad in skins; but they build firmly stockaded villages, grow sorghum, maize, millet, pulse, cucumbers, and water-melons, rear cattle, and barter slaves, and ivory in small quantities, either through the merchants, or by personal visits to the coast. In features they are dark and uncomely, and have for their distinctive mark a number of small lines formed between the hair of the temples and the eyebrows, by raising the skin with a needle, and opening it by points laterally. Some wear necklaces of curiously plaited straw, others a strip of white cow-skin bound around the brow. Their arms are bows and arrows, spears, and knives stuck in their leathern waistband. Their neighbours accuse them of being treacherous.

WAKKALA, a vil. E. Africa, Latooka country, near the Kanieti River, 60 m. S.E. Gondokoro. The village or town, in a fine forest of large timber, is composed of about 700 houses, strongly protected by a palisade of the hard iron-wood of the country, with the addition of a hedge of imperious thorns growing to a height of 20 ft. The entrance is a curious archway, 10 ft. deep, formed of the iron-wood palisades with a sharp turn to the right and left, making a zigzag. The inhabitants, governed by an independent chief, are great hunters, and the neighbourhood abounds with elephants, giraffes, buffaloes, rhinoceroses, and large antelopes. The soil is rich with abundance of fine grass and good pasturage, and a plentiful supply of water.

WALATA, or BIRU, a tn. W. Africa, situated at the N.E. extremity of the district of El-Ijodh, and at the foot of a range of hills overlooking a large valley, 250 m. W.N.W. Timbuktoo; lat. 18° N.; lon. 7° W. It is a large place, consisting of well-built clay houses, with a rough cast of plaster, but is extremely unhealthy, and owing to this and other causes has become a seat of poverty and wretchedness. The inhabitants include a mixture of blacks and whites, the latter Berbers and Arabs of various tribes, and the former belonging to the widely scattered nation of the Swaninki or Azer. About a mile W. of Walata are the ruins of an ancient place, supposed to have been identified with the celebrated capital of the Ghanata empire. In Walata itself there is a spacious mosque of high antiquity.

WALFISH, or WALVISCH [add.], a bay on the S.W. coast of Africa; lat. $22^{\circ} 50'$ S; lon. $14^{\circ} 30'$ E. It is spacious and tolerably safe, being protected on three sides by a sandy shore, and exposed only to the N. and N.W. winds, which here blow seldom. Large ships find good anchorage under the lee of a sandy peninsula, terminating W. in Pelican Point, and smaller craft ride safely within half a mile of the shore. The great disadvantage of the bay as a harbour is that it is destitute of fresh water, which must be brought from a distance of 3 m. inland. While African guano was in repute, Walfish Bay was much resorted to for provisions by the ships engaged in that trade, and a large establishment, erected for salting and curing beef, and also providing live cattle, found full employment in supplying the ships, and also in executing a contract with the British government for sending live cattle to St. Helena. Both branches of trade having ceased, the establishment was broken up, but the house and store, which were left standing, have recently been occupied by merchants at Cape Town. The bay abounds with fish, and at certain seasons is much frequented by a smaller species of whale known by the name of 'humpbacks.'

Both the fish and the oil obtained from the whales promise to become valuable as exports. Situated on the coast of the Damarah country, Walfish Bay affords an easy communication with the interior, and was used with success for that purpose by the travellers Galton and Anderson.

WALKER, an isl. American Polynesia, Pacific Ocean; lat. $3^{\circ} 58' N.$; lon. $149^{\circ} 10' W.$; discovered by Captain Walker in 1814. It has also been named 'Low Woody' Island, an appellation which graphically indicates its natural characteristics.

WALLACE, a vil. British America, Nova Scotia, on the N. coast, at the mouth of the Pensheg, which falls into a bay, and forms an excellent harbour. It is a prettily situated but straggling place, in which the only conspicuous object is its Scotch church. Its harbour, having 16 ft. of water on its bar at the ebb of ordinary spring-tides, and then rising 8 ft., admits vessels of large draught, and was much frequented by timber ships, till the supply failed. The inhabitants have compensated for the decline of this trade by turning their attention to agriculture.

WALLAGAHBAD, a tn. and cantonment, India, presid. and 39 m. S.W. Madras, dist. Chingleput, near l. bank Palar. The town consists chiefly of one street, running E. and W., and both from its vicinity to the river and a nullah which intersects it, is well drained and tolerably clean, airy, and dry. The cantonment, situated about half a mile N.W. of the town, occupies a piece of ground rising gently above the surrounding plain, and is about three-quarters of a mile long by half a mile broad. Rice is grown to some extent in the vicinity.

WAMA, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Bukowina, dist. and about 58 m. S.W. Czernowitz; with 2346 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the surrounding forests. In the vicinity is a pillar commemorating the victory of the Moldavian woivod Rakowetz over the Turks.

WAN, or **VAN-HIEN**, a tn. China, prov. Sechuen, l. bank Yang-tze-kiang, about 110 m. above Quaichow. It is a small place surrounded by a wall, and contains an apparently industrious and thriving population. Its shops are well-stocked, and expose for sale, among other articles, coal, sulphur, sugarcane, and blue cotton prints. The hills in the vicinity are well-watered, and produce good crops of rice, wheat, barley, beans, vetches, cotton, tobacco, &c. Between Quaichow and Wan the breadth of the river is nowhere less than 150 yards, but it is encumbered by reefs, which however generally leave a clear channel of considerable depth. The rapids are not so impetuous as below Quaichow.

WANDALA, a mountain range, Western Africa, which, commencing in the E. of Bornou, near its S. frontier, stretches S.S.W. along the N.W. frontier of Adamawa, and is succeeded by a number of isolated mountain masses, with which it does not seem to be connected. Magar, its culminating point, has an estimated height of 3000 ft., which is probably 500 ft. more than the average of the range. The isolated mountains beyond are much loftier, one of them, Mindefi, being not less than 6000 ft.

WANGANUI, a tn. New Zealand, New Ulster, prov. Wellington, on a river of same name, about 2 m. above its mouth on the W. coast. It is a military post, a leading mission station, and being accessible to vessels of 100 to 200 tons, is the centre of a large and flourishing native trade. A small steamer belonging to it plies regularly to Wellington and Nelson, and many of its inhabitants, who already number about 1000, carry on a direct traffic with Sydney and Melbourne.

WANGANUI, a river, New Zealand, which rises in the mountain range which traverses the N. Island from N. to S., flows S., and falls into Cook Strait towards its N.E. entrance, 4 m. below the town of Petre; lat. (N. head) $39^{\circ} 57' 20'' S.$; lon. $175^{\circ} 1' E.$ It has 8 ft. over its bar at low-water, and is entered by vessels of 10 to 12 ft. draught, which can ascend as far as Petre, but most of the coasting trade is carried by vessels of about 25 tons burden. The entrance should not be attempted except in fine weather, with a leading wind.

WANGARI, a river, New Zealand, which has its mouth in a bay of the same name in the N.E. of the North Island, N.W. of the entrance of the Gulf of Hauraki. The river at its entrance, between Lost Point on the E. and a point of Mare Bank on the W., is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, but immediately opens out to a width of 2 m. Much of this width, however, is laid dry, SUPP. IMP. GAZ.—VOL. II.

or nearly so, at low-water, and the real channel is diminished to $\frac{1}{4}$ m. The shore on the S. is low and swampy, but on the N. is overlooked by hills of considerable height. Within Wangari Bay there is a large harbour with good anchorage.

WANGAROA, a bay and harbour, New Zealand, on the W. of North Island or Ulster. It has high and steep shores on either side, is well sheltered by Stephenson Island, is entered by a narrow channel, and has in its main branch an average width of about $\frac{1}{2}$ m., with a depth of more than 2 m. On its E. side are three bays, every one of which affords good anchorage.

WASHINGTON, a tn. U. States, Iowa cap. co. of same name, in a prairie 40 m. W.S.W. Muscatine, with which it is connected by a branch of the Mississippi and Missouri railway. It contains nine churches, a bank, a steam-mill, machine shops, and several manufactories, and is surrounded by a rich agricultural district. Pop. (1865), 3000.

WASIN, a small coralline isl. about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. long by 1 m. broad, off the E. coast of Africa, S. of Mombaza, and N. of Zanzibar, to the latter of which it belongs. The only settlement is built upon the N. shore, and consists of stone and lime mosques, long rooms with flat roofs, and a few large houses of mangrove timber scattered among paltry huts. Huge calabashes, some of them 40 and 45 ft. in girth, give a pleasant air to an otherwise squalid settlement. The inhabitants suffer severely from fevers, sores, and small-pox.

WASKOUTZ, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Bukowina, dist. and W.N.W. Czernowitz, on the Czeremosz; with a paper-mill, and a pop. of 3696.

WATERLOO, the name of four places, British America, Canada West. The most important are—1, A vil. co. Ottawa, 85 m. W. Montreal; with a R. Catholic church, a school, and a steam saw-mill.—2, A vil. cap. co. of same name, within 1 m. of a station of the Grand Trunk railway, 51 m. W.S.W. Toronto. It is a flourishing place, inhabited almost exclusively by Germans, who have their own Lutheran church and vernacular newspaper; cabinet and chair, carriage, sash, blind, and door factories, a brewery, a tannery, an iron-foundry, and grist and steam saw-mills. Pop. about 1500.

WATKINS, or **JEFFERSON**, a vil. U. States, New York, at the S. end of Seneca Lake, and on the Canandaigua and Elmira railway, 21 m. N. Elmira. It contains five churches and two banks, and steamboats ply between it and Geneva. A large quantity of coal is shipped here. Pop. 3000.

WATLING, an isl. West Indies, Bahamas, 50 m. E. San Salvador, or Cat Island, about lat. $23^{\circ} 57' N.$; lon. $74^{\circ} 28' W.$ It is about 12 m. long from N. to S., by 6 to 7 m. broad, and has slightly indented shores, with an interior largely cut up by salt-water lagoons, which are separated from each other by small woody hills from 100 to 140 ft. high. It is, however, considered the most fertile of the Bahamas, and raises the best breed of sheep. The E. shore is fringed with a reef, and the only safe anchorage is at the N. end. The inhabitants, 450 in number, are scattered over the island. Captain A. B. Becher, in an article in vol. xxvi. of the *Journal of the R. G.S.*, has endeavoured to prove that not San Salvador, as Humboldt and Washington Irving maintain, but Watling is what is called the *landfall* of Columbus, or the first land which he reached on his first voyage across the Atlantic.

WAZEERABAD, a tn. India, Punjab, about 3 m. from l. bank Chenab, 60 m. N. by W. Lahore. It stands in a fertile district, commanding beautiful views of the Himalaya, and is described as one of the handsomest towns in India, Avituble, a European officer in Runjeet Singh's service, having rebuilt it in the European style, with wide streets, and an elegant and commodious bazar. Runjeet Singh had a pleasure-ground here, and a palace of singular construction, covered externally with rude fresco full-length figures of the ten Sikh Gooroos.

WAZEGURA, a tribe, E. Africa, occupying the land S. of the Pangani River to Cape Utundwe, and extending as far W. as the Nguru Hills. They were originally a peaceful tribe, but the possession of firearms has made them terrible to their neighbours, whom they are constantly kidnapping for the slave-market. One of them, originally of low origin, having succeeded in conquering the Ukami, occupying a district which extends eastwards from the Duthumi Hills, has almost depopulated it to supply the slave-market of Zanzibar,

and still carries on his depredations to such an extent that the security of the caravan route to Unyanyembe is seriously endangered. The Wazegura, instead of owing hereditary sultans, obey the loudest tongue, the most open hand, and the sharpest spear; hence, in every quarter bloody feuds prevail.

WEICHELSEL, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, 55 m. S.E. Troppau. It is a straggling place, situated among the Carpathian Mountains, at the sources of the Weichsel or Vistula, whose head-streams uniting here, form a remarkable waterfall 180 ft. high. The place has a Protestant parish church, and contains 3412 inhabitants.

WEIDENAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, cap. dist. of same name, 40 m. N.W. Troppau; with manufactures of linen and hosiery, and four yearly markets. Pop. 2000.

WEISS, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Styria, cap. dist. and on a stream of same name, in a very romantic district 13 m. N.E. Gratz. It has two churches, one very ancient, and the other with a fine high-altar, an hospital, manufactures of scythes and other articles in iron, and a saw-mill. There are several old castles in the vicinity. Pop. 1200.

WEISSENKIRCHEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Manhartsberg, S. bank Danube, 43 m. W.N.W. Vienna. It contains 1060 inhabitants, employed chiefly in weaving, and in growing wine and fruit.

WEISSENSTEIN, a tn. Russia, gov. Esthonia, cap. circle and on a stream of same name, 52 m. S.S.E. Revel. It stands among gardens, has a church, a circle and an elementary school, and two benevolent endowments, and contains 3637 inhabitants.

WELLAWEY, a river, Ceylon, which rises among the mountains to the E. of Adam's Peak, flows S.S.E., and reaches the sea on the S. shore of the island near Hambangtotte, after a course of 69 m. It drains an area of 763 sq. m.

WELLINGTON, the name of three places in British America, Canada West:—1, A vil. co. Prince Edward, on West Lake, a bay of Lake Ontario, 84 m. E.N.E. Toronto; with a Protestant church, a public school, an iron foundry, a tannery, saw-mills, and a fishery in the bay, where great numbers of white fish are taken. Pop. about 600.—2, *Wellington Square*, a vil. co. Halton, on Lake Erie, 26 m. S.S.E. Toronto. It possesses Church of England and Wesleyan churches, a ladies' seminary, an iron foundry, a pottery, and a carriage factory. The surrounding country is celebrated for its wheat and cattle. Of the latter great numbers are sent to the eastern markets. Pop. about 750.—3, *Wellington Mines*, a vil. so called from the copper mines in its vicinity. They are situated between Lakes Huron and Superior, and belong to the Montreal Mining Company. Including that of the contiguous Bruce Mines, the produce is said to average 100 tons of copper ore monthly.

WELLINGTON, a prov. New Zealand, forming the S. portion of New Ulster, bounded N.W. by Taranaki, N. by Auckland, and N.E. by Hawke's Bay prov., and washed in all other directions by the sea, has an extreme length from N. to S. of 200 m., an extreme breadth of 80 m., and a coastline of about 300 m. It is bordered on its E. and W. coasts by two parallel ranges, inclosing an interior valley, but almost precluding access to it by the dense forests with which they are clothed. Evidences of volcanic action are seen in many localities, and earthquakes, particularly in the direction of Cook's Strait, where Wellington, the capital, is situated, are not unfrequent. The narrow belt interposed between the mountains and the shore, particularly on the W., while it is the most accessible, is also among the most fertile parts of the province, and on it accordingly most of its settlements have been formed. One of these, Manawatu, situated about 70 m. N. by E. Wellington, lies along the banks of a river of its name, which is navigable for coasting craft. The most important, however, is Wanganui, situated about 50 m. further N. Pop. 13,000, of whom 8000 are natives.

WELLINGTON, cap. of above prov., standing at the entrance of Cook's Strait, midway between the N. and S. extremities of the two larger islands, occupies the most central position in New Zealand. The harbour, named Port Nicholson, is a noble sea-lake 6 m. in length, surrounded by wooded hills, and opening by a deep channel into the strait. The town stands in a fine situation at the western side of the lake, and displays a line of stores, shops, and substantial ware-

houses upon the margin of the water, with some important public buildings, and many private residences on the hilly terraces above. Wooded steeps rise almost perpendicularly from the harbour-lake, and the country for 20 m. around consists mainly of densely-timbered mountain ranges, cut up by gullies and ravines. The district of the Hutt, with its rich valley and thriving village, about 8 m. N.E. of the town



along the shores of the harbour, is the only agricultural one in connection with Wellington. Evidences of volcanic action still remain, and two or three considerable shocks have been felt within the last twenty years, but have had no injurious effect. Situated at the entrance of Cook's Strait, the town is often swept by heavy gales of wind, which, however, conduce to its healthiness. Enjoying important facilities for trade, Wellington is making rapid progress; it is the scene of much commercial activity, and already contains 6000 inhabitants.

WEMRITSCH, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 20 m. N.E. Gitschin; with a parish church, a mill, and 1200 inhabitants.

WEQUAMIKOONG, a vil. British America, Canada West, on a deep bay of same name, near the N.E. extremity of Great Manitoulin Island. It is a missionary station of the Jesuits, and contains a large stone church. The inhabitants, about 600 Indians, are mostly emigrants from a longer established R. Catholic mission on Lake Michigan.

WERDNIK, a tn. Austrian empire, Banat, circle and 13 m. S. Neusatz; with a Basilian monastery, a coal-mine, and 1000 inhabitants.

WERFEN, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy and 25 m. S. by E. Salzburg, cap. dist. of same name, on the Salzach; with a Capuchin monastery, and iron-works. In the vicinity is the old feudal castle of Hohenwerfen. Pop. 1600.

WEST FARNHAM, a vil. British America, Canada East, co. Missiquoi, 37 m. S.E. Montreal. It is a thriving place, with Church of England, Wesleyan, and R. Catholic churches, an academy, manufactures of potash, mill-work, carriages, and woollens, and a number of saw-mills, employed in sawing lumber, which is drawn to St. John's, and thence exported to the States. Pop. about 700.

WESTFIELD, a vil. U. States, New York, 1 m. S. Barcelona Harbour, on Lake Erie, and on the Lake Shore railway, 57 m. S.W. Buffalo. It has five churches, several mills, and factories of mowing-machines, steam engines, and malleable iron. Pop. 2000.

WESTMINSTER (New), a tn. British N. America, and capital of British Columbia. It lies in about lat. 49° 12' N., on r. bank Fraser River, about 18 m. above its mouth, and on the site of Fort Langley. The ground rises to the rear of it, and is covered with a forest of large pine-trees. It has a court-house, assay office, and several places of worship. It is the see of a bishop, and had a new cathedral, which was burned down in 1866.

WESTON, a vil. British America, Canada West, co. York, on the Humber, and on the Grand Trunk, as well as the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron railway, 40 m. N.E. Toronto. It possesses Church of England, Wesleyan, and Baptist churches, manufactures of woollens, harness, waggons, and machines, an iron-foundry, a brewery, and a distillery. The manufacture of lumber, once very large, now suffices only for local consumption. There is an extensive turf bog in the vicinity. Pop. about 800.

WEST WINSTED, a vil. U. States, Connecticut, on the outlet of Long Lake, 30 m. by railway N. Waterbury. It is adjacent to Winsted, and contains several factories; large numbers of scythes are made here. Pop. 3000.

WETTENDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 4 m. E. Steinamanger, in a fertile district; with an old castle, and 1400 inhabitants, many of whom are gipsies.

WETTER [add.], an isl. Indian Archipelago, Flores Sea, on the N. of Timor, towards its E. end, in lat. (N. point) 8° 6' S.; lon. 125° 58' E. It is about 70 m. long by 20 m. broad, is mountainous towards the N., but has on the S. some open plains and valleys. The inhabitants, like those of Timor, are an intermediate race between the Malay and the Negro, and in a very rude state. The only export of any consequence is bees'-wax. Pop. roughly estimated at 82,000.

WHALEFISH, a group of islands off the W. coast of Greenland, to the S. of Disco Island, and in the entrance of Disco Bay; lat. (Boat Island) 68° 58' 42" N.; lon. 53° 13' W. The two main islands are about 600 ft. high, and afford good anchorage in the channel which separates them. On the S. island, called Krou-Prins, the Danes have an establishment, and carry on the seal fishery. Most of the persons employed are Esquimaux.

WHITE, or **WIAKARI**, an isl. New Zealand, in the Bay of Plenty, 28 m. off the coast of North Island or Ulster; lat. 37° 30' S.; lon. 177° 12' E. It is an active volcano, about 3½ m. in circuit and 860 ft. high. The base of the crater, 1½ m. in circuit and level with the sea, has in its centre a boiling spring, which is about 100 ft. in diameter, and sends volumes of steam fully 2000 ft. high in calm weather; and round its edges numerous small geysers, which sound like so many high-pressure engines, and emit steam with so much force that a stone thrown into the vortex would be immediately shot into the air. Looking down the crater the appearance is that of a well-dressed meadow of gorgeous green, with meandering streams feeding the boiling caldron below. On examination this green is found to be the purest crystallized sulphur. The whole island is so heated that it is difficult to walk upon it, and animal life may be said to be extinct, scarcely a limpet being found on the stones. White Island is the E. limit of an extensive belt of subterranean agitation, stretching from Mount Egmont through Tongariro, and the Taupo and Roto Mahana Lakes, to Whale Island or Motu Hora in the Bay of Plenty.

WHITE MUD RIVER, British America, rises in a swampy district about lat. 50° 20' N.; lon. 99° 30' W., and flowing very circuitously, first N.E. and then E., enters Lake Manitoba at its S.W. extremity. It drains an extensive area of the richest prairie land, is well timbered on its banks with oak, elm, ash, maple, aspen, and balsam poplar; possesses valuable fisheries, and is navigated by canoes for 30 m. above its mouth.

WHITSUNDAY, an isl. off the N.E. coast of Australia, Queensland, and the largest and highest of the Cumberland group, 11 m. long N. to S., and near its S. end 9 m. broad, gradually diminishing northwards to not more than 3 m. Its culminating point is 1504 ft. above the sea.

WHYDAH [add.] (native *Gre-hwe* or *Gle-hwe*, 'plantation house'), a tn. W. Africa, Dahomey. It stands about 2 m. N. of the sea, from which it is separated by a narrow lagoon, a swamp, and a lofty sand-bank; and extends 2 m. from S.E. to N.W., and is about ¼ m. broad. The streets are formed by the walls of compounds and blocks of houses built uniformly of sun-dried clay in three or four courses, from 1½ ft. to 2 ft. thick, and thatched with palm-leaves or grass. The outside soon crumbles, but inside the houses are often convenient and comfortable. The houses are scattered, and the place generally has a ruinous appearance, everything showing decay; the slave-trade, upon which its prosperity depended, being suppressed by the strict blockade of the seaboard. Whydah is really a group of villages divided into five quarters, each under its own 'caboccer,' subject to the headship of the viceroy. Though filthy, it is not a very unhealthy place, there being a strong day-breeze, and the nights cool; the highest part, the W. end, is about 40 ft. above sea-level. The soil is argillaceous clay and sand. There are four forts, or rather factories, French, Brazilian, English, and Portuguese. The great market covers a large space. The approach to the town from the sea is by three roads, the right leading to the Portuguese fort, the left to the French, and the middle one to the market and the English fort. There is an excellent local police, and quietude and good order prevail; crimes of serious violence or theft are rare, but pilfering is universal. In February, 1864, three fires, on successive days, destroyed a great part of the town, with a serious loss of life. The native inhabitants are snake-worshippers, venerating a non-venomous python called *dankgywe*. The population is estimated variously from 12,000 to 25,000; the former probably being more nearly correct. There are 600 R. Catholics among them, 200 boys under missionary teaching, and about 110 annually baptized.—(Burton.)

WICHAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and about 25 m. N.E. Gitschin; with 1100 inhabitants, employed chiefly in spinning, weaving, and the culture of flax.

WIELKIE-OCZY, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 24 m. N.E. Przemyśl; with a Dominican monastery, and 1500 inhabitants.

WIEPRZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, 29 m. S.W. Cracow, on a stream of same name; with 2500 inhabitants, most of whom are employed in weaving drills and table-cloths.

WIEROWAN, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 7 m. S. Olmütz; with a mineral spring, and 1000 inhabitants.

WIERZBOWIEC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 10 m. S. by E. Kolomea; with a fine baronial castle, containing a valuable library and picture-gallery. The manufactures consist of cloth and morocco leather. Pop. 1200.

WIESEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 36 m. N.E. Königgrätz, on the frontiers of Silesia; with 1100 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in weaving and spinning. For the latter there is a model spinning-school.

WIESMATH, a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, 40 m. S. Vienna; with manufactures of linen, several mills, and 1400 inhabitants.

WIGSTADTL, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, cap. dist. of same name, 13 m. S.S.W. Troppau; with manufactures of linen and cotton goods, and important cattle-markets. The old feudal castle of Wigstein is in the vicinity. Pop. 2556.

WILDSCHITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Silesia, dist. Sauernig, 46 m. N.W. Troppau; with a castle, an hospital, and 2109 inhabitants.

WILDSTEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 10 m. N. Eger, cap. dist. of same name; with a parish church, a castle, manufactures of calico, two cotton and five other mills. Pop. 3786.

WILLIAM, a port, New Zealand, in Foveaux Strait, on the N.E. of the South Island or Stewart, and nearly opposite to Bluff Harbour in Middle Island. The coast about Bluff Harbour, Ruapuke Island, and the rocks and islets between it and Paterson's Inlet shelter it from easterly winds, and it is also so effectually protected from the swell rolling round both ends of the island that it becomes a perfectly secure haven. The schooners engaged in whaling and sealing make it their head-quarters.

WILTEN [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, on the

Sill, circle and S. of Innsbruck. It occupies the site of the Roman town of Veldidena, and has among its principal buildings a Premonstratensian abbey, a beautiful endowed and a parish church, the latter with fine paintings; a Carmelite monastery, and the station of the Innsbruck and Kufstein railway. S.W. from the town, on the road to Italy, is Mount Iscl, remarkable as the scene of three victories gained in 1809 by the Tyrolese under Hofer and Haspinger. Pop. 1600.

WINDIG-JENIKAU, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Czeslau; with a deanery church, a mill, and 1000 inhabitants.

WINDISCHGARSTEN, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Traun, on the Teichl, 20 m. S. Steyer; has a central institute for the poor, an endowed school, manufactures of scythes, and much-frequented sulphur baths. Pop. 1200.

WINDISCHGRATZ, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Styria, cap. dist. of same name, on the Misslingbach, 44 m. S.S.W. Gratz; with a very ancient parish church, a high-school, an hospital, a castle, and 1200 inhabitants.

WINNIPEG [add.], the largest of a chain of lakes which form one of the most characteristic features of British America; between lat. 51° 25' and 54° 30' N.; lon. 96° 10' and 99° 15' W. It lies between S.E. and N.E., the usual direction of the lakes with which it is connected, but it is of very irregular shape, and so deeply indented that its N. and S. portions are only connected by a narrow channel, and might without impropriety be considered as two distinct lakes, of which the N. and larger, if the deep bays and creeks at its extremities are excluded, is somewhat elliptical in form, and the S. makes some approach to a parallelogram. Taken as one whole, the approximate leading dimensions of the lake are as follows:—length, 280 m.; greatest breadth, 57 m.; length of coast line, 930 m.; area of water, 8500 sq. m.; area of basin, 400,000 sq. m.; height above the sea, 628 ft., or only 28 ft. more than Lake Superior. The coast line is very much diversified, presenting at one time low swampy beaches, and at another rugged precipices and bold promontories. Towards the N.W. the coast is very low, and much broken by deep and narrow bays, but in proceeding southward beyond the mouth of the Saskatchewan, the great headland of Kilch-nashi comes into view, stretching so far into the lake that its extreme point is 23 m. E. of the general coast line. For some distance S. of Kilch-nashi the shore continues comparatively high and abrupt, presenting a series of limestone ridges, generally wooded with aspen and other deciduous trees, with intervening swamps timbered with tamarack and spruce. The S. coast consists for many miles of alternate strips of sand sustaining willows, and narrow reedy marshes running parallel to the coast line. Some of these sand strips, well protected by drift-timber, are evidently of considerable age; others of them are recent, inclosing ponds in which rushes are just beginning to show themselves, and furnishing a clear indication of the process by which the land is making encroachments on the water, and gradually diminishing its area. The E. coast consists generally of a succession of knolls or low domes of granite and gneiss, rising generally 8 to 10 ft. above the water, and having on their flanks a scrubby growth of timber, chiefly Banksian pine and spruce. Between the knolls ponds and swamps often occur, and the whole line of coast is much broken by deep inlets and well-sheltered bays, which, should the lake come to be navigated, may be turned to good account. The great feeders of the lake are the Saskatchewan, which enters it on the N.W., the Dauphin or Little Saskatchewan on the W., and the united Red River and Assiniboin on the S. Its only outlet is through the contracted and rocky channel of the Nelson, which flows N.E. to Hudson's Bay. The finest scenery of the lake is furnished not so much by its shores and the adjacent mainland, as by some of the many islands which it contains. Of these the two largest and most important, both situated in the S. portion of the lake, are Big Black Island, by far the largest of all, and Deer Island, the latter particularly deserving of notice, both for its beauty and its valuable fishery, where sturgeons and great numbers of white fish are taken. Lake Winnipeg freezes every winter, the ice frequently becoming 5 ft. thick, and not leaving the upper end of the lake before the 10th of June.

WINNIPEG [add.], a river, British America, which, issuing through several gaps in the N. river of the Lake of the Woods, flows at first in numerous tortuous channels, which successively uniting with the main stream, convert it into a mighty river, unfortunately rendered almost useless for navigation by numerous rapids and falls. In its course of 165 m., which it pursues very circuitously, though mainly in a N.W. direction, it descends 349 ft. by a series of magnificent cataracts, bounded by precipitous cliffs or rounded hills of granite, and not unfrequently expands into large deep lakes full of islands. At each extremity of the river the Hudson's Bay Company have a station, the one at its outlet, called Rat Portage, and the other at its mouth, Fort Alexander. Both are finely situated, but more especially the former, which stands on an island surrounded by hills about 200 ft. high, and near it are some tall red and white pine, the remains of an ancient forest. On the left bank of the river, 25 m. below Rat Portage, stands Islington Mission, in connection with the Church of England. It was held for several years by the R. Catholics, who were driven away by the Indians in consequence of the death of a young girl in the nunnery at Red River settlement. Besides the mission-house and a school-house, which is used as a chapel, five other houses have been built, and some progress has been made, as the congregation, composed almost entirely of Swampy Cree Indians, numbers 45. The country around Islington being like most of that through which the Winnipeg flows, wholly granitic, has a dreary look; but the Mission itself is a favoured spot, its domain extending over 250 acres of a fertile clay, on which all kinds of farm and garden crops succeed well. The Winnipeg opposite to Islington is about 250 yards wide, and flows past with a rapid current.

WINNIPEGO-SIS, or **LITTLE WINNIPEG** [add.], a lake, British America, about 50 m. W. of Lake Winnipeg, to which it is not only nearly parallel, but bears, though on a diminished scale, a marked resemblance in shape; greatest length, 110 m.; greatest breadth about 25 m. The shores of the lake are low and swampy, particularly towards the E., where the whole tract which intervenes between it and Lake Winnipeg is of the same character. The monotonous features of the lake are occasionally exchanged for others of a more pleasing description, particularly towards the S., where some fine old elms, crooked and gnarled, are seen, and where Snake Island, one of the many which the lake contains, presents some very interesting rocky exposures of a limestone which is highly fossiliferous, beautifully stratified, very hard and bituminous. Winnipegosis receives two important feeders—the Swan, which enters it on the W., through a lake of same name; and the Red Deer, which enters it on the N.W. Both of these rivers open communication to an important tract of country E. and N.E. of the head-waters of the Assiniboin; and discharges itself into the Manitobah through the Water Hen River, which is very broad, shallow, and reedy. On a neck of land which projects from the S. shore of the lake towards the N., salt-works have long been established, and are still carried on with some spirit, though the competition with British salt has so much lowered the price as almost to annihilate the profit. The saline bed, which must be of large extent, since it is found far to the N.W., and is worked by the Hudson's Bay Company on the Swan River, is a very retentive yellowish-white clay, containing both non-fossiliferous and limestone boulders. The salt is obtained in the form of brine, by sinking wells in the clay wherever a small bubbling spring is observed to issue from it. The brine is so strong that thirty gallons of it, when evaporated, produce a bushel of salt.

WINONA, a tn. U. States, Wisconsin, cap. co. of same name, r. bank Mississippi, 44 m. E. Rochester. It contains a courthouse, eight churches, three banks, steam saw-mills, &c., and is the E. terminus of the Winona and St. Peter's railway. Wheat and other grains are shipped here, and timber and limestone abound in the county. Pop. (1865), about 5000.

WINTERBERG, a tn. Austrian empire, circle and 24 m. S.W. Pisek, in a valley on the Wolinkabach; with a parish church, a castle, a town-house, a brewery, and manufactures of leather, paper, and spirits. The town is ancient, and has still some remains of its old walls and other antiquities. Near it are glassworks and smelting furnaces. Pop. 2960.

WOAD- or **WOLED-MEDINE**, a tn. Africa, Nubia, prov. Snaar, l. bank Blue Nile, at the confluence of the Rahad, 90 m. S.E. Khartoom. It is a large place, composed chiefly of huts huddled together without any regard to order, in ill-formed unpaved streets. Its principal buildings are a mosque of sun-dried bricks, with a minaret, the residence of the commandant; and barracks. In front of the last, and on the banks of the river, is a large open place, recently planted with date, citron, fig, and other fruit trees.

WODINA, a market village, Turkey in Europe, at the foot of Mount Rhodope in Roumelia, not far from Philippopolis. It occupies a beautiful and salubrious site; contains about 2000 inhabitants, who are all Greek Christians; and possesses an educational establishment, attended by about one hundred pupils.

WODNIAN [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 12 m. S. Pisek, l. bank Blanitz. It is an ancient place, partly surrounded by walls and a deep ditch; is the seat of several public offices, and has two churches, a townhouse, a superior and ordinary school, an hospital, military barracks, and four important yearly markets, chiefly for horses and cattle. Pop. 3990.

WOJNILOW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 32 m. E.S.E. Stry; with 1780 inhabitants, chiefly employed in making earthenware.

WOLCZYNIC, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 2 m. N.E. Stanislaw; with a gypsum mill, and 1000 inhabitants.

WOLFERSDORF, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 22 m. N.E. Leitmeritz; with a parish church, two mills, and 2403 inhabitants.

WOLFGANG (Str.), a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle Hausruck, on the lake of same name, on the frontiers of the duchy, and 19 m. E.S.E. of the duchy of Salzburg. It possesses a large and ancient Gothic church, with a beautiful high-altar, which dates from 1481, fine paintings and carvings; and has some industrial establishments. Pop. 800.

WOLKOVUSK, a tn. Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Grodno, cap. circle and on a river of same name. It has two churches, a secular parish school, two charitable institutes, several factories, and contains 3416 inhabitants. An important annual fair is held within the circle at the village of Selva.

WOLLEIN, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 10 m. E.N.E. Iglan. It was once the seat of a Benedictine abbey, has an old church and manufactures of linen, and contains 1500 inhabitants.

WOLLOWETZ, a tn. Austrian empire, duchy Bukovina, dist. and S.W. Cernowitz; with a very ancient church, containing the remains of Prince Dragoș, the founder of the Moldavian state.

WOO-CHANG, or **WU-CHANG**, a departmental city, capital of prov. Hoo-pee, China; lat. 30° 31' N.; lon. 113° 46' E.; situated on the r. bank of the Yang-tze-kiang, facing Hanyang and Hankow. It is divided by a ridge of hills trending S. and N., through which a tunnel is cut to facilitate the traffic between the E. and W. quarters, the former containing the greatest number of shops, dwellings, and public buildings. The main streets are wider than usually exist in Chinese cities, and have paved foot-paths; the shops are spacious and well stocked with merchandise and produce; and the government edifices are extensive, and built in the best style of native architecture. It is surrounded by a crenellated wall 30 ft. high, about 7 m. in circuit, with nine gates entering by the land, and one by the river. The latter entrance is in the middle of a fortified rampart washed by the stream, about a quarter of a mile in width, and from 25 to 50 ft. in height, constructed of solid masonry, at a cost of half a million

sterling, after the imperialists re-captured the city from the Taipings in 1859. The view from the hills that intersect the city is unequalled in the whole empire, as it commands the prospect of Hankow and Hanyang on the opposite bank, together with the confluence of the Han and the Yang-tze, both streams crowded at all times and seasons with junks, and where the foreign steamers and sailing vessels lie at anchor. Looking within the precincts of the walls from these



WOO-CHANG.—From Oliphant's China and Japan.

heights, an immense area is seen covered with the quaint turned-up roofs of the houses, here and there diversified by the more elevated roofs of temples, pagodas, *ya-meens* or official palaces, all more or less surrounded by trees and gardens. On the hill facing the river stands a group of newly-built edifices, profusely ornamented with florid and gilded carvings of Chinese design; with a battery of foreign ordnance commanding the approaches by land and water. Woo-chang is the residence of the provincial governor of Hoo-pee; also the *foo*, or intendant of the department, who has jurisdiction over ten districts, including one city of the second order and nine of the third. It is a place of much repute for its educational establishments, with a hall of examination capable of accommodating 7000 students during the triennial competitions for degrees admitting to the Hanlin College at Peking. A large contingent of Chinese troops are quartered within the gates of the city, which are closed at night, and guarded by sentinels. In time of war or rebellion immense numbers of the inhabitants from the adjacent towns flock into Woo-chang for protection, when a dense population throngs the streets and open places. At such times the people may number 1,500,000, or, as some authorities state, 2,000,000, but in time of peace the settled inhabitants do not exceed 800,000, including the garrison. Being the most central spot in China, it has communication with all parts of the empire, forming, in conjunction with Hankow and Hanyang, a vast emporium of native and foreign commerce; but it is not opened as a place of trade or residence for foreigners, although they may freely visit the city under protection of the authorities.—(Mossman, *MS. Notes*.)

WOOD, a small island, British America, off the coast of Labrador, in the Strait of Belle Isle, about 7 m. W. of Forteau Point. It is 1½ m. long, by 1 m. wide at its S.E. where broadest, is composed of sandstone much less elevated than the mainland; and is covered with moss and coarse grass, the woods to which it owed its name having been all cut down by the fishermen, who are in consequence obliged to go to Newfoundland for their staves, &c. It possesses two large fishing establishments belonging to Jersey merchants, who, in addition to that of cod, which forms the staple, carry on both the seal and the herring fishery. The fishing vessels

arrive from home in the beginning of June, and often are many days drifting about in the ice before they reach their posts. They all return to Europe in the fall of the year, leaving only a man or two in charge of each post, with numerous dogs, mostly of the Esquimaux crossed with the Newfoundland breed, which draw their sledges with firewood, or go over to the main and hunt bears, foxes, deer, &c. The climate is very severe, and also uncertain.

WOO-HOO, a tn. China, prov. Nganhoei, near r. bank Yang-tze-kiang, about 60 m. above Nankin. It consists of the town proper, situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. inland, and a suburb extending some distance along the margin of the river. The town is surrounded by white walls, and the suburb is not only also surrounded by a wall, but forms a military post defended by three forts erected on separate eminences. The town, capital of a district of same name, is said to have been one of the largest of its class in China, with many good streets and handsome shops. During the Taiping rebellion it was one of the head-quarters of the rebels, who have left little of it standing except the wall and a part of the two principal streets, each extending about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. inside the gates, and nearly as far outside. Since its suppression in 1864 the inhabitants have been returning, and the authorities are restoring the public buildings; but it will be a long time before the place resumes its former prosperity.

WOO-SUNG, or Wu-sung [add.] Since the opening of Shanghai to foreign commerce, Woo-sung has risen into importance from its situation at the mouth of the Whang-poo, 13 m. by water and 8 m. by land from the British settlement. At the entrance to that inlet from the sea a bar stretches across the channel above Woo-sung, over which ships of large tonnage cannot float except at high-water or spring-tides. Hence the anchorage at this place is always crowded with shipping waiting to cross the bar, which, if heavily laden, they cannot accomplish for some days, or even weeks. This drawback to the navigation of the channel to Shanghai places Woo-sung in a favourable position to become the natural seaport of that emporium, with a railway 8 m. long across a level country. From the immense quantity of sediment deposited by the stream, the water across the bar is becoming shallower, and the channel narrower, while an island has been formed near Woo-sung, several acres in extent, since foreigners visited the port. On a rampart facing the anchorage are the remains of a battery which mounted one hundred guns, and was captured by Admiral Parker in the expedition under Sir Hugh Gough in June, 1842. Vessels inward-bound are piloted up to the roadstead by a staff of foreign pilots, and they are boarded by the officers of the harbour-master's department and maritime customs. These are the only foreign residents at Woo-sung; while the native village, from whence it derives its name, is a squalid place, inhabited by a sea-faring population.—(Mossman, *MS. Notes*.)

WOTITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle Tabor, cap. dist. of same name, 30 m. S.S.E. Prague. It has a

parish church, a synagogue, a Franciscan monastery, a castle, a townhouse, a brewery, and two mills. Pop. 2246.

WU-CHU, a tn. China, on the S.E. frontier of prov. Quangsee, at the confluence of the Kwei-ling with the Si-kiang. It is the most important commercial town of the province, being the entrepôt for all the traffic by the Si-kiang, consisting chiefly of wood, rice, cassia, cassia-oil, &c., from Quangsee, and salt and manufactures from Canton. The Si-kiang was explored by a British squadron of gunboats in 1859 as far up as Wu-chu, and found to be there scarcely navigable for junks, though its clear channel was between 500 and 600 yards wide. The trade of Wu-chu, and of the Si-kiang generally, was almost destroyed by the civil war, but it is now recovering.

WUKARI, a tn. Central Africa, cap. prov. Kororofa, on a branch of the Benuwe, about 10 m. from its S. or l. bank, and 300 m. S.S.W. Kano. According to native information it is a very large place, about 15 m. in circuit, and densely inhabited to the very walls. Its government is an absolute despotism. All the handicrafts are under the immediate control of the king, who permits none but his own people to exercise them. He also monopolizes the foreign trade. The chief manufacture is cotton cloth, said to be made of a peculiar kind of cotton. There seems also to be a kind of indigenous coffee. Yams are much cultivated.

WUNGABEJEWUNG, a vil. British America, Canada West, on the Great Manitoulin Island. It is a missionary station of the Church of England, and as yet only in embryo. The Indian inhabitants, about seventy, formerly dwelt at Mahnetooahung, 25 m. distant. They live partly by agriculture, but chiefly by furnishing firewood to the steamers plying between Collingwood and Sault Ste. Marie.

WUNZEN-TAKE, the most celebrated of the five active volcanoes now existing in Kiusiu, the most southern and westerly of the isles of Japan. It is situated in prov. Fizen, near the N.W. extremity of the island, and has had repeated eruptions in modern times. In one of these, which destroyed the city of Sima Barra, 35,000 persons are said to have perished. In 1793 the summit of the mountain sank entirely down, and torrents of boiling water issued from the deep cavity thus formed.

WUSHEK, a tn. Central Africa, Bornou, prov. Muniyo, on the S. Tawarek frontier, 178 m. N.E. Kano. It stands at the foot of a mountain range, among groves of date and tamarind trees, fields of wheat, cotton grounds, and kitchen gardens; and consists of four distinct groups of buildings within a light fence, embracing a circuit of about 3 m., and containing a pop. of about 8000. Wushek is the principal place for the cultivation of wheat in W. Bornou, and has an important weekly market.

WYANDOT, a tn. U. States, Kansas, cap. co. of same name, on W. bank Missouri, just above the mouth of Kansas River, and 3 m. above Kansas city. It is on the Union Pacific railway, and is a place of active trade. Pop. (1865), 2500.

X.

XAMILTEPEC, or JAMILTEPEC, a tn. Mexico, state and 93 m. S.W. Oajaca, on the Chicometepec. It is situated near a series of lagoons which deeply indent the coast, is of pleasing appearance, and contains about 4000 inhabitants, who trade in honey, wax, cotton, and salt. In the maritime plains of the dep. of which it is the capital much sugar is produced, and many cattle are reared.

XARRAL (El), or JARRAL, a tn. Mexico, state and about 55 m. N. Guanajuato, in a beautiful valley on the frontiers of San Luis de Potosi. It has a castle belonging to the Marquis of Jarral, one of the largest proprietors in Mexico, and contains 3000 inhabitants.

XAVIER, an isl. S. America, off the S.W. coast of Chili, lat. (N.E. extremity) $47^{\circ} 3' 15''$ S.; lon. $74^{\circ} 16'$ W. It lies 4 m. W. of the mainland, from which it is separated by Cheupe Channel, is high and thickly wooded, rising into hills 1200 to 1400 ft. high, and crowned with large and tall trees, and has

two good anchorages, Port Xavier in the N., and Ignacio Bay in the S. The W. coast is lined with reefs, on which the sea breaks with violence.

XIENGMAL, or CHIANG-MAI, a tn. Siam, the largest in the Laos States, on the Menam, about lat. $18^{\circ} 30' N.$; lon. $99^{\circ} E.$ It is surrounded by walls about 3 m. in circuit, and annually exports teak wood to the value of £400,000. This timber, which is floated down the Salween to Moulmein, is the chief source from which teak is supplied to the navy-yards of Great Britain.

XIMBA, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Bailundo, on the E. slope of the Djamba range; lat. $12^{\circ} 25' S.$; lon. $16^{\circ} 28' E.$ It belongs as a kind of appanage to the heir-apparent of Bailundo, who resides at it; is surrounded by a palisade and a ditch, and contains 2000 inhabitants, who, as more especially under the jurisdiction of the prince, possess some special privileges.

Y.

YABRUD, a vil. Syria, 55 m. N.N.E. Damascus, at the entrance of a wild ravine. It occupies the site of the *Jabruda* of Ptolemy, and exhibits in the bevelled stones of its cathedral the remains of one of the earliest Syrian churches.

YAGODINA, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Serbia, cap. circle of same name, in a semicircular basin surrounded by mountains, near the Servian Morava, 66 m. S.S.E. Belgrade; with a court of justice, a church, and a school. Pop. 3741.

YALE, a tn. British Columbia, Western N. America, about 90 m. up the Fraser River, on r. bank. It is a gold-mining station, and a central place for the surrounding district. The navigation of the river is obstructed by some rocks about 6 or 8 m. below it, and immediately above it is the 'Little Cañon,' a mountain gorge which contracts the river so much as to render the stream a torrent with immense velocity, and therefore impassable. Yale is useful chiefly for slipping and unloading materials from and to the gold-fields.

YANG-CHOW, or **CHANG-CHOO-FOO**, a tn. China, prov. Kiangsoo, on the Imperial canal, 110 m. W.N.W. Shanghai. It was reputed to be a place of great wealth and splendour, but having been in the hands of the insurgents on three separate occasions, must have suffered severely. Little more is known of it than that it had a famous imperial library, of which there were only two duplicates in existence, the one at Peking, and the other at Hang-chow. This library, if not destroyed, has been completely dispersed. The pagoda of Yang-chow still forms a conspicuous object in the distance.

YANG-TZE-KIANG [add.], a river, China. This river and the ports of Chin-kiang, Kiu-kiang, and Hankow, situated

ruary, 1861, a British squadron of six vessels, under Admiral Hope, ascended this great river upwards of 800 m. from its mouth, where it is a deep-flowing stream $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide at Yo-chow, the entrance to Tung-ting, the greatest lake in China. From this point an expedition traced its course to Ping-shan, a distance of 1782 statute m. from Shanghai. Above its confluence with Tung-ting the navigation of the river for large vessels is interrupted by rapids, which could only be ascended during high floods. Native craft, however, are taken up at all times by trackers, who ascend the stream to within a comparatively short distance of its source. The country through which the Upper Yang-tze flows is bold and mountainous, running between precipitous gorges, presenting wild and varied scenery. In its lower reaches, the banks are annually flooded to such an extent that boats sail over the level lands for hundreds and thousands of square miles, where the herbage grows when the waters retire. At Hankow the river reaches its highest flood in September, which is from 35 to 40 ft. above its lowest, in February, when the tidal influence reaches as far as the entrance to Lake Po-yang, 436 m. from the sea.—(Blakiston, *The Yang-tze*; Mossman, *MS. Notes*.)

YANGUITLAN, a tn. Mexico, state and 45 m. W.N.W. Oajaca. It occupies a cool and lofty site, is an ancient place, which, when the Spaniards first visited it, contained 12,000 inhabitants, and has a fine Dominican monastery, which was founded by one of the companions of Cortes in 1542. The surrounding district though elevated is fertile, and rears great numbers of cattle.

YANITZA, a tn. Turkey in Europe, eyalet and 30 m. W.N.W. Saloniki. It stands on a height, has several mosques, and contains 6000 inhabitants. The best tobacco of Macedonia is grown in its vicinity. Near the town is the village of Allah Kilissin, containing the ruins of Pella, the residence of Philip of Macedon, and the birth-place of Alexander the Great.

YAO-CHANG, a tn. China, prov. Sechuen, at some distance from l. bank Yang-tze-kiang, and 175 m. S.E. Tching-too-fow. Though of considerable extent it is not surrounded by walls, or otherwise defended. Among its buildings are a principal pagoda and a great Bonze monastery. Part of this monastery is appropriated as a theatre, consisting of a vast square platform, supported by twelve granite columns, and surmounted by a richly ornamented pavilion, resting on pillars of varnished wood.

YARANSK, a tn. Russia, gov. Perm, cap. circle of same name, on the Yarana; with five churches, secular and religious schools for the circle and the parish, a charitable endowment, and a yearly market, which lasts from the 2d of September to the 1st of October, and at which goods to a great amount are disposed of. Pop. 1330.

YARAPISSON, or **ARABISSON**, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Karamania, 330 m. S.E. Constantinople, on a rugged limestone height with numerous caverns. It consists of 200 houses, occupied by about 1200 inhabitants, who, in addition to the ordinary labours of agriculture, cultivate the vine, and take advantage of the high-road passing along the banks of the Halys to carry on some trade.

YARMOUTH, a seaport tn. Nova Scotia, 130 m. S.W. Halifax; lat. 43° 50' N.; lon. 60° W. The public edifices are good and substantial, especially the educational, possessing all modern improvements, and capable of accommodating 2000 pupils. There are eight churches, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, and R. Catholic. A lighthouse, with a revolving light 135 ft. above the level of the sea, is on Cape Foucher, a short distance to the west of the entrance to the harbour. The harbour is safe, and accessible to vessels drawing 18 ft. of water. It has direct steamboat and sailing packet communication with Halifax, St. John's, N.B., and Boston, U.S. Its shipping, which is very extensive, has increased with marked success, the 199 vessels, with a tonnage of 73,055, owned in the town of Yarmouth, being one-quarter of the entire shipping of Nova



ENTRANCE OF LU-KAN GORGE, UPPER YANG-TZE.—From Blakiston.

on its banks, were opened to foreign navigation by the treaty of Tientsin, ratified in 1860. Previous to that date very little was known of its upper waters beyond Nanking. In Feb-

Scotia. The people are noted for business enterprise, and at present it is considered the most thriving town in Nova Scotia.

YASSI-HUK, a tn. Turkey in Asia, Anatolia. It stands on a height about 100 ft. above the Sakaria, which here makes a sudden bend to the W., and then widens out, forming several small islands. The district around is more pastoral than agricultural, and rears great numbers of sheep and Angora goats.

YEDDO, or **YEDO**, or **JEDDO** (Dutch) [add.] In the same year (1858) that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros negotiated the treaty of Tientsin, in China, these plenipotentiaries concluded the treaty of Yedo, in Japan, which opened the ports of Nagasaki, Yokohama, and Hakodadi; with permission for ministers representing Great Britain and France to reside at Yedo. This was accomplished in 1861; and the legations were being built on a commanding site in the city, so obnoxiously to the populace and some of the authorities, that they were burned down by incendiaries before they were finished. At the same time the members of the British legation, leaving their abode in a native dwelling, were repeatedly attacked, and several killed and wounded, which rendered it so unsafe to live in Yedo, that the two embassies left the city and resided at Yokohama; while the allied fleet threatened to bombard Yedo unless reparation was given, and a heavy indemnity paid. These were ultimately acceded to, and in 1865 the British and French ministers returned to Yedo, and took up their residence in Japanese temples fitted for their accommodation. During these transactions it was found that the treaty of Yedo was not concluded with the hereditary monarch of Japan, the mikado, who resides at Kioto, the imperial capital, but with the shiogoon, or prince elected by the daimios—who form an oligarchy of nobles, subject to the mikado. This grave error was rectified by the British minister, Sir Harry Parkes, in 1866, who skilfully obtained the emperor's signature to the original treaty.

Yedo is the place of residence of the shiogoon or tycoon, and the powerful daimios or native princes are obliged to reside at his court during stated periods; hence their retinues form a considerable portion of the population—which has been estimated as under for the year 1862:—

Followers of the daimios.....	432,000
Imperial officials.....	150,000
Priests belonging to temples.....	200,000
General inhabitants.....	572,848
Floating population.....	200,000
Total inhabitants.....	1,554,848

Yedo has a circumference of 24 m., and covers a surface of 36 sq. m. The O-kava or 'Great River' divides the city into two parts; the eastern part is called *Hondjo*; the western part bears more especially the name of *Yedo*. *Hondjo* has a circumference of about 9 m., with an area of 8 sq. m. It is completely surrounded by water, and intersected with canals, three large and numerous small ones cutting each other at right angles, and dividing the island into eight principal districts. Of these the four upper are chiefly occupied by the palaces of the daimios, with thirty temples; the two middle are exclusively palaces, with thirteen temples; and the two south districts contain twenty-one temples, whose gardens and outbuildings cover a large surface. The remainder of these districts is occupied by government stores, and the dwellings of artisans, fishermen, and workmen connected with the warehouses. *Hondjo* is a very quiet part of the capital, as the residence of the Japanese aristocracy; and the quay along the left bank of the O-kava forms a long and beautiful street. It is connected with the western quarter of the city by four great wooden bridges of very simple but solid construction.

Yedo proper is divided into three parts:—*Siro*, 'the castle;' *Soto-siro*, 'outside the castle;' and *Midzi*, 'town and suburbs.' The castle has a circumference of nearly 5 m., with an area of 1½ sq. m., and contains the palaces of the shiogoon and the royal family, the members of the council of state, and about twenty of the highest daimios; but not a temple, priest, or simple citizen. The space which contains the two imperial palaces is surrounded by a high wall and several canals, which the public is not allowed to pass; and almost every palace is inclosed by a moat, across which there is a large number of

small bridges, besides eighteen public ones. The walks round the castle are very agreeable and picturesque; and one along the banks of the principal canal opens to view thousands of aquatic birds on the water. The palaces of the daimios are long buildings of one single high story, generally white-washed, and having the appearance of large warehouses, without any pretensions to fine architecture. The only imposing features are the massive doors, which are sometimes ornamented with earvings, or covered with small plates of copper, forming various designs, such as the proprietor's coat of arms. The interior of these palaces is of great simplicity; the beauty and fineness of the mats, carvings, and paintings are the only points of distinction between them and the houses of the citizens. There is little or no furniture in them, and their principal ornament is their cleanliness.

'Outside the castle,' or *Soto-siro* quarter, 10 m. in circumference, with an area of 5 sq. m.; the greater part is occupied



by daimios' palaces, but of lesser rank. Besides the bridges which connect it with *Siro* and *Hondjo*, and the rest of Yedo, there are twenty within its own precincts, one of which is the celebrated *Nip-hon Bashi*, or 'Bridge of Japan,' which is considered the central point of the empire, and from whence all geographical distances are calculated. Here are fifteen temples, mostly Buddhist, covering about 1 sq. m. The remaining space is very densely inhabited, and may be considered the mercantile quarter of Yedo. This interesting district is situated on the E. of the castle, and has the form of a parallelogram. It is traversed in its whole length by the *To-kai-do*, or main-road of Japan, and communicates by fifteen bridges with the rest of Yedo. It contains five longitudinal and twenty-two transverse streets, cutting each other at right angles, and forming seventy-eight districts, separated from one another by wooden gates, ordinarily kept open, but always guarded by a small police force, who at any moment can isolate any given part of it. There are no daimios' palaces nor any large temples in this quarter. Here the principal commerce of the city is concentrated; and it is only in this part that regular streets are to be found. They are very animated, though the total absence of wheeled vehicles makes them less bustling than the great thoroughfares of Western cities.

The *Midzi* quarter, or town and suburbs, contains those

parts situated to the N., S., and W. of the castle, Hondjo being on the E. The northern district covers an area of 11 sq. m., and is remarkable for the number and extent of the temples spread over nearly one-third of its surface, including the mausoleum of the shogoons, surrounded by thirty-six temples; the temple of *Kansa*, the tutelary deity of Yedo, and a temple dedicated to Confucius, which forms the university of the capital. A great part of this quarter is under cultivation; many picturesque houses are seen in it; and extensive pleasure-gardens with neat little villages, which are to Yedo what St. Cloud is to Paris. The dwellings of citizens in this district cover scarcely 1 sq. m., and even from this must be deducted the grounds on which stand the great theatre of Yedo and *Yosivara*. The latter place is set apart exclusively for the residence of prostitutes and their servants, the houses forming a regular parallelogram 0·8 of 1 m. sq. It contains four longitudinal and three transverse streets, cutting each other at right angles; the whole being surrounded by walls and a wide ditch, with only one entrance, which is strongly guarded by a police force; no foreigners are allowed to enter. It is said to contain 5000 public women; but this does not include all of that class in Yedo, as there are similar places in the western suburb, nominally called 'houses of rest.' In that part W. of the castle are a great number of daimios' palaces, covering an area of more than 2 sq. m., and about fifty temples, extending over less than that. Among these are the palaces of the princes of *Ovari*, *Kiusai*, and the *Go-tairo*—the late regent of Japan. The part S. of the castle contains the palace of *Satsuma*—the most powerful prince in Japan—which is said to be the finest in Yedo. Here are the temples which the Japanese government has given as temporary residences to the representatives of the foreign treaty powers. The British legation is conveniently situated on the main road near the bay, at the S.W. entrance of Yedo; the French minister resides about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant; and the American legation is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. further in the city.

Yedo, as viewed from the bay, is a very picturesque city, as it rises and falls over undulating ground, covered with fine old trees. Its large temples, numbering about 1500, surmounted by gilded globes, produce a beautiful effect. The pagodas, the large daimio palaces, the long line of well-constructed quays, the fortifications kept in perfect order, all these together present an imposing *coup d'œil*. On arriving in the city itself, however, the visitor is disappointed. The temples disappear behind the trees by which they are surrounded, the palaces resemble scarcely anything better than large fire-proof warehouses, and the dwellings of the merchants and other citizens, though extremely clean, are small, and look rather poor. There are no handsome shops, no grand establishments, no triumphal arches, no statues, no monuments; nothing of what constitutes generally the beauty of European capitals. The environs are very picturesque, especially at the northern and western sides of the city, where the country is surrounded by beautiful hills, with a distant view of the Hankoni Mountains, beyond which rises the snowy peak of the volcano Fusi-yama.—(*North China Herald*; Mossman, *MS. Notes*.)

YEDI, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, near the S.W. extremity of Lake Chad, 30 m. S. by E. Kukawa. It is a large place, which stands on a rising ground overlooking a continuous sandy plain, is surrounded by a clay wall in good repair, and has extensive gardens of onions, which are cultivated by means of irrigation. To the S. of Yedi is a wide plain, on which nothing grows except some mimosas.

YEGORLUSKAIA, a tn. Russia, gov. Don Cossacks, circle and 65 m. S.S.E. Novo-Teherkask; with a yearly market, and 2034 inhabitants.

YELKAZA, a tn. Western Africa, Bornou, dist. Maschena, 80 m. N.E. Kano. It is approached through a monotonous tract of country, covered with tall reed-grass and the *asclepias*, and is inclosed by two walls and three ditches, one between the walls, and the others outside.

YEMETHON, a tn. Burmah, 40 m. S. Ava, between the Toungdwen range on the W., and r. bank Pongloun or Sitang on the E. It is surrounded by a dilapidated wall, and ranks among the Burmese as a place of great importance, though the number of its houses is said not to exceed 400. In its district, which is well peopled, wheat, cotton, and rice are cultivated.

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YENANGYOUNG, a tn. Burmah, l. bank Irawadi, 60 m. S.W. Ava. It is noted as the depôt of petroleum, which is found in its vicinity, and is extensively used for burning and many more uses all over the country. It is also exported from Rangoon. The quantity obtained by means of shafts sunk to the depth of 80 to 300 ft. is estimated at 25,000,000 lbs. Pop. reckoned at nearly 10,000.

YENDI, a tn. Western Africa, 240 m. N. of the Bight of Benin. Though exaggerated ideas were formerly entertained of it, it is still an important place, with a pop. of about 5000, who are idolaters, and seem to pay a sort of worship to vultures, since two baskets of meat for them are daily set down before the governor's house.

YENE, a tn. European Turkey, 50 m. E.S.E. Adrianople, near the sources of the Simer or Tearus. It consists of 150 Greek, 50 Bulgarian, and 20 Turkish houses, and appears to occupy the site of a more ancient town, of whose walls and buildings traces still exist.

YENIJE-KOI, a vil. European Turkey, near the N. shore of Lake Devne, and 3 m. W.N.W. Varna; is famous for the great battle fought in its vicinity on 10th November, 1444, between the Christians under Vadislas and Hunyades, and the Turks under Sultan Murad. The former were defeated and the king was slain.

YIMAHA, a tn. W. Africa, r. bank Benuwe, 40 m. above its confluence with the Kwara. It contains many substantial-looking huts, and has an industrious pop. of about 3500, who, however, suffer much from the depredations of the Fellatah, and are at times obliged to abandon the town to their mercy, while they themselves find a temporary asylum on an island in the river. Here Dr. Baikie found them in a hastily-constructed encampment, busily pursuing their various occupations of weaving, picking cotton, &c.

YING-TSZU, a treaty port, on the Sua muren or Liaou River, in the province of Shing-king, Chinese Manchooria, Gulf of Liaou-tung. This port has been substituted for that of New-chwang, which is named in the treaty of Tientsin, as the one open to foreign trade; but the channel of the river not admitting vessels of large tonnage so high up, it was abandoned for Ying-tszu, 18 m. from the entrance. It is the most northerly port in China with which foreigners are allowed to traffic, lying within the frigid regions of Manchoo Tartary, where all water communication is suspended for nineteen weeks in the year, namely, from November to March inclusive, during which period the river and its approaches are blocked up by ice. The town itself is a place of small importance, containing about 10,000 inhabitants, but it leads foreign trade on to Moukden, the capital of Manchooria, and forms the outport of the surrounding country, to which the inhabitants flock in immense numbers during the winter season, when the muddy plains are frozen hard. The traffic during that period is facilitated by the construction of bridges over the large mountain streams whose deeper and rapid current prevents their freezing, so as to offer a safe passage over the ice. During about 100 days of each cold season 60,000 large carts, drawn probably by about 300,000 draught cattle, and accompanied by 130,000 men, discharge their loads at this port-town. These consist almost entirely of pease and beans, bean-cake, and bean-oil; the articles of export to the middle and southern provinces. The quantities of pease and beans shipped in foreign vessels in 1864 weighed 108,832,632 lbs., and 119,875,811 lbs. in 1865; and of bean-cake respectively, 112,288,768 lbs. and 114,430,144 lbs. The imports comprise cotton fabrics, iron, lead, tin, glass, opium (£97,715), and sugar (£43,008); making a total value in 1864 of £236,646. The exports for the same year were valued at £570,133, of which £293,648 was for the item pease and beans, and £174,836 bean-cake. The number of foreign vessels, or at least the amount of tonnage, has steadily increased since the opening of the port in 1861, as follows:—1861, 33 ships, 11,346 tons; 1862, 86 ships, 27,747 tons; 1863, 201 ships, 61,155 tons; 1864, 302 ships, 88,281 tons; and 1865, 274 ships, 91,118 tons. During the five years the customs revenues rose from £764 to £53,688. The import and export trade is carried on by four foreign firms—two British, one American, and one German—and ten important native honges. The trade may be said virtually to be in the hands of the Chinese, as out of the 274 ships in 1865, only 37 were consigned to foreigners. This native monopoly

is shown by the fact that of the £55,688 derived by the customs as revenue in 1865, only £3400 was paid by foreigners. Formerly about 3000 junks arrived and departed annually, but no more than 1300 entered in 1865, the native shippers preferring foreign bottoms. The producing districts in the neighbourhood of Ying-tszu lie along a line drawn through S.E. Mongolia from the Great Wall to Songari.—(*Consular Reports; Customs Returns.*)

YO, or Jo, a tn. Western Africa, on the N.E. frontiers of Bornou, 35 m. N. by W. Kukawa. It rises from the flat on which it stands so as to form a conspicuous object at a great distance, and consists of the town proper, with closely packed streets, and a little suburb, situated on the banks of a stream running eastward with a strong current to Lake Chad. Cotton, of which a very good kind is grown, and wheat in small quantities, are the only articles of agricultural produce. Fish obtained from the river and the lake forms the principal food of the inhabitants.

YOJOA, or TAULEBE, a lake, Central America, Honduras, between lat. 14° 40' and 15° 5' N.; lon 88° 3' and 88° 15' W. It is about 25 m. long by 8 broad, and stands at the height of about 2000 ft. above the sea. Its average depth is from 18 to 24 ft. Its basin is one of those to which the name of *bolsones*, or pockets, is not inappropriately given, being formed by the contortions of the mountain system of the country, the ranges of which frequently bend back on themselves, and make inclosures, in which the waters of the mountain springs and torrents are collected. The mountains which thus inclose Yojoa are Miambar on the S. and E., and Santa Barbara on the N. and W. These mountains, which have an average height of about 6000 ft. above the sea, hem in the lake so completely as to leave only a narrow marshy rim, which itself becomes flooded during the rains. Facing the lake the slopes are too abrupt for cultivation, but on the other side they descend gradually by a series of terraces towards the rivers Humuya and Santa Barbara, and being well watered by springs derived apparently from the lake by a process of natural filtration, are both cultivable and productive. Yojoa is fed by numerous small torrents, and discharges itself at its S.E. extremity by the Jactique, which winds round, describing an arc of a circle, and joins the Santa Barbara.

YOKOHAMA, a foreign settlement and treaty-port, Bay of Yedo, Japan, about 17 m., by the road skirting the bay, to the S.W. of the city of Yedo, and adjoining the town of Kanagawa. The last-named place was the port fixed on by the treaty, but it was abandoned on account of its unsuitableness for the purpose. Before that the present site of Yokohama was a small village, which was removed to another spot, and the ground laid out for the foreign settlement by the Japanese authorities, in the form of an oblong square, about 1½ m. long and 1 m. wide. It is completely surrounded by water, across which are several bridges on the landward side, with gates, where native sentries are posted day and night. The dwelling-houses and warehouses of the foreign residents are chiefly built of wood, along the frontage facing the bay, each proprietor having his ground walled in; the whole forming three lines of houses, with streets intersecting at right angles. All the buildings are of one story, with the plots of ground around them laid out as gardens, more or less tastefully arranged, according to the ideas of the occupiers. Their pretensions to architectural ornamentation vary in like manner. The warehouses are substantially built, but only one of them is fire-proof, and escaped destruction during a conflagration in 1866, that nearly swept the settlement of its buildings, and destroyed property and merchandise to the value of half a million sterling. This accident has induced the residents to erect structures of stone and brick instead of wood; but it is feared that these may suffer from the earthquakes which shake the volcanic district on which they stand, and within view of Fusi-yama, an active volcano. Beyond the third row of houses the ground is laid out as a race-course, where races are held by the residents during spring and autumn, in which the Japanese take a part with native ponies. Across the canal that separates the settlement from the mainland, the *To-kai-do*, or great official highway of Japan, passes from N. to S., communicating with Yedo. Beyond the road the ground rises into hills about 400 ft. high, which are covered during the summer with

flowers of surpassing beauty, and fine old trees to the top of the ridge. A flight of stone steps leads up to these heights, from whence a comprehensive view is seen of the bay and the surrounding country. Here stands a small temple where the devotees turn their faces towards Fusi-yama, the 'sacred mountain,' and mumble their orisons. Persons landing from the shipping have to pass through the town of Kanagawa to reach the foreign settlement. Hence the port is sometimes called Yokohama-Kanagawa.

Since the opening of the port in 1861 trade has fluctuated on account of the unsettled relations between foreigners and the government, who threatened on several occasions to expel them from Japan. This feeling no longer exists, and commerce is placed upon a more equitable footing; still, it is subject to many restrictions, which the officials manage to render still more troublesome by exactions and monopolies. The chief exports are silk and tea, as follows:—

Export of Silk.		Export of Tea.	
Year.	Bales.	Year.	Lbs.
1861-62.....	11,915	1861-62.....	5,796,388
1862-63.....	25,891	1862-63.....	5,847,133
1863-64.....	13,511	1863-64.....	4,521,104
1864-65.....	10,235	1864-65.....	7,899,793

The imports are chiefly cotton manufactures and metals. The following table exhibits the value of imports and exports:—

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1863.....	£588,811	£1,349,045	£1,937,856
1864.....	1,484,445	2,290,648	3,775,093
1865.....	3,075,533	4,006,216	7,081,749

During 1865 the number of ships entered was 165, of 75,486 tons, chiefly British; and the customs duties amounted to £47,488 on imports, and £67,178 on exports. The British trade constitutes $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole, the Americans, Dutch, French, and Prussians are the others, comprising thirty-two firms, half English. The foreign residents number about 300 persons, of whom 140 are British, 80 American, and 40 Dutch, including the consuls of Great Britain, France, America, &c.—(*Consular Reports; Mossman, MS. Notes.*)

In the vicinity of Yokohama, and off the *To-kai-do*, or main road, near Kamakura, on the way to Yedo, is a colossal bronze



COLOSSAL BRONZE IMAGE OF BUDDHA, NEAR YOKOHAMA. From a Photograph.

image of Buddha, the most remarkable idol of the kind in Japan, which is shown in the illustration. In ancient times

Kamakura was the site of an opulent city, but now it is only a straggling village, with the remains of numerous temples that once flourished there. Of these, the bronze image in question is the principal, and named 'Dai Budz,' signifying *Great Buddha*. It is not less than 30 ft. in diameter at the base, and fully 40 ft. in height, the thumbs measuring 9 inches in circumference. The proportions of the figure are admirable, and it is composed entirely of copper, cast in numerous pieces, neatly joined together, the image being hollow inside. A door at one end leads into the interior, lighted with windows at the back; and there are seen hanging up many strips of paper, and small gilded images of Buddha; with boxes for the offerings of the devotees who visit the shrine. Outside, the image is surrounded by a picturesque garden, with fine specimens of trees and shrubs, many of which are trained and clipped into curious forms. It is said to have been erected upwards of six centuries ago. At that period it was inclosed in a temple, the walls and roof of which were rent afterwards by a severe earthquake, when they were removed. Altogether, the place, the scenery, and the sublime repose of this image in the open air, is unrivalled in the far East; and it is associated with a recent tragedy, when two British officers were assassinated while on a visit to the spot.—(Fortune's *Visits to Japan and China*; Mossinan, *MS. Notes*.)

YOLA [add.], a tn. Western Africa, cap. kingdom of Adamawa or Fumbina, near its W. frontiers, about 12 m. S. from l. bank Benuwe. It stands on a swampy plain near an inlet of the Benuwe, which when flooded inundates it, and occupies a space which in length from E. to W. is not less than 3 m. The residences of the prince and his brothers are large dwellings built entirely of clay, but all the other houses, though they have clay walls as a protection against the rains, are mere huts. Each, however, has a large and spacious courtyard, which, as it is not wanted for any other purpose, is not unfrequently sown with grain. The market is very indifferently supplied, and there is no industry. Turkedes, beads, and salt are the chief articles exposed for sale; and the export trade is confined almost entirely to slaves and ivory. The pop., notwithstanding the size of the place, does not exceed 12,000.

YOMARU, a tn. Central Africa, l. bank Niger, 190 m. S.W. Timbuktoo. It is one of the two chief places of the Fermagha, and though consisting entirely of reed huts, is said to be nearly as populous as Timbuktoo. Its importance may be inferred from the amount of tribute which it pays, estimated at 4000 head of cattle. During the rains Lake Deba is so much increased that its shore is close to Yomaru, but during the dry season there is about 1 m. between them. A great many Fulbe live in the neighbourhood of Yomaru.

YOSEMITY, a cascade, U. States, California, co. Mariposa, formed by the river Merced, in the range of the Sierra Nevada, S.E. of Coulterville. From the surprising elevation of these romantic falls, and the wild and picturesque character of the scenery which surrounds them, they are not unjustly regarded as one of the natural wonders of the American continent. To obtain a view of them the traveller has to traverse a dense forest of gigantic cedars (*Sequoia gigantea*), the mammoth-trees of the Americans, unrivalled in size and beauty, averaging upwards of 400 ft. in height, and exceeding 100 ft. in circumference. He then emerges in the fertile evergreen valley of Yosemite, diversified by trees and thickets, like the park of an English mansion, and surrounded on three sides by almost perpendicular walls of rock 3000 ft. high. Over one of the highest of these, at the extremity of the valley, the river Merced pours its waters sheer down an unbroken cataract 2100 ft. in height, and thence by two further leaps of 200 and 400 ft., reaches a miniature lake below, after a total descent of 900 yards. The volume of water of these Yosemite Falls is far inferior to that which makes up the cataract of Niagara; but the latter is not more than 54 yards in height, so that the Californian cascade, which claims our admiration as the highest in the world, need not fear comparison with the Canadian falls. From the small lake already mentioned, the Merced issues again in a narrow stream, and with many a bend and curve rolls between the dark rocky mountain walls of the valley, or glides through the deep shadow of the woods of oak, and pine, and poplar, which clothe its banks, and afford as yet undisturbed shelter to elk, squirrels, and Californian hares; to gray and tufted

partridges and golden pheasants, and to innumerable ducks and other waterfowl. It is an important affluent of the San



YOSEMITY WATERFALL, 2700 ft. high.—From L'Illustration.

Joaquim, and by that river discharges its waters into the bay of San Francisco.

YREKA, a tn. U. States, California, in the valley of Shasta River, 125 m. N. Red Bluff. It is on the main-road from Sacramento to the Willamette Valley, and is surrounded by mountains. The principal resources of Yreka and the adjacent country are gold-mines. Pop. (1865), 2400.

YTAPUA, or **ENCARNACION**, a tn. Paraguay, r. bank Parana, which is here $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. wide, and rolls on majestically between a bordering of lofty trees. It was one of the most famous of the Jesuit settlements, but having been abandoned and dilapidated by a despotic and avaricious government, now consists of only a few ruined houses and the remains of a church, which, when the Jesuits were in their glory, was one of the most beautiful and gorgeous belonging to them.

YUEN-HWA, a tn. China, near the N. frontiers of Chekiang, on the borders of the great silk country. It stands on the banks of a canal leading E. towards Chapoo, on the N. side of Hang-chu Bay, and is an important place, with about 100,000 inhabitants, who are largely engaged in the silk trade. A few isolated hills in the vicinity form the S. boundary of an immense alluvial plain stretching to the N. and E., and are apparently a schistose formation of disintegrated granite combined with porphyry.

YUNG, a river, China, prov. Chekiang. Opposite to its mouth in the Pacific, in lat. $29^{\circ} 57' N.$; lon. $121^{\circ} 43' E.$, are three islets, called the Yew Islands or Triangles, which form three separate entrances. On the W. side, immediately within the entrance, is the seaport of Chin-hai, where the width of the channel is about 400 yards. This width, with depths varying from 5 to 2 fathoms, it retains for 11 m. up to Ningpo. Here it separates into two branches, the Yuyao or Tsie-kie, coming from the N.W., and the Funghwa from the S. by W. The Funghwa, barely 200 yards wide, is crossed by a bridge of boats about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. above the fork. The Tsie-kie, from the sharpness of the turn, the crowded state of the

river, and the setting of the flood-tide towards the Funghwa, is very difficult to take. In December, 1841, three British war steamers proceeded up this branch to clear it of fire-junks. The British consulate is situated on its l. bank, opposite to Ningpo.

YUTU, a tn. S.W. Africa, Kimbunda country, territory Ambuim, between the Mujinji, an affluent of the Longa, and the Kupo, 160 m. N.N.E. Benguela. It crowns the very summit of the Hama range, and contains 2000 inhabitants.

YU-YAOU, a tn. China, prov. Chekiang, on the N.

branch of the river and about 150 m. above the town of Ningpo. It consists of two portions, or rather separate towns, one on the S. and the other on the N. side of the river. The town on the S. side appears to be very ancient, and is in ruins—its walls broken down, and covered with weeds and brushwood. The town on the N. side is comparatively modern, and apparently flourishing. Within its walls is a hill about 300 ft. high, crowned by a temple dedicated to a minister of state who flourished in the Ming dynasty. There is nothing else remarkable about the place.

Z.

ZABERMA, or ZERMA, a prov. of the Hausa States. Western Africa, is bounded towards the S.W. by the Niger, towards the S. by prov. Dendina and dist. Tamkala, and towards the S.E. by prov. Mauri; the N. and N.W. boundary cannot in our present state of knowledge be properly defined. It is inhabited by a race of Songhay and Tawarek, apparently of a degraded and mixed character. With the exception of one or two open places, the country scarcely appears to have any centres of a settled population; the most interesting portion of it is the broad valley, rich in natron, by which it is intersected. This valley is said to be girt by fine tamarind trees. The prov. has rich pasture grounds, which induce many of the Fellatah to visit it annually for some months.

ZACUALPAN, a tn. Mexico, dep. and 50 m. S.W. Mexico, in a mountainous district 6000 ft. above the sea. It consists of well-built stone houses ranged in regular streets, and a public square, adorned with a handsome church, and commanding a splendid view, which embraces on the left the Nevado of Toluca, in the centre the twin volcanoes of Puebla—Popocatepetl and Itztaeciuati—and on the right the snow-fields of the Orizaba. There are many silver mines in the vicinity of Zacualpan.

ZADWERZITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and about 20 m. N.E. Hradisch; with 1000 inhabitants, who are all Protestants, and have a Reformed parish church.

ZAGHOUAN, or ZAGHWAN, a large vil. regency of Tunis, at the extremity of the mountain chain which separates the districts of Tunis and Susa, built on the site of Zuchara, a Roman town about eight hours' march from Tunis and twelve from Susa. The houses are built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the slope of a hill at the foot of the elevated peaks of the Jebel Zaghouan, and between the blocks of buildings narrow streets lead down in a serpentine path to the valley beneath, which presents the vegetation of Europe in all its luxury, allied with the date, the aloe, &c. The population, only a few hundreds in number, is largely composed of Jews.

ZAIHERANY, a river, Palestine, which issues from several perennial fountains in a great gorge on the W. slope of Lebanon, runs S.W. along the W. base of Jebel Riham, and suddenly breaking through a low ridge which forms its W. bank, runs off W. to the Mediterranean.

ZALAVAR, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Zala, 20 m. S.E. Zala Egerszeg, between the river Zala and the marshes at the S.W. extremity of Lake Platten or Balaton. It has two remarkable ruins, the one of the old castle of Zala, from which the county takes its name; and the other of a famous abbey, which has now its seat in Apati. Pop. 1000.

ZALOSCE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 23 m. E. Zloczew, cap. dist. of same name. It is traversed by the Sereth, which divides it into an old and a new town; has an institution of the Sisters of Mercy, an infirmary, and an asylum for orphan girls. Pop. 4820.

ZALOZNICA, a tn. Austrian empire, Military Frontiers, Croatia, dist. Ottochatz; with 980 inhabitants. The Turks were defeated here in 1663 by Peter Zrini. There is a famous cavern in the vicinity.

ZAMBALES [add.], a prov. Philippine Isles, the most westerly part of the island of Luzon, lies between the Gulf

of Lingayen on the N., and the Bay of Subig on the S., and consists of a long and narrow maritime strip of land stretching along the foot of a mountain range of same name. It is about 100 m. long by 20 m. broad, and has a computed area of 1200 geo. sq. m. The mountains themselves are too steep and rugged to admit of cultivation, but the land between them and the sea, forming the main part of the province, is fertile and well watered, suited to the growth of rice and sugar-cane, and even producing wheat on the higher slopes. The capital, Iba or Yba, situated near the mouth of a river navigable only for small craft, is in lat. 15° 19' 45" N.; lon. 119° 51' E. The inhabitants speak a peculiar dialect, but in their manners and social state resemble the other civilized nations of Luzon. It is said that the Spaniards, when they first arrived, found them in possession of a written language and some poetical compositions. Pop. 95,260.

ZAMBESI [add.], a river, South Africa. The Zambesi pours its water into the Mosambique Channel, between lat. 18° and 19° S., by four mouths, namely, the Milambe, which is the most westerly, the Kongone, the Luabo, and the Timbwe or Muselo. The immense amount of sand brought down by the river has formed a sort of promontory, with bars, which, acting against the waters of the delta, have led to their exit sideways. The Kongone, which is the best entrance, is one of these lateral branches, and its bar has nearly 2 fathoms at low-water, and the rise at spring-tides is 12 to 14 ft. Proceeding up the Kongone, which has a straight and deep channel for 20 m., and is lined with mangrove jungle, after 25 m. the broad Zambesi is reached. The mangroves are soon left behind, and vast level plains of dark rich soil, covered with gigantic grasses, succeed. Native huts stand on piles a few feet above the ground, and are surrounded with excellent gardens. Rice is largely cultivated, and sweet potatoes, pumpkins, tomatoes, cabbages, onions, pease, a little cotton, and sugar-cane are also raised. The whole of the fertile region from the Kongone canal to beyond Mazaro, an extent of 80 m. in length and 50 m. in breadth, is admirably adapted for the growth of sugar-cane. The deep channel of the Zambesi is winding, and the bottom of the river appears to be a succession of immense submerged sandbanks, having, when the stream is low, from 1 ft. to 4 ft. of water on them. The main channel runs for some distance between the sandbank and the river's bank, with a depth in the dry season varying from 5 to 15 ft., and a current of nearly 2 knots an hour. The channel then turns and flows in a diagonal direction across the river, winding constantly from bank to bank. In these crossings the depth is shallowest. Approaching Mazaro the scenery improves, and the well-wooded Shupanga ridge is seen stretching to the left, and in front blue hills rise dimly in the distance. To Mazaro all the merchandise of Senna and Tette is brought, and thence carried six miles across the country to be re-shipped on a small stream that flows into the Kwakwa or Quillimane River, which is entirely distinct from the Zambesi; but a narrow natural canal, the Mutu, allows canoes to pass from the Zambesi to the Quillimane River occasionally during the highest floods. The Landeens or Zulus hold the right bank of the Zambesi, and annually receive a considerable tribute from

the Portuguese. In the neighbourhood of Shupanga-house African ebony and lignum-vitæ abound, the latter growing to a very large size; caoutchouc is also found in abundance inland, and calumba-root is plentiful in the district; and indigo propagates itself abundantly close to the banks of the river. From Shupanga to Tette the Zambesi is wide and full of islands, and is therefore difficult of navigation. At the confluence of the Shire, about 20 m. above Shupanga, the quartz hills are covered with trees and gigantic grasses. At Tette the river is 964 yards wide, and has a current of about 2½ knots an hour.

Some distance above Tette the river is confined between mountains 2000 to 3000 ft. high, to a bed scarcely a quarter of a mile broad, and higher up to a still narrower one, along which it rushes in the Kebrabasa rapids. The river-bed viewed from a height appears covered with huge blocks of rock, interspersed with great rounded boulders. Large patches of the underlying rock, which is porphyry and various metamorphic masses huddled together in wild confusion, are also seen on the surface; and winding from side to side in this upper bed is a deep narrow groove. Though the perpendicular sides of this channel are generally of hard porphyry or syenite, they are ground into deep pot-holes, or drilled into numerous vertical grooves similar to those worn by the draw-ropes in Eastern wells. The breadth of this channel in the dry season is from 30 to 60 yards, and its walls from 50 to 80 ft. high. One of the principal rapids is the cataract of Morumbwa, between perpendicular walls of rock 500 or 600 ft. high. It presents a fall of about 30 ft., and the water comes down at an angle of 30°. When the river is full the water rises at least 80 ft. higher, and no cataract is then visible. Above the Kebrabasa pass, as far as Chicova, the Zambesi again has a flood-bed and a deep water-worn groove, but the flood-bed is only 200 or 300 yards broad, and the stream has a number of small rapids. Ranges of lofty tree-covered mountains stretch from the N.W., with deep narrow valleys, and are prolonged on the opposite side of the river in a S.E. direction. The river suddenly expands at Chicova, and assumes the size and appearance it has at Tette. Near this point a large seam of coal is exposed in the left bank. The Chicova plains are very fertile, have rich dark soil, and formerly supported a large population; but desolating wars and the slave-trade have swept away most of the inhabitants. At Chicova a dike of basalt stretches across the river at an acute angle like an artificial dam, but there are two openings in it from 25 to 30 yards wide, and deep enough to allow the whole body of water to pass in the dry season. Above Chicova the range of vision is bounded by mountains between 2000 and 3000 ft. high, and covered with grass and forest to their summits. Between them and the river are plains varying very much in breadth as the furrowed and wooded hills recede from or approach the river. On the S. side is the long level wooded ridge of Nyangombe, the first of a series-bending from the S.E. to the N.W. past the Zambesi. At Zumbo, on the l. bank of the Loangwa, at its confluence with the Zambesi from the N., and a charming site, are the vestiges of a Portuguese settlement and chapel. In the country westward buffaloes, antelopes, guinea-fowls, ducks, geese, and game of many kinds are very abundant. At the junction of the Kafue, on the l. bank from the W., where the Zambesi bends to the S., a high ridge commands a splendid view of the two great rivers and the rich country beyond. Behind on the N. and E. is the high mountain range, the base of which skirts the river for a long distance. It is covered with trees even on its highest peaks, and bends away to the N.W. The Kafue flows between steep banks, with fertile lands on both sides. The rapids of Kansalo and Kariba, about 30 m. above the confluence of the Kafue, are of the same nature as that of Chicova. From the Kafue hills encircle the river more or less closely. They are generally of igneous or metamorphic rocks, clay-slate, or trap, with porcellanite and zeolite; the principal rock in this central part of the country, where no syenite or gneiss has been upheaved, seems to be the coarse gray Tette sandstone. The igneous rocks often form dykes, one of which stretches across the entrance to the Kariba gorge, through which the Zambesi passes between mountains lying N.E. and S.W. across the river. On the islands and on the l. bank of the Zambesi, all the way from the Kafue, the country is fertile,

and there is a large population; the r. bank, however, though fertile is deserted.

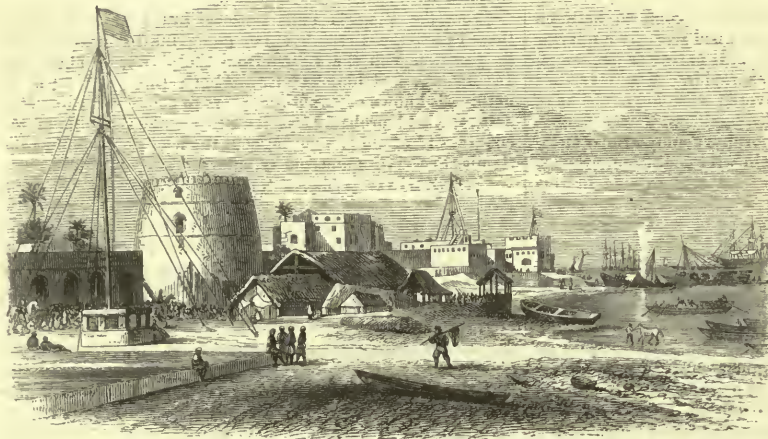
From the confluence of the Zungwe, a small river from the W., the Zambesi soon bends into a nearly W. direction, and lies in a vast valley which appears nearly all forest, with a few grassy glades, until the Victoria Falls are reached. Of these wonderful Falls a description will be found under their proper head. Dividing the Zambesi into three reaches, viz. from the sea to Kebrabasa, from Kebrabasa to Kansalo, and thence to Victoria Falls, each reach is abundantly supplied with coal.

From the Victoria Falls upwards to the N.W. the river, there called the Leeambye, lies along the Barotse valley to its junction with the Leeba from the N.W., in about lat. 14° 10' S., and lon. 24° E. Above this point little or nothing is known of it, but it appears to come from the north-eastward, and probably has its rise among the hills of the country of Cazembe. Throughout the whole of its course the Zambesi receives numerous tributaries from both sides.

ZANZIBAR [add.], a territory, isl, and tn. E. coast Africa. The possessions of the Sultan of Zanzibar comprise the whole coast between Mugadosha, about lat. 2° N., and Cape Delgado, lat. 10° 42' S. They are bounded on the N. by the independent Somali and Galla tribes, and on the S. by the Portuguese possessions under the governor of Mozambique. Inland they have no precise limits, the interior being occupied by native tribes, yielding but slender obedience to the sultan, except when immediately within reach of his power. It is a fine healthy country, producing large quantities of cotton, gums, coffee, grain, and vegetables. The whole coast-line has an extent of 1100 m. Off the coast the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and Monfaa likewise belong to the sultan.

—The ISLAND, named Ungojo by the natives, lies 20 to 30 m. from the coast, from which it is separated by a channel having depth of water for the largest vessels. In this channel there are many islands and sand-banks, which, however, can easily be avoided by keeping close to the island, along the W. coast of which there is good anchorage everywhere; but on the E. coast there is no anchoring ground, it being covered with reefs to a considerable distance. The N. point of the island, Ugoovy, lies in lat. 5° 42' S.; lon. 39° 15' 6" E., and the S. point, Ras Kizamkaz, in lat. 0° 37' S.; lon. 39° 27' E.; total area about 400,000 acres. The soil is exceedingly fertile. The slopes, which, at a distance of 2 or 3 m. from the coast, rise to a height of 300 to 400 ft., are covered with clove and orange trees; and the plains and valleys, watered by perennial streams, are clothed with rice, sugar-cane, cassava, jowary, &c. Viewed from the sea the island has the appearance of an unbroken forest of cocoa-nut, mango, and other trees, with a back-ground of clove-trees upon the rising grounds; but still it is intersected in all directions by roads and green pathways, which present an endless variety for riding or walking. There are numerous small streams, which water the valleys, and in many places are led into the gardens and country-houses of the Arabs. Two of these are led by aqueducts to the sea N. of the harbour; from one of them, named Bububu, 6 m. off, a good supply of excellent water is obtained by the shipping at all seasons of the year. Before these aqueducts were built, vessels used to obtain water near the town from muddy wells, the drinking of which produced diarrhoea and other diseases. By this means the climate got a bad name, which later researches have shown to be undeserved. The population is of a very mixed character. The Arab landowners form the basis, and at the same time a kind of aristocracy, being proprietors of large plantations and numerous slaves, which latter constitute the great bulk of the population; there are likewise many natives of the Comoros, and of the W. coast of Madagascar, and a considerable number of the natives from the coast of Hadramaut in Arabia. About 5000 to 6000 Indians are permanent residents, and their numbers increase yearly. During the N.E. monsoon the population is temporarily increased several thousands by the arrival of traders, and the total population of the island may be taken at about 250,000, of whom 60,000 belong to the town.—The town lies on a promontory on the W. coast of the island. Like other eastern towns it is composed of narrow, crooked, and badly-made streets, which never being cleaned except by flood-rains, are usually in a very filthy state. The only public buildings are the mosques, plain but substantial

edifices erected in the same line as the houses; one of them has a minaret, which serves as a landmark to entering vessels. The bazars are large, and well filled with articles of foreign manufacture. Nearly all the shopkeepers and workmen are natives of India. The palace of the sultan and the houses of the wealthier Arabs and foreigners lie close to the sea, opposite the harbour, and are generally flat-roofed, and have a court in the centre. The streets here are better laid and



THE PORT OF ZANZIBAR, showing the Fort and Custom-house.—From *Le Tour du Monde*.

better kept, and are provided with a foot-path of chunam. Probably the most interesting points are the fort erected by the Portuguese, and now partly used as a prison, and the custom-house near it on the shore; the latter being one of the busiest localities of the place. The town, being exposed to the sea-breeze, and supplied with good water, is healthy; but even a single night spent in the interior by Europeans is often followed by the most serious consequences.

The harbour is very convenient, and secure at all seasons of the year, being protected on the W. and N. side by four islands, which are united with each other by coral reefs, upon which the surf breaks, so that the water in the harbour is always quiet. It is protected from the S. wind by the tongue of land upon which the town is situated. Vessels anchor a few yards from the shore in 7 to 9 fathoms, and may be laid for repair without danger upon the sandy shore. N.E. from the town is an extensive bay, in which vessels of 300 to 400 tons may be overhauled with safety. Zanzibar is now the chief market for the supply of ivory, gum-copal, and cloves; and it exports likewise a considerable and increasing quantity of sesamum, besides red pepper, cocoa-nuts, cocoa-nut oil, &c.; the total value of the exports amounts to above £800,000 yearly. The imports consist of large quantities of gray and coloured cottons, Indian coloured cottons, Muscat silks, cotton longees and turbans, Venetian pearls, brass wire, muskets, gunpowder, rice, wheat, jowary, and ghee, of the total value of above a million sterling. The population of the town is about 60,000, largely increased, as already stated, by the arrival of traders during the N.E. monsoon.

ZAOUIA SIDI OMAR, a vil. N. Africa, Sahara, oasis of Tuat, dist. Augerst, situated between Timimou and Kasbal-Hamra, about lat. 30° 20' N.; lon. 1° 22' W. It is a place of pleasing appearance, protected by a wall about 6 ft. high, and a small castle, situated near the centre of the place. In this castle the inhabitants deposit their valuables, and hither, in the event of an assault by the Berbers, they repair for safety. Adjoining the castle is the marabout of Sidi Omar, which is held in the highest veneration in Tuat, and throughout the whole Sahara. In the autumn of every year it is visited by great numbers of pilgrims. The position of the village on a principal caravan route between the great markets of Timimou on the N., and Tidikelt on the S., and the abundance and excellence of its dates, make it one of the most frequented localities in the W. of the Sahara.—(Dumas.)

ZAPOTLAN (EL GRANDE), a tn. Mexico, state Jalisco, 80 m. S. by W. Guadalajara, near the frontiers of the territory of Colima. It is a place of considerable importance, with a pop of 12,800.

ZAREV, or TZAREVSK. a tn. Russia, gov. and 180 m. N.N.W. Astracan, cap. circle of same name, on the Aktuba. It occupies the site of what was once the capital of the khan of the Golden Horde, and still contains many of its ruins.

ZARZIS [add.], a small seaport, N. Africa, Tripoli, near the S.E. entrance of the Gulf of Cabes. It consists of five separate villages, each with its own date-grove, and with houses in tolerable repair, and neatly whitewashed. In the vicinity are some Roman ruins, especially a cistern of very great length. Near the same place Lake Biban communicates with the sea by a narrow channel. Some suppose that this lake, which is now of the nature of a deep gulf or fiord, was once dry land, and there is accordingly a native tradition that it was covered with towns and rich corn-fields, which, owing to a subsidence of the ground, were suddenly swallowed up. The Bedouins of the neighbourhood belong to the tribe of the Akara.

ZATOR, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, 22 m. W.S.W. Cracow, near the confluence of the Skawa with the Vistula. It has a beautiful Gothic parish church, and an ancient castle, still habitable, finely seated on a steep height. Zator was once the capital of a Silesian duchy, which passed to the Poles in 1457. Pop. 2000.

ZAWOJA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, 40 m. S.W. Cracow; with iron-works, and 3775 inhabitants. In the vicinity Mount Babia Gora, on the frontiers of Hungary, rises to the height of 5660 ft. above the sea.

ZAYLA, or ZEYLEH [add.], a small seaport, on the E. coast of Africa, 120 m. S.W. Aden. Seen from the sea, its whitewashed houses and minarets peering above a long low line of brown wall, flanked with round towers, has a pleasing appearance. This is not confirmed by actual inspection. Its site is a low and level spit of sand, which high-tides make almost an island; its streets are merely dusty roads; and its dwellings, with the exception of a dozen large whitewashed stone houses, consist of 200 Arish or thatched huts, each surrounded by a fence of wattle and matting. The walls, built of coralline rubble and mud, and pierced with five gates, are in places dilapidated, and have neither guns nor embrasures for them. The public buildings include six mosques, none of them deserving particular notice. Zayla, though its roadstead is exposed, and it cannot be said to have a harbour, as vessels of 250 tons cannot approach within a mile of the landing-place, is from its position the northern port of Aussa in Adel, of Harar, and of S. Abyssinia. It sends caravans northwards to the Dankali, and south-eastwards as far as Efat and Gurague. Its exports, which are valuable, consist of slaves, ivory, hides, honey, antelope horns, clarified butter, and gums; on the coast, sponge, coral, and small pearls are found, and are collected in the fair season by Arab divers. The inhabitants, exclusive of a large floating population, amount to about 1500.—(Burton's *First Footsteps in E. Africa*.)

ZBORO, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Saros, on the S. slope of the Carpathians, on the frontiers of Galicia, 28 m. N. Eperies; has two castellated mansions, a distillery, a brewery, and a trade in corn, linen, hides, and honey, and contains 2000 inhabitants.

ZBOROW, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 16 m. S.E. Zloczow, cap. dist. of same name. It had once a strong castle, and is memorable for a victory gained by the Poles over the Cossacks and Tartars in 1642. Pop. 3078.

ZDAUNEK, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 10 m. N.W. Hradisch, in a valley between lofty heights; with a deanery church, a castle, and 1100 inhabitants.

ZEBRAK, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 26 m. S.W. Prague, on the railway from Prague to Pilsen. It has a deanery church, a town-house, a town-hospital, a brewery, and a flour-mill. The ruined castle of Zebrak, where King Wenzel often resided, is situated a little N. of the town. Pop. 1800.

ZEIDLER, a tn. Austrian empire, Bohemia, circle and 30 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, on a stream of same name; with 1500 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in the manufacture of linen, hosiery, and sieves.

ZEIL, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and about 12 m. N.E. Presburg; with a paper-mill, and 1200 inhabitants, Slovaks and Jews. On a vine-clad hill in the vicinity there is a chalybeate spring, with a bathing establishment.

ZELL, a tn. Austrian empire, Upper Austria, circle of the Inn, on the Pram, an affluent of the Salza, 30 m. W. Linz. It has a handsome church with a large organ, a castle with beautiful frescoes, and several industrial establishments. Pop. 1200.

ZELL (LITTLE), a tn. Austrian empire, Lower Austria, circle Upper Wienerwald; with manufactures of iron-wire, nine saw-mills, and a large trade in wood and charcoal. Pop. 1340.

ZEMBRZYCE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle Wadowice, r. bank Skawa, about 44 m. S.W. Cracow; with a remarkable parish church, and 1300 inhabitants.

ZEMEINOGORSK, a tn. Russia, W. Siberia, gov. and 250 m. S.W. Tomsk, on the Ouba, a tributary of the Irtysh. It stands on very high ground, overlooking a vast steppe to the W., and exposed to the hurricanes which blow frequently from that quarter. It contains a church, several large buildings connected with the administration of the mines, and smelting furnaces. The last, situated in the valley below, are employed in smelting the ore of a mine which is said to be the richest in silver within the Russian empire.

ZENONE DI MOZZO, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 11 m. S.S.W. Verona; with a parish church and handsome villas, is memorable for the league which was here formed on 2d March, 1226, by sixteen towns of Lombardy against Frederick II.

ZERMEN, a tn. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Belluno; with a parish church, a convent of Minorites, and 2155 inhabitants.

ZERNEST, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and about 8 m. W.S.W. Kronstadt; with a cotton-mill, a lead-mine, and 2519 inhabitants, many of whom are carriers. The united Austrian and Siebenburg forces were here signally defeated, in 1690, by Tököly and the Turks.

ZEYA, a river, Manchooria, which, though the fact is not well ascertained, appears to rise in a branch of the Yablonoi Mountains, flows circuitously S., augmented particularly on the left by several large affluents, and finally throws its accumulated waters by a wide mouth into the Amoor, about lat. 50° N. Russia has recently founded the town of Blagovschensk at the point of junction, and declared it to be the seat of government. Near the sources of the Zeya the finest sables are obtained.

ZHIBU, or SHIBU, a tn. W. Africa, cap. dist. of same name, prov. Kororofa, near l. bank Benue, 230 m. above its confluence with the Kwara. It stands about 1 m. from the river on a rising ground, which gives it a commanding view; is inclosed by strong palisading, and entered by gates; and consists of circular huts arranged with some regularity in streets or lanes, which are kept very clean. The inhabitants, about 4000, though mostly Mahometans, are said to dispense with mosques, and perform their devotions in the open air. Maize and corn are extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood.

ZIBALCHE, a tn. N. America, Yucatan, 40 m. N.E. Campeachy; with 3406 inhabitants, of whom 2000 are Indians.

ZIERAWITZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Moravia, circle and 12 m. S.W. Hradisch; with a castle, a mine of lignite, and 1000 inhabitants.

ZIMAPAN, a tn. Mexico, state and 92 m. N.N.W. Mexico, at the height of 5400 ft. above the sea. It was a flourishing place before the expulsion of the Spaniards, having

numerous mines both of gold and silver, which were extensively worked. It has since fallen into decay, though mining is still the chief employment of the inhabitants.

ZINKENDORF (GREAT), a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. and 9 m. S.E. Oedenburg, near the S. shore of Lake Neusiedl; with a fine castle with gardens, an hospital, manufactures of beet-root sugar, a machine factory, and a silk-mill. Pop. 1000.

ZIRL, a tn. Austrian empire, Tyrol, circle and 6 m. W. Innsbruck, on the Inn. It stands at the foot of a precipice known by the name of Martin's Dyke, from the wonderful escape of the Emperor Maximilian I.; and has in its vicinity the ruins of the once extensive castle of Fragenstein, and a church, to which numerous pilgrimages are made. Pop. 1700.

ZIS, or Zys, a river, N. Africa, Morocco, which rises on the S. slope of the Great Atlas, flows S. to Taflet, where it makes a remarkable bend nearly in the form of a horse-shoe, and thereafter resuming its S. direction, is lost in the sands of the Sahara. Its whole course is about 250 m.

ZITACUARO, a tn. Mexico, state Michoacan, about 20 m. W. Morellia. It stands at the height of 6000 ft. above sea-level, and was a flourishing mining town before the expulsion of the Spaniards. It has since fallen into decay, and contains only 2000 inhabitants.

ZLATAOUST, or ZLATOUSK, a tn. Russia, gov. Perm, on the banks of the Ai, in a very narrow part of the valley, nestled between mountains, one of which, the Urenga, rises far above it. It ranks as the Birmingham and Sheffield of the Ural. Among its public buildings is a museum erected by the emperor Alexander I., containing a fine collection of arms, cuirasses, and similar curiosities, with specimens of every variety of sword or other arm manufactured at the works, a library, and a well-arranged collection of minerals. The works themselves include blast-furnaces, forging-mills, and every requisite for converting iron into steel, and an enormous fire-proof building of three stories, where sabres, swords, daggers, and helmets are forged and finished. The art of damascening having been discovered anew by Colonel Anossoff, who had long the management of the works, the etching and ornamenting on some of the swords are most exquisitely finished.

ZOGIRMA, a tn. Western Africa, Hausa States, prov. Kebbi, and near the edge of the shallow swampy valley which intersects it, 95 m. S.W. Sokoto. It has a clay wall in good repair, and is under a governor, whose residence makes some approach in its style of architecture to the Gothic, though its fine and well ornamented clay walls are only loosely held together by a framework of boards and branches. The inhabitants, from 7000 to 8000, suffer much from the troubled state of the country.

ZOLYNIA, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 12 m. N.E. Rzeszow; contains 4700 inhabitants, chiefly employed in weaving cloth and making soap.

ZOMBA, a mountain, S.E. Africa, between Lake Shirwa and the Shire; lat. 15° 25' S.; lon. 35° 15' E. It is 20 m. long, and from 7000 to 8000 ft. high, and has a beautiful stream flowing through a verdant valley on its summit, and running down into Lake Shirwa. The highlands are well wooded, and many fine trees grow on the various water-courses, and there is abundance of grass suitable for cattle pasture. The western side is the most imposing, with the plateau about 3000 ft. high stretching away to the S. The climate is healthy.

ZOMBOR [add.], a tn. Austrian empire, Banat, cap. circle of same name, near the Francis canal, 100 m. W. Temesvar. It consists of the tn. proper and four suburbs, and has handsome county buildings, a fine town-house, a non-united Greek preparatory institute, an under school, a public library, a town-hospital, some culture of silk; and an important trade in corn, cattle, and articles of manufacture. Pop. 22,436.

ZOOD, a tn. Austrian empire, Transylvania, circle and 12 m. S. Hermannstadt; with extensive manufactures of alcohol and powder, wool and walk mills. Pop. 1530.

ZOUGA, a river, S. Africa, which being properly only a prolongation of the Tamunakle, commences at the point where it communicates with an arm of Lake Ngami, flows first E. and then S.S.E. for about 200 m., and discharges itself into Lake Kumadau. As it approaches the lake, which is only 12 m. long and 4 m. broad, the volume of water in

the river is very small, whereas at its commencement it forms a considerable stream, at once broad and deep. Sometimes, when the rains have been more than usually abundant, a little water flows beyond Kumadan into a dry rocky bed continued eastward. The banks of the Zouga, perpendicular on the one side and sloping and grassy on the other, are lined with magnificent trees, and are very beautiful. The sloping bank is selected by the Bayeyi, a native tribe, for the pitfalls in which they entrap the animals that come to drink. The Zouga swarms with alligators.

ZSERCZ, a tn. Austrian empire, Hungary, co. Borsod, about 10 m. S. Miskolez; with 1100 inhabitants, who belong mostly to the Reformed church, and have extensive vineyards, and slate and limestone quarries.

ZUMBO, a tn. S. Africa, situated near the confluence of the Loangwa with the Zambesi; lat. $15^{\circ}37'2''$ S.; lon. $30^{\circ}32'$ E. It was at one time possessed, and seems still to be claimed, by the Portuguese, who, attracted by its advantageous site, made it the seat of an important trade. With this view they formed commercial establishments, and built a number of large stone houses facing the river, and yet high enough up the flanks of the range of Manzawe to command a pleasant view. Besides these there was a church seated at a central point, and a fort on the opposite or r. bank of the stream. To complete these establishments a number of fine gardens lined the banks of both rivers. Zumbo, the town thus founded, had water communication by three different channels—by the Loangwa to the N.N.W., by the Kafne to the W., and by the Zambesi to the S.W. Londa, however, situated to the N., seems to have been the chief point of attraction, as it furnished what were then the great Portuguese staples—ivory and slaves. Unfortunately the detail now given is only a record of the past. The Portuguese establishments have been withdrawn, and the buildings exist only as ruins. Natives in sufficient numbers to form a new village cling to the place, and though sometimes spoken of as Portuguese subjects, are ruled by the chief of Mburumi. The site of the village is one of the most picturesque in the country. The chapel, near which lies a broken church-bell, commands a glorious view of the two noble rivers, the green fields, the undulating forest, the pleasant hills, and magnificent mountains in the distance. It is an utter ruin now. The whole place is overgrown with rank weeds and bushes.

ZUMPANGO, a tn. Mexico, state and N.N.E. Mexico, on the S.W. shore of the Lake of Zumpango. It contains 4000 inhabitants, who raise large quantities of maize and other produce.

ZUNGOMERO, a dist. E. Africa, bounded by Duthumi on the E., and bordering on the province of Usagara on the W.; about lat. $7^{\circ}30'$ S.; lon. $37^{\circ}20'$ E. It lies at the head of the great valley through which the Mgeta and the Kingani flow, and consists of a plain open towards the E., or the line of drainage, but inclosed in all other directions, having the

peaks of Duthumi on the N., the Wigo Hills and other spurs of the Usagara chain on the W., and detached cones, steep, rocky, and densely wooded, on the S. Owing to excessive heat and moisture, and the malaria produced by decaying vegetation, the climate is unhealthy in the extreme; and hence when from any cause a caravan travelling through the district makes a prolonged halt great sickness prevails. Notwithstanding this serious drawback Zungomero is the great *bandari*, or centre of traffic, in the eastern, as Unyanyembe and Ujiji are in the middle and western regions of Africa. Lying on the main route from the E. coast, it must be traversed by up and down caravans; and hence, during the travelling season, thousands of men in large bodies pass through it every week. To the caravans the main attraction of Zungomero is the cheapness of provisions. Other attractions which many find equally strong is the abundance and cheapness of an intoxicating liquor made from the grain of the holcus, and called *ponbe*, and the quantities of bhang and *Datura Stramonium* growing wild, and of course to be had for the gathering.

ZUNGOMERO [add.], an important vil. E. Africa, in the country of Usagara, in lat. $7^{\circ}26'$ S.; lon. $37^{\circ}36'$ E. The neighbouring country is exceedingly fertile, amply rewarding the exertions of its cultivators; but agricultural pursuits are now almost wholly neglected, the population having been so diminished by the baneful operations of the slave-trade. The plateau on which the grass huts of Zungomero cluster is watered by the Mgeta, and surrounded by an amphitheatre of swelling hills.

ZUNGWE, a river, Central Africa, Batoka country, a tributary of the Zambezi, which it enters from the W. on its l. bank, in lat. $17^{\circ}17'$ S.; lon. $27^{\circ}34'$ E. Ascending it from its mouth in the dry season Dr. Livingstone found no water in its sandy channel for the first 8 or 10 m. Willows were growing upon the banks, and water soon began to appear in the hollows, and a few miles further up it was a fine flowing stream. Shale and coal crop out in its banks, as in many other parts of the country, and the large roots of stigmara and allied plants are found. The river takes its rise in the highlands of the Batoka country.

ZUPANJE, a tn. Austrian empire, Brood Military Frontier, on the borders of Turkey, about 35 m. S. Eszeg, and on the Save. It has two R. Catholic churches and a considerable trade, and contains 2280 inhabitants.

ZURAWICE, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 4 m. N. Przemysl; with a model farm. In the vicinity the earthen entrenchments thrown up during the Swedish war still remain. Pop. 1100.

ZURAWNO, a tn. Austrian empire, Galicia, circle and 22 m. E. Stry, at the confluence of the Swica with the Dniester. Here, in 1676, the Polish king John Sobieski held his ground magnanimously against the Turks, and compelled them to grant an honourable peace.

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

IN 1851 AND 1861.

ENGLAND.			WALES.			SCOTLAND—Continued.		
COUNTIES.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	COUNTIES.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	COUNTIES.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Bedford	124,478	135,265	Anglesey	57,927	54,546	Stirling	86,237	91,296
Berks	170,065	170,103	Brecon	61,474	61,627	Sutherland	25,793	25,246
Buckingham	169,723	169,597	Cardigan	70,796	72,255	Wigton or Wigtown	43,389	42,095
Cambridge	185,405	175,957	Carmarthen	110,632	111,757	Total	2,888,742	3,062,294
Chester	455,725	505,153	Carnarvon	87,870	85,668	IRELAND.		
Cornwall	355,558	369,923	Denbigh	92,583	100,802	LEINSTER:—		
Cumberland	185,492	205,293	Flint	68,156	69,870	Carlow	68,075	57,137
Derby	296,084	339,377	Glamorgan	231,849	317,751	Dublin	404,992	410,252
Devon	567,098	584,631	Merioneth	38,849	38,888	Kildare	95,724	90,946
Dorset	184,207	188,651	Montgomery	67,335	67,075	Kilkenny	158,746	124,515
Durham	390,997	509,018	Pembroke	94,140	96,093	King's Longford	112,800	90,043
Essex	369,318	404,644	Radnor	24,716	25,403	Louth	82,350	71,694
Gloucester	458,805	485,502	Total	1,005,721	1,111,795	Meath	107,657	90,713
Hereford	115,489	123,659	SCOTLAND.			Queen's	111,623	90,650
Hertford	167,298	173,294	Aberdeen	212,032	221,569	Westmeath	111,409	90,879
Huntingdon	64,183	64,297	Argyle	89,298	79,724	Wexford	180,159	143,956
Kent	615,766	733,675	Ayr	189,858	198,971	Wicklow	98,978	86,479
Lancaster	2,031,236	2,428,744	Banff	54,171	59,215	MUNSTER:—		
Leicester	230,308	237,402	Berwick	36,297	36,613	Clare	212,428	166,305
Lincoln	407,222	411,997	Bute	16,608	16,331	Cork	648,903	544,818
Middlesex	1,886,576	2,205,771	Caitness	38,709	41,111	Kerry	238,239	201,800
Monmouth	157,418	174,670	Clackmannan	22,951	21,450	Limerick	262,136	217,277
Norfolk	442,714	435,422	Dumbarton	45,103	52,034	Tipperary	331,487	249,106
Northampton	212,380	227,727	Dumfries	78,123	75,878	Waterford	164,051	134,252
Northumberland	303,568	343,028	Edinburgh	259,435	273,997	ULSTER:—		
Nottingham	270,427	293,784	Elgin or Moray	38,959	42,695	Antrim	361,046	378,588
Oxford	170,439	172,266	Fife	153,546	154,770	Armagh	196,085	190,086
Rutland	22,983	21,859	Forfar	191,264	204,425	Cavan	174,071	153,906
Salop	229,341	240,576	Haddington	36,386	37,634	Donegal	255,160	237,395
Somerset	443,916	444,725	Inverness	96,500	88,888	Down	319,972	299,302
Southampton	405,370	481,495	Kincardine	34,598	34,466	Fermanagh	116,907	105,768
Stafford	608,716	746,584	Kiross	8,924	7,977	Londonderry	191,868	184,209
Suffolk	397,215	336,271	Kirkcudbright	43,121	42,495	Monaghan	141,758	126,482
Surrey	683,082	830,685	Lanark	530,169	631,566	Tyrone	255,819	238,500
Sussex	396,844	363,648	Linlithgow	30,135	38,645	CONNAUGHT:—		
Westmoreland	475,013	561,728	Nairn	9,956	10,065	Galway	322,259	271,478
Wiltshire	254,221	249,455	Orkney and Shetland	62,533	64,065	Leitrim	111,915	104,744
Worcester	276,926	307,601	Peebles	10,738	11,408	Mayo	274,830	254,796
York (East Riding)	220,983	240,359	Perth	138,660	133,500	Roscommon	174,492	157,272
— (City)	36,303	40,377	Renfrew	161,091	177,561	Sligo	128,510	124,845
— (North Riding)	215,214	244,804	Ross and Cromarty	82,707	81,406	Total	6,553,579	5,798,967
— (West Riding)	1,325,495	1,507,511	Roxburgh	51,642	54,119			
Total	16,921,888	18,949,930	Selkirk	9,809	10,449			

ABBREVIATIONS.

c. city. tn. town. tns. township. v. village. vs. villages. p. parish. v.-p. village and parish. tn.-p. town and parish. isl. island. M. municip. bor. P. parl. bor. M. P. municip. and parl. bor. MARKET DAYS:—dy. daily; m. t. w. th. f. s. days of week. The names of parliamentary boroughs are printed in small capitals; thus, PAISLEY.

J—Z

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Jacobstow, p.	Cornw.	487	462	John (St.), p.	Cornw.	155	213	John's (St.), With-	Waterf.	...	5,040
Jacobstow, p.	Devon	255	232	John (St.), p.	North.	31,146	46,533	out, p.	...	...	...
Jago, p.	Kildare	256	168	John (St.), p.	Jersey	2,021	1,815	Johnshaven, v.	Kinear.	...	1,088
James (St.), p.	Glouc.	7,935	9,944	John (St.), p.	Glanor.	1,215	2,738	Johnston, p.	Pemb.	263	275
James (St.), p.	Kent	2,600	255	John (St.), p.	Sligo	11,146	10,603	Johnstone, tn.	Renfrew	5,872	6,404
James (St.), p.	Dublin	16,963	18,262	John (St.), p.	Roseom.	2,126	1,799	Johnstone, p.	Dumf.	1,261	1,149
James (St.), and } Dunbrody, p. }	Wexford	3,385	2,772	John (St.), p.	Kilkyn.	...	5,010	Johnstown (St.).	Donegal	...	316
Jamestown, v.	Dumb.	...	869	John (St.), Bap- } tist, p. }	Tip.	...	5,169	Johnstown, p.	Kildare	201	219
Jarrow, v.-p.	Durham	42,448	52,925	John (St.), Becker } met, p. }	Cumb.	541	492	Johnstown (St.), p.	Kilkyn	...	618
Jedburgh, p.	Roxb.	5,476	5,263	John (St.), Bevery, p.	York	1,248	1,315	Jonesborough, v.-p.	Tip.	539	377
JEDBURGH, M. t. s.	Roxb.	2,948	2,450	John (St.), Coven- } try with - St. }	Warw.	22,098	22,773	Jordanston, p.	Armagh	1,597	1,223
Jeffreston, p.	Pemb.	679	634	Michael, p.	North.	2,073	2,254	Julianstown, p.	Pemb.	144	131
Jerpoint (Abbey), p.	Kilkyn	305	224	John (St.), Lee, p.	North.	2,073	2,254	Julistown, p.	Meath	645	606
Jerpoint (Church), p.	Kilkyn	995	776	John's (St.), p.	Kil.-Qu.	...	1,947	Juliot (St.), p.	Cornw.	258	226
Jerpoint (West), p.	Kilkyn	1,015	677	John's (St.), p.	Dublin	...	3,043	Juniper Green, v.	Edinb.	...	531
Jesmond, tns.	North.	2,089	2,230	John's (St.), p.	Wexford	...	3,465	Jura, p.	Argyle	1,064	1,052
Jevington, p.	Sussex	325	263	John's (St.), p.	Wexford	...	3,465	Jurby, p.	Is. Man.	985	911
Jock's Lodge, v.	Edinb.	...	936	John's (St.), p.	Wexford	...	3,465	Just (St.), v.-p.	Cornw.	8,759	9,290
John the Baptist, p.	Heref.	1,306	1,419	John's (St.), p.	Limer.	...	11,360	Just-Roseland, St. p.	Cornw.	1,557	1,546
John the Baptist, p.	Northa.	8,473	11,497	John's (St.) Within, p.	Waterf.	...	2,040	Kamesburgh, v.	Bute	...	504
SUPP. IMP. GAZ.—VOL. II.											

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Kantark, th. s.	Cork	6,502	2,286	Kentisbeare, p.	Devon	1,104	1,144	Kilbride, p.	Mayo	1,144	968
Katharine (St.) by- the-Tower, p.	Middles.	...	208	Kentisbury, p.	Devon	424	385	Kilbride, p.	Roscom.	4,119	2,717
Kea, p.	Cornw.	3,752	3,940	Kentish-Town, v.	Middles	23,326	44,317	Kilbride, p.	Bute	2,533	2,441
Kealy, p.	Armagh	8,358	8,057	Kenton, p.	Devon	2,082	1,961	Kilbride (East), v.-p.	Banark	3,760	4,064
Kealy, tn.	Armagh	1,252	1,566	Kenton, p.	Suffolk	301	308	Kilbride (West), v.-p.	Ayr	2,021	1,968
Keal (East), p.	Lincoln	475	393	Kenton (East and) West, tns.	North.	549	658	Kilbridglyn, p.	Wexf.	745	653
Keal (West), p.	Lincoln	549	511	Kenwyn, p.	Cornw.	9,743	10,639	Kilbrin, p.	Cork	2,900	2,261
Keadington, p.	Lincoln	166	138	Kerdiffstown, p.	Kildare	27	43	Kilbrittain, p.	Cork	895	737
Keadington, or Ket- ton, p.	Suff. Es.	772	996	Kerdiston, p.	Norfolk	202	207	Kilbrogan, p.	Cork	4,219	3,767
Keatleson, p.	Derby	85	116	Kerlogge, p.	Wexford	97	62	Kilbroyne, p.	Cork	524	325
Keel, p.	Stafford	1,232	1,062	Kerry, p.	Suffolk	1,930	2,075	Kilbroyne, p.	Down	4,346	3,583
Keelby, p.	Lincoln	859	842	Kersey, p.	Suffolk	714	604	Kilbueho, p.	Roscom.	582	610
Keovil, p.	Wilts	720	669	Kesgrave, p.	Suffolk	86	93	Kilburn, p.	Peebles	345	434
Keagworth, v.-p.	Leices.	1,854	1,819	Kestingland, p.	Suffolk	777	872	Kilburne, p.	York	819	700
Keig, p.	Aberd.	772	811	Keston, p.	Kent	644	690	Kilburne, p.	Waterf.	759	610
Keighley, or Keith- ley, p.	York	18,259	18,819	Keswick, tn. s.	Cumb.	2,618	2,610	Kilby, p.	Leices.	387	362
Keighley, or Keith- ley, tn. s.	York	13,050	15,005	Keswick, p.	Norfolk	126	154	Kilcalmonell and Kilberry, p.	Argyle	2,859	2,312
Keinton-Mande- ville, p.	Somer.	584	538	Kettering, tn.- p. f.	Northa.	5,198	5,845	Kilcar, v.-p.	Donegal	4,447	4,154
Keir, p.	Dumf.	960	840	Ketteringham, p.	Norfolk	209	198	Kilcaragh, p.	Kerry	827	712
Keith, p.	Ba.-Elg.	4,986	5,943	Kettins, p.	Forfar	995	962	Kilcaragh, p.	Waterf.	157	123
Keith, tn. f.	Ba.-Elg.	2,101	2,648	Kettle, p.-v.	Fife	2,601	2,474	Kilcar, p.	Meath	422	325
Keithall & Kink- ell, p.	Aberd.	920	933	Kettlebaston, p.	Suffolk	189	198	Kilcash, p.	Tip.	811	663
Keilham, p.	Notts	167	178	Kettlebridge, v.	Fife	...	417	Kilcashan, p.	Co.-Ke.	5,093	4,471
Keik (Little), p.	York	...	57	Kettleburgh, p.	Suffolk	348	359	Kilcatherine, p.	Cork	4,579	4,125
Keilling, p.	Norfolk	210	211	Kettlestone, p.	Norfolk	209	223	Kilcavan, p.	Wexford	2,208	1,864
Keillington, p.	York	1,450	1,443	Kettlethorpe, p.	Lincoln	541	486	Kilcavan, p.	Wexford	689	627
Keilistown, p.	Carlow	414	318	Kettlewell, p.	York	607	646	Kilcavan, p.	Argyle	4,142	3,436
Keiloe, p.	Durham	12,278	12,867	Ketton, p.	Rutland	1,138	1,053	Kilcheest, v.-p.	Clare	1,739	1,548
Keils, p.	Meath	6,838	4,767	Keverne (St.), p.	Cornw.	...	1,892	Kilchrenan and Dalavick, p.	Galway	954	709
Keils, p.	Kilkny	1,672	1,280	Kew (St.), p.	Surrey	1,009	1,099	Kilcolgan, p.	Argyle	776	615
Keils, p.	Kircud.	1,091	1,170	Kew (St.), p.	Cornw.	1,337	1,182	Kilcolgan, p.	Westm.	4,658	3,668
Keils, tn. s.	Meath	...	3,294	Kewstoke, p.	Somer.	560	550	Kilcolief, p.	Down	896	809
Keils, tn.	Kilkny	...	897	Kexborough, tns.	York	577	605	Kilcolnagh, p.	Tip.	47	43
Keilly, p.	Devon	208	217	Keyingham, p.	York	746	639	Kilcolone, p.	Meath	200	162
Keilmars, p.	Northa.	162	167	Keymer, p.	Sussex	1,006	1,012	Kilcolontert, p.	King's	1,318	1,113
Keilsall, p.	Suffolk	1,157	1,084	Keyne (St.), p.	Cornw.	213	181	Kilcooney, p.	Galway	8,838	5,558
Keilsall, tns.	Chester	626	542	Keynsham, tn. p.	Somer.	2,318	2,190	Kilcooney, p.	Armagh	6,328	5,697
Keilsay (North), p.	Lincoln	916	870	Keysoe, p.	Bedford	884	867	Kilcooan, p.	Kilkny	455	403
Keilsay (South), p.	Lincoln	623	633	Keyston, p.	Hunt	199	223	Kilcock, p. s.	Kildare	1,795	1,888
Keilsall, p.	Herts	326	318	Keyworth, p.	Notts	667	736	Kilcockan, p.	Waterf.	1,142	847
Keiso, p.	Roxb.	5,084	5,192	Kibworth-Bean- champ, p.	Leices.	1,752	1,867	Kilcoe, p.	Cork	1,238	1,149
Keiso, tn. f.	Roxb.	4,783	4,309	Kidbrooke, p.	Kent	...	804	Kilcolagh, p.	Roscom.	1,939	1,945
Keistern, p.	Lincoln	195	196	Kidland, p.	North.	...	71	Kilcolgan, p.	Galway	647	535
Keiston, p.	Somer.	259	212	Kidderminster, p.	Worce.	23,845	20,870	Kilcolman, p.	King's	1,049	1,191
Keiton, p.	Kircud.	3,186	3,436	KIDDERMINSTER, M. & P. th. s.	Worce.	18,462	15,309	Kilcolman, p.	Kerry	2,847	2,532
Keitly, v.	Fife	...	837	Kiddington, p.	Oxford	303	305	Kilcolman, p.	Limer.	485	497
Keivedon, p.	Essex	1,633	1,751	Kidlington, p.	Oxford	1,494	1,507	Kilcolman, p.	Mayo	7,421	7,091
Keivedon (Hatch), p.	Essex	502	454	Kidwelly, p. tu.	Carmar.	1,648	1,652	Kilcolmanbane, p.	Ma.-Ro.	6,156	6,576
Kelwans (Tyther- ton), p.	Wilts	15	18	Kilbaha, tn.	Clare	...	468	Kilcolmanbrack, p.	Queen's	759	592
Kembach, p.	Fife	956	896	Kilballyowen, p.	Clare	3,403	2,947	Kilcolmanbrack, p.	Queen's	76	40
Keimberton, p.	Salop	255	244	Kilbarchan, p.	Clare	5,474	6,348	Kilcolnamb, p.	Kilkny	1,930	1,552
Keimble, p.	Wilts	496	466	Kilbarchan, tn.	Renfrew	2,467	2,530	Kilcolnamb, p.	Wexford	871	720
Keimerton, p.	Glouc.	528	559	Kilbarrack, p.	Renfrew	2,422	2,421	Kilcolnamb, p.	Tip.	1,548	1,455
Keimeys (Com- mander), p.	Monm.	85	76	Kilbarroan, p.	Dublin	1,878	2,271	Kilcolnamb, p.	King's	1,137	924
Keimeys (Inferior), p.	Monm.	115	122	Kilbarroan, p.	Tip.-Ga.	1,272	1,313	Kilcolnamb, p.	Longf.	2,478	2,106
Keimnay, p.	Aberd.	680	832	Kilbarroan, p.	Donegal	8,131	7,188	Kilcolnamb, p.	Wickl.	584	1,025
Keimley, p.	Glouc.	305	311	Kilbarroan, p.	Waterf.	494	343	Kilcolnamb, p.	Wickl.	2,528	2,109
Keimpey, v.-p.	Worce.	1,375	1,433	Kilbarrymeden, p.	Waterf.	2,589	2,194	Kilcolnamb, p.	Mayo	12,458	12,945
Keimpey, p.	Glouc.	1,003	1,007	Kilbeacanty, p.	Galway	2,164	1,791	Kilcolnamb, p.	Mayo	5,255	4,529
Keimpton, p.	Bedford	1,962	2,191	Kilbeacon, p.	Kilkny	1,181	1,100	Kilcolnamb, p.	Mayo	6,909	7,271
Keimpton, p.	Norfolk	58	48	Kilbeagh, p.	Mayo	9,738	10,783	Kilcolnamb, p.	Galway	1,772	1,444
Keimung, p.	Kent	376	366	Kilbeg, p.	Meath	1,233	1,095	Kilcolnamb, p.	Galway	915	705
Keinardington, p.	Kent	214	221	Kilbeggan, p.	Westm.	3,170	2,425	Kilcolnamb, p.	Galway	2,313	1,985
Keinath, p.	Carmar.	1,980	1,744	Kilbeggan, tn.	Westm.	1,442	1,283	Kilcolnamb, p.	Kerry	1,521	1,592
Keinchester, p.	Heref.	98	100	Kilbeggnet, p.	Galway	3,333	2,714	Kilcolnamb, p.	Tip.	518	346
Keincoot, p.	Oxford	206	214	Kilbehenny, p.	Limer.	2,860	2,348	Kilcolnamb, v.-p.	Galway	1,462	1,066
Keinodal, p.	Westml.	18,333	18,600	Kilbelfad, p.	Mayo	2,296	2,313	Kilcolnamb, p.	Fife	2,489	2,431
Keinodal, M. & P. s.	Westml.	11,829	12,029	Kilbennan, p.	Galway	2,200	2,047	Kilcolnamb, p.	Fife	...	300
Keinderchurch, p.	Heref.	91	99	Kilberry, p.	Meath	1,472	1,155	Kilcolnamb, p.	Clare	609	508
Keinfigg, p.	Glamor.	433	442	Kilberry, p.	Kildare	1,305	1,262	Kilcolnamb, p.	Down	5,642	5,052
Keinfigg (Lower), p.	Glamor.	285	278	Kilbirnie, p.	Ayr	5,484	5,265	Kilcolnamb, p.	Wickl.	1,954	1,729
Keinilworth, p.	Warw.	3,532	3,680	Kilbirnie, tn.	Ayr	3,899	3,245	Kilcolnamb, p.	Roscom.	1,554	1,097
Keinilworth, tn. s.	Warw.	8,140	8,013	Kilbixy, p.	Westm.	1,695	1,512	Kilcolnamb, p.	Meath	260	237
Keinley, p.	Salop	251	235	Kilbolane, p.	Cork	2,292	2,067	Kilcolnamb, p.	Kil.-Tip.	2,877	2,308
Keinmare, p.	Kerry	7,495	8,348	Kilbonane, p.	Cork	1,176	929	Kilcolnamb, p.	Galway	288	239
Keinmare, tn.	Kerry	1,501	1,290	Kilbonane, p.	Kerry	2,284	2,149	Kilcolnamb, p.	Galway	800	778
Keinmore, p.	Perth	2,227	1,984	Kilbourne, tns.	Derby	814	951	Kilcolnamb, p.	Waterf.	113	107
Kein, p.	Devon	1,098	1,064	Kilbradran, p.	Limer.	710	650	Kilcolnamb, p.	Cork	289	283
Kein, p.	Somer.	323	282	Kilbragh, p.	Tip.	178	111	Kilcolnamb, p.	Roscom.	1,906	1,771
Keinlerleigh, p.	Devon	115	106	Kilbrandon & Kil- chattan, p.	Argyle	2,375	1,859	Kilcolnamb, p.	Wexford	2,224	1,708
Keinnet (East), p.	Wilts	80	78	Kilbree (Major), p.	Limer.	969	856	Kilcolnamb, p.	Limer.	2,597	2,291
Keinnett, p.	Camb.	208	207	Kilbree (Minor), p.	Limer.	274	285	Kilcolnamb, p.	Tip.	882	252
Keinninghall, tn.-p.	Norfolk	1,648	1,405	Kilbrew, p.	Meath	192	237	Kilcolnamb, p.	Clare	205	170
Keinington, p.	Kent	626	567	Kilbride, p.	Dublin	63	38	Kilcolnamb, p.	Cork	1,201	1,131
Keinnoway, p.	Fife	2,257	2,012	Kilbride, p.	Kilkny	842	266	Kilcolnamb, p.	Wexford	597	385
Keinnoway, v.	Fife	...	939	Kilbride, p.	King's	9,907	7,882	Kilcolnamb, p.	Wexford	611	501
Keinington, v.-p.	Middles.	44,053	70,108	Kilbride, p.	King's	3,155	2,718	Kilcolnamb, p.	Cork	471	332
Keinstown, p.	Meath	382	349	Kilbride, p.	Meath	278	279	Kilcolnamb, p.	Kerry	420	373
Keinworth, p.	Herts	1,033	925	Kilbride, p.	Me.-Ca.	3,178	2,510	Kilcolnamb, p.	Galway	1,619	1,514
Keinchurch, p.	Heref.	298	325	Kilbride, p.	Westm.	497	416	Kilcolnamb, p.	Cork	2,758	2,567
Keinford, p.	Suffolk	172	210	Kilbride, p.	Wexford	718	597	Kilcolnamb, p.	Kerry	7,961	7,785
				Kilbride, p.	Wickl.	1,208	1,070	Kilcolnamb, p.	London.	3,309	2,380
				Kilbride, p.	Waterf.	838	780	Kilcolnamb, p.	Cork	829	645
				Kilbride, p.	Waterf.	423	340	Kilcolnamb, p.	Limer.	759	763
				Kilbride, p.	Waterf.	1,866	1,881	Kilcolnamb, p.	Kildare	2,214	2,138
				Kilbride, p.	Waterf.	1,866	1,881	Kilcolnamb, p.	Kildare	985	965

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Kilcullihean, p.	Waterf.	1,742	1,783	Killaconenagh, p.	Cork	6,328	4,595	Killeroran, p.	Galway	3,651	3,146
Kilcully, p.	Cork	465	380	Killaconnigan, p.	Meath	1,943	1,609	Killerrig, p.	Carlow	713	600
Kilcummer, p.	Cork	464	371	Killadery, p.	Sligo	1,884	2,012	Killerry, p.	Sligo	1,916	1,809
Kilcummin, p.	Kerry	5,218	5,502	Killadoon, p.	Sligo	793	854	Killesher, p.	Ferman.	3,705	3,528
Kilcummin, p.	Galway	8,488	8,528	Killadoon, p.	Kildare	349	268	Killeslin, p.	Queen's	4,708	3,416
Kilcummin, p.	Mayo	1,552	1,491	Killadysert, p.	Clare	3,983	3,141	Killesk, p.	Wexford	880	691
Kilcumny, p.	Westm.	681	615	Killadysert, tu.	Clare	...	534	Killester, p.	Dublin	400	393
Kilcummeragh, p.	Kin. We	2,844	1,981	Killag, p.	Wexford	408	283	Killoe, p.	Armagh	17,812	15,725
Kilcumragh, p.	Mayo	2,234	2,320	Killagan, p.	Antrim	1,303	1,331	Killian, p.	Galway	4,045	3,680
Kildale, p.	York	145	221	Killagh, p.	Westm.	258	231	Killiane, p.	Wexford	275	257
Kildalkey, p.	Meath	2,607	2,073	Killaghleahane, p.	Westm.	1,207	1,261	Killinee, p.	Wexford	700	572
Kildallan, p.	Cavan	3,220	2,725	Killaghtee, p.	Donegal	5,067	4,527	Killilagh, p.	Clare	2,739	2,377
Kildallon, p.	Argyle	3,310	2,956	Killaha, p.	Kerry	2,017	1,902	Killimer, p.	Clare	2,145	1,720
Kildangan, p.	Kildare	105	91	Killahan, p.	Kerry	908	1,015	Killimor, tn.	Galway	...	358
Kildare, p.	Kildare	2,220	2,360	Killahurler, p.	Wickl.	610	518	Killimorologue, p.	Galway	2,939	1,953
Kildare, tu. th.	Kildare	1,298	1,399	Killahy, p.	Kilkny	221	164	Killimordaly, p.	Galway	1,582	1,186
Kildavru, p.	Wexford	959	821	Killala, p.	Mayo	683	614	Killin, p.	Perth	1,608	1,520
Kildellig, p.	Queen's	192	124	Killala, p.	Mayo	2,919	1,729	Killinaboy, p.	Clare	3,071	2,409
Kildemock, p.	Louth	891	698	Killala, tn. s.	Mayo	970	942	Killinagh, p.	Cavan	5,086	5,316
Kilderry, p.	Kilkny	402	299	Killalaghan, p.	Meath	1,830	1,359	Killinan, p.	Galway	419	287
Kildimo, v.-p.	Limer.	2,197	1,844	Killallou, p.	Galway	1,558	1,278	Killinane, p.	Carlow	509	425
Kildollagh, p.	An.-Lo.	726	642	Killaloan, p.	Tip. Wa.	681	497	Killinane, p.	Kerry	4,521	2,646
Kildonan, p.	Suther.	2,288	2,132	Killaloe, p.	Kilkny	971	809	Killinchy, tu.-p.	Down	6,097	5,399
Kildorrery, tu.-p.	Cork	1,426	1,198	Killaloe, p.	Clare	3,496	2,803	Killincroole, p.	Louth	567	427
Kildress, p.	Tyrene	6,841	7,037	Killaloe-with-Bal- lina, tu.	Cl. Tip.	2,230	1,677	Killincooly, p.	Wexford	1,191	986
Kildrought, p.	Kildare	2,010	1,883	Killamash, p.	Derby	1,070	1,053	Killiney, p.	Dublin	854	1,280
Kildrum, p.	Kerry	1,014	744	Killamery, p.	Kilkny	1,534	1,146	Killiney, p.	Kerry	2,822	2,699
Kildrumny, p.	Aberd.	643	590	Killamery, p.	Down	1,002	962	Killinghall, tns.	York	569	746
Kildrumsherdan, p.	Cavan	6,459	5,651	Killane, p.	Wexford	2,229	1,875	Killingholme, p.	Lincoln	749	736
Kildwick, p.	York	11,712	10,983	Killannin, p.	Galway	7,976	7,956	Killingworth, tns.	North.	1,651	1,781
Kilfane, p.	Kilkny	682	570	Killanny, p.	Lo. Mon.	3,394	2,522	Killinick, v.-p.	Wexford	572	485
Kilfarba, p.	Clare	6,896	5,177	Killanny, p.	Cork	433	376	Killinkere, p.	Cavan	5,862	5,231
Kilfaughnabeg, p.	Cork	1,391	1,314	Killantully, p.	Cork	3,719	3,682	Killinny, p.	Galway	772	710
Kilfoakle, p.	Tip.	1,178	975	Killannumery, p.	Leitrim	3,719	3,682	Killinvooy, p.	Roscom.	1,854	1,306
Kilfeareagh, p.	Clare	5,413	4,827	Killaraght, p.	Sligo	1,834	1,969	Killsk, p.	Wexford	985	802
Kilfeighny, p.	Kerry	1,638	1,649	Killard, p.	Clare	4,557	4,062	Killskey, p.	Wickl.	1,698	1,368
Kilfenora, p.	Clare	2,666	1,923	Killardry, p.	Tip.	1,773	963	Killoodiernan, p.	Tip.	794	554
Kilfenora, tn.	Clare	387	112	Killare, p.	Westm.	2,437	2,011	Killoe, p.	Longf.	14,179	13,443
Kilferagh, p.	Kilkny	225	131	Killarga, p.	Leitrim	3,673	3,594	Killofin, p.	Clare	2,476	1,883
Kilfergus, p.	Limer.	4,418	3,524	Killarney, p.	Kerry	14,155	9,570	Killogillean, p.	Galway	699	542
Kilfinan, p.	Mayo	3,348	2,791	Killarney, tn. s.	Kerry	5,838	5,204	Killokenedy, p.	Clare	1,891	1,619
Kilfidane, p.	Clare	3,080	2,501	Killarney, p.	Kilkny	52	52	Killonaghan, p.	Clare	719	695
Kilfinaghta, p.	Clare	2,395	1,859	Killarow & Kil- meuy, p.	Argyle	4,882	3,969	Killonahan, p.	Limer.	677	591
Kilfinan, p.	Argyle	1,695	1,891	Killary, p.	Meath	1,619	1,225	Killone, p.	Galway	1,627	1,214
Kilfinchen and Kilfoenen, p. }	Argyle	3,054	2,518	Killashandra, p.	Cavan	9,249	8,267	Killora, p.	Galway	1,180	903
Kilfinnane, p.	Limer.	...	2,658	Killashandra, tu. w.	Cavan	932	856	Killoran, p.	Sligo	1,134	967
Kilfinnane, tn.	Limer.	...	1,274	Killashiee, p.	Longf.	2,624	2,272	Killoran, p.	Galway	2,638	2,404
Kilfinny, p.	Limer.	720	611	Killashiee, p.	Kildare	650	525	Killorglin, p.	Kerry	7,717	7,208
Kilfintinan, p.	Clare	1,667	1,141	Killasnet, p.	Leitrim	4,708	4,314	Killorglin, tu.	Kerry	...	1,099
Kilfintona, p.	Tip.	480	324	Killaspughrone, p.	Sligo	1,729	1,491	Killosobe, p.	Galway	1,622	1,501
Kilflyn, v.-p.	Limer.	991	1,107	Killaspugmlane, p.	Clare	1,482	917	Killosully, p.	Tip.	2,818	1,811
Kilfroe, p.	Kerry	1,244	744	Killassery, p.	Cork	332	264	Killoskelan, p.	Tip.	516	356
Kilfrush, p.	Sligo	4,386	5,079	Killassery, p.	Mayo	4,852	5,682	Killosolan, p.	Galway	2,050	2,460
Kilgarriff, p.	Limer.	171	136	Killath, p.	Cork	884	705	Killosory, p.	Dublin	295	251
Kilgarrylaider, p.	Cork	4,664	4,379	Killavoge, p.	Cork	2,287	1,635	Killoterran, p.	Waterf.	555	417
Kilgarvan, v.-p.	Kerry	2,663	2,190	Killawillin, tn.	Tip.	...	344	Killoogh, tn.	Down	951	811
Kilgarvan, p.	Wexford	2,773	2,727	Killea, p.	Tip.	1,091	761	Killowen, p.	King's	2,828	2,353
Kilgeevan, p.	Mayo	3,194	3,171	Killea, p.	Waterf.	1,862	1,521	Killowen, p.	Cork	286	257
Kilgeevan, p.	Mayo	6,506	6,442	Killea, p.	Donegal	753	657	Killowen, p.	London.	2,358	1,909
Kilgeevan, p.	Roscom.	5,212	4,994	Killea, p.	Donegal	5,487	5,213	Killower, p.	Galway	528	547
Kilgerran, tu.-p.	Penub.	1,266	1,206	Killeagh, p.	Antrim	2,007	1,648	Killowick, p.	Waterf.	231	287
Kilgerrill, p.	Galway	1,113	875	Killeagh, tn.	Cork	668	490	Kill St. Lawrence, p.	Waterf.	71	35
Kilglass, p.	Longf.	1,541	1,432	Killeagh, and Kil- chewrie, p. }	Meath	1,443	1,176	Killua, p.	Waterf.	1,571	1,475
Kilglass, p.	Roscom.	4,323	4,309	Killeen, p.	Argyle	2,219	1,890	Killua, tn.-p.	Westm.	1,189	1,055
Kilglass, p.	Roscom.	5,333	3,282	Killeen, p.	Galway	978	842	Killukin, p.	Westm.	7,892	6,566
Kilgobban, p.	Kerry	1,370	1,188	Killeeney, p.	Galway	...	459	Killukin, p.	Roscom.	2,079	2,011
Kilgobbin, p.	Dublin	1,049	1,207	Killeeney, v. p.	Clare	366	288	Killukin, p.	Roscom.	2,057	1,682
Kilgobnet, p.	Waterf.	2,421	2,077	Killeenan, p.	Clare	1,176	1,171	Killummod, p.	Westm.	837	684
Kilgorman, p.	Wexford	1,006	927	Killeenan, p.	Stirling	1,176	1,171	Killummod, p.	Roscom.	1,494	1,346
Kilgraft, p.	Tip.	965	745	Killeenan, p.	Ros. Cro.	1,794	1,494	Killur, p.	Clare	118	70
Kilgrogan, p.	Cork	12	9	Killeedy, p.	Mayo	5,158	5,689	Killur, p.	Wexford	620	493
Kilgullane, p.	Cork	761	654	Killeek, p.	Limer.	4,373	4,265	Killursa, p.	Galway	3,095	2,721
Kilgwrrwg, p.	Monm.	154	121	Killeely, p.	Dublin	1,62	127	Killury, p.	Kerry	3,475	3,251
Kilham, v.-p.	York	1,247	1,252	Killeen, p.	Cl.-Linn	3,690	3,108	Killybehill, p.	Glmor.	982	1,346
Kilhaupton, p.	Cornw.	1,221	1,108	Killeenaedeema, p.	Galway	2,134	1,823	Killybegs, p.	Kildare	861	743
Kilkea, p.	Kildare	494	344	Killeenaegariff, p.	Meath	444	411	Killybegs, tn. t.	Donegal	819	734
Kilkeary, p.	Tip.	354	292	Killeenastena, p.	Galway	2,134	1,823	Killybegs (Lower), p.	Donegal	3,338	3,151
Kilkeasy, p.	Kilkny	725	550	Killeenavarran, p.	Limer.	1,399	1,254	Killybegs (Upper), p.	Donegal	4,256	3,643
Kilkee, tn.	Clare	1,869	1,856	Killeenconer, p.	Tip.	141	123	Killygarvan, p.	Donegal	3,068	2,581
Kilkeedy, p.	Clare	2,181	1,877	Killeenconer, p.	Galway	960	854	Killyleagh, p.	Down	5,045	5,593
Kilkeedy, p.	Limer.	3,506	2,837	Killeenconer, p.	Galway	1,014	842	Killyleagh, tn. f.	Down	...	1,380
Kilkeel, p.	Down	13,825	13,070	Killeenconer, p.	Cork	122	75	Killyman, p.	Ar.-Tyr.	6,254	5,976
Kilkeel, tn.	Down	1,163	1,145	Killeenconer, p.	Limer.	233	153	Killymard, p.	Donegal	4,067	3,589
Kilkeevin, p.	Roscom.	9,780	8,989	Killeenconer, p.	Kerry	2,069	1,888	Killyn, p.	Meath	614	386
Kilkenny, c. w. s.	Kilkny	19,973	14,174	Killeenconer, p.	Tyrene	3,625	3,444	Kilmaacaba, p.	Cork	3,160	3,149
Kilkenny (West), p.	Westm.	2,738	2,425	Killeenconer, p.	Monng.	5,440	4,948	Kilmaacahill, p.	Kilkny	1,275	899
Kilkerranmore, p.	Cork	1,656	1,566	Killeenconer, p.	Meath	281	286	Kilmaacahill, p.	Sligo	3,004	3,053
Kilkerrin, p.	Galway	3,770	3,712	Killeenconer, p.	Wexford	1,326	969	Kilmaacnoge, p.	Wickl.	1,740	1,446
Kilkieran, p.	Kilkny	190	138	Killeenconer, p.	Kerry	1,973	1,842	Kilmaacra, p.	Kilkny	1,362	1,153
Kilkilvery, p.	Galway	802	593	Killeenconer, p.	London.	2,597	3,486	Kilmaadonogh, p.	Cork	3,179	2,549
Kilkishen, tu.	Clare	...	489	Killeenconer, p.	Kildare	1,266	1,086	Kilmaadonogh, p.	Galway	3,635	1,940
Kill, p.	Kildare	971	792	Killeenconer, p.	Wexford	2,144	2,201	Kilmaadunne, p.	Clare	4,920	4,428
Kill, p.	Dublin	1,890	2,075	Killeenconer, p.	Tip.	586	491	Kilmaclane, p.	Mayo	1,614	1,274
Kill (St. Lawrence), p.	Waterf.	71	35	Killeenconer, p.	Tip.	2,621	2,094	Kilmaclague, p.	Waterf.	761	537
Kill (St. Nicholas), p.	Waterf.	1,571	1,475	Killeenconer, p.	Tip.	1,253	1,065	Kilmaclimn, p.	Cork	198	163
Kilsaun, p.	Galway	878	697	Killeenconer, p.	Queen's	104	94	Kilmaclimn, p.	Westm.	1,208	989
Killabban, p.	Queen's	8,846	6,734	Killeenconer, p.	Galway	3,111	2,804	Kilmacomb, p.	Waterf.		

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Kilmacowen, p.	Sligo	1,526	1,400	Kilmucklin, p.	Tip.	160	122	Kilsyth, b.	Stirling	5,346	6,112
Kilmacredock, p.	Kildare	98	28	Kilmuir, p.	Invern.	3,177	2,846	Kilsyth, tn.	Stirling	3,949	4,692
Kilmacree, p.	Wexford	175	145	Kilmuir (Easter), p.	Ross	1,457	1,295	Kiltale, p.	Meath	396	344
Kilmacreehy, p.	Clare	3,839	2,741	Kilmurry, p.	Clare	527	431	Kiltallagh, p.	Kerry	882	773
Kilmacrenan, tn.-p.	Donegal	7,771	6,969	Kilmurry, p.	Clare	2,964	2,447	Kiltamagh, tn.	Mayo	658	849
Kilmacshaigan, p.	Sligo	2,804	2,818	Kilmurry, p.	Clare	7,172	6,450	Kiltarlilly, p.	Invern.	2,965	2,839
Kilmactalway, p.	Dublin	339	320	Kilmurry, p.	Cork	2,117	1,884	Kiltartan, p.	Galway	2,214	2,143
Kilmacteige, p.	Sligo	5,756	6,473	Kilmurry, p.	Limer.	1,116	912	Kilteale, p.	Queen's	991	943
Kilmacthomas, tn.	Waterf.	1,057	572	Kilmurry, p.	Tip.	1,758	1,416	Kiltearn, p.	Ross	1,538	1,634
Kilmacranney, p.	Sligo	2,784	2,697	Kilmurryyeyle, p.	King's	964	675	Kilteel, p.	Kildare	615	560
Kilmacraun, p.	Dublin	99	86	Kilmagorry, p.	Cork	856	704	Kilteely, v.-p.	Limer.	1,334	1,287
Kilmacusey, p.	Roscom.	1,616	1,575	Kilmagross, p.	Cork	1,008	898	Kilteevan, p.	Roscom.	1,885	1,645
Kilmademoge, p.	Kilkny	618	469	Kilhalua, p.	Wexford	2,662	2,122	Kiltevoege, p.	Donegal	4,756	4,719
Kilmadock, p.	Perth	3,659	3,312	Kilhaluek, tn.	Cavan	...	335	Kiltegan, p.	Ca.-Wic.	2,639	2,384
Kilmadum, p.	Kilkny	819	596	Kilhananagh, p.	Wexford	636	514	Kiltegan, p.	Tip.	283	219
Kilmadun, p.	Kilkny	1,826	1,370	Kilhananagh, p.	Cork	5,000	4,239	Kiltenanlea, p.	Clare	2,617	1,878
Kilmaganry, p.	Kilkny	...	379	Kilhananagh, p.	Roscom.	2,083	2,073	Kiltennell, p.	Carlow	2,454	2,116
Kilmahon, p.	Cork	1,334	1,076	Kilhananagh, p.	Cork	1,192	726	Kiltennell, p.	Wexford	904	781
Kilmahuddrick, p.	Dublin	6	18	Kilhananagh, p.	Cork	1,276	1,029	Kiltesskill, p.	Galway	598	503
Kilmahinebeg, p.	Mayo	895	73	Kilhananagh, p.	Clare	1,100	1,093	Kiltomas, p.	Galway	1,903	1,739
Kilmahinmore, p.	Mayo	3,293	2,696	Kilhananagh, p.	Clare	1,217	878	Kiltiernan, p.	Dublin	917	775
Kilmahinham, p.	Meath	1,040	851	Kilhananagh, p.	Tip.	1,777	1,492	Kiltiernan, p.	Tip.	968	665
Kilmahinham, v.	Dublin	473	692	Kilhananagh, p.	Clare	706	682	Kiltoghert, p.	Leitrim	12,779	10,861
Kilmahill, v.	Kilkny	916	685	Kilhananagh, p.	Kerry	4,960	3,692	Kiltomy, p.	Kerry	1,221	1,158
Kilmahill, v.	Wexford	5,287	3,629	Kilhananagh, p.	Wexford	960	857	Kilton, p.	Somer.	181	174
Kilmahill, v.	Wexford	1,390	1,455	Kilhananagh, p.	Argyle	3,954	3,433	Kiltom, p.	Roscom.	3,177	2,819
Kilmahill, v.	Renfrew	574	496	Kilhananagh, p.	Argyle	714	800	Kiltom, p.	Clare	666	567
Kilmahill, v.	Clare	3,141	2,924	Kilhananagh, p.	Clare	2,101	1,842	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Galway	1,287	1,069
Kilmahill, v.	Clare	5,235	4,272	Kilhananagh, p.	York	157	170	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Wexford	641	507
Kilmahill, v.	Inv. Arg.	706	586	Kilhananagh, p.	York	634	693	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Roscom.	2,638	1,864
Kilmahill, v.	Galway	1,354	1,197	Kilhananagh, p.	York	93	132	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leitrim	5,287	4,638
Kilmahill, v.	Kerry	1,074	1,393	Kilhananagh, p.	York	805	724	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Galway	1,842	1,332
Kilmahill, v.	Limer.	1,194	793	Kilhananagh, p.	Westm.	351	300	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Roscom.	6,203	7,059
Kilmahill, v.	Wexford	1,495	1,423	Kilhananagh, p.	Wexford	697	571	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Wexford	869	760
Kilmahill, v.	Cork	1,403	1,091	Kilhananagh, p.	Wexford	685	558	Kiltormer, v.-p.	May.Sli.	1,912	2,035
Kilmahill, v.	Kilkny	2,794	2,365	Kilhananagh, p.	Tip.	883	590	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leitrim	...	427
Kilmahill, v.	Kl.-Wim	5,633	4,183	Kilhananagh, p.	Cork	685	558	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Sligo	2,352	1,277
Kilmahill, v.	Clare	2,823	2,371	Kilhananagh, p.	Tip.	883	590	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Somer.	256	296
Kilmahill, v.	Queen's	1,144	901	Kilhananagh, p.	St. Dum.	4,286	4,910	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Tip.	3,129	2,880
Kilmahill, v.	Wexford	1,444	901	Kilhananagh, p.	Dumb.	5,921	5,577	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Tip.	3,546	3,092
Kilmahill, v.	Fife	7,662	656	Kilhananagh, p.	Dumb.	...	877	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Norfolk	36	39
Kilmahill, v.	Ayr	21,287	23,566	Kilhananagh, p.	Limer.	298	244	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Mayo	1,697	1,595
Kilmahill, v.	Ayr	21,443	22,619	Kilhananagh, p.	Limer.	298	244	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Notts	52	77
Kilmahill, v.	Dumb.	1,933	1,085	Kilhananagh, p.	Wex.	162	88	Kiltormer, v.-p.	York	389	360
Kilmahill, v.	Ayr	1,144	949	Kilhananagh, p.	Wex.	1,622	1,002	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Waterf.	1,513	1,125
Kilmahill, v.	Argyle	3,215	967	Kilhananagh, p.	Wex.	3,007	2,516	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Antrim	1,376	1,299
Kilmahill, v.	Tip.	3,444	3,526	Kilhananagh, p.	Galway	1,115	952	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Ayr	6,359	7,717
Kilmahill, v.	Ayr	...	1,174	Kilhananagh, p.	Cork	1,216	862	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Ayr	3,265	3,921
Kilmahill, v.	Ayr	...	1,836	Kilhananagh, p.	Co. Lim.	629	495	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Cork	1,943	1,440
Kilmahill, v.	Waterf.	3,010	2,570	Kilhananagh, p.	Kerry	998	1,018	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Cork	...	621
Kilmahill, v.	Kildare	1,774	1,461	Kilhananagh, p.	Clare	1,126	977	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	414	409
Kilmahill, v.	Roscom.	2,886	2,280	Kilhananagh, p.	Clare	1,271	1,246	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Limer.	7,000	6,213	Kilhananagh, p.	Antrim	1,271	1,246	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Cork	2,216	1,918	Kilhananagh, p.	Kildare	535	363	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Galway	508	427	Kilhananagh, p.	Wexford	641	562	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Mayo	5,108	3,542	Kilhananagh, p.	Wickl.	1,008	862	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Down	6,268	5,668	Kilhananagh, p.	London.	3,473	2,963	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilkny	956	214	Kilhananagh, p.	London.	993	924	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Somer.	2,103	2,194	Kilhananagh, p.	Kilkny	405	292	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Meath	647	724	Kilhananagh, p.	Galway	1,167	704	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Cork	3,948	3,405	Kilhananagh, p.	Fife	2,194	2,534	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Cork	3,767	3,182	Kilhananagh, p.	Fife	1,862	2,145	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Devon	533	518	Kilhananagh, p.	Fife	...	2,073	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	647	724	Kilhananagh, p.	Fife	1,063	1,074	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	3,948	3,405	Kilhananagh, p.	Carmar.	1,063	1,074	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	647	724	Kilhananagh, p.	Cork	408	408	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	3,948	3,405	Kilhananagh, p.	Cork	701	448	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	647	724	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	3,017	2,644	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	3,948	3,405	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	87	86	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	647	724	Kilhananagh, p.	Roscom.	4,856	4,790	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	3,948	3,405	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	...	625	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	647	724	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	2,969	2,388	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	3,948	3,405	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	761	697	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	647	724	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	531	489	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	3,948	3,405	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	2,420	1,839	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	647	724	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	1,719	1,051	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	3,948	3,405	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	13,946	8,562	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	647	724	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	4,471	4,593	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	3,948	3,405	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	458	406	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	647	724	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	1,413	1,022	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	3,948	3,405	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	631	539	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	647	724	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	391	323	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	3,948	3,405	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	730	693	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	647	724	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	641	609	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	3,948	3,405	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	2,311	1,976	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	647	724	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	1,570	1,673	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	3,948	3,405	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	641	565	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	647	724	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	450	372	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	3,948	3,405	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	5,473	4,967	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	647	724	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	1,317	1,122	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	3,948	3,405	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	410	298	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	647	724	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	1,838	1,435	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	3,948	3,405	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	1,848	1,675	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	647	724	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	336	335	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	3,948	3,405	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	129	105	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.	Kilnington, p.	647	724	Kilhananagh, p.	Waterf.	3,412	2,635	Kiltormer, v.-p.	Leices.	509	422
Kilmahill, v.</											

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Kingsdown near Dartford, p.	Kent	423	428	Kintbury, p.	Berks	1,809	1,802	Kirkdale, p.	York	1,036	1,043
Kingsdown near Sittingbourne, p.	Kent	84	96	Kintore, p.	Aberd.	1,342	1,895	Kirkdean, p.	Forfar	1,763	1,862
Kingsley, p.	Bucks	233	237	Kintore, M. & P.	Aberd.	476	568	Kirkfieldbank, v.	Lanark	...	2,212
Kingskerswell, p.	Devon	959	903	Kinure, p.	Cork	693	525	Kirkgunzeon, p. th.	Kirkcu.	734	798
Kingsland, p.	Heref.	1,137	1,150	Kinvarra, tn.	Galway	1,102	980	Kirkham, p.	Lancas.	10,926	11,445
King's-Langley, v.-p.	Herts	1,599	1,509	Kinvarradourus, p.	Galway	4,268	3,769	Kirkham, tn.	Lancas.	2,777	3,380
Kingsley, p.	Hants	387	441	Kinver, or Kinfare, p.	Stafford	2,872	3,551	Kirkheaton, p.	North.	...	161
Kingsley, p.	Stafford	1,565	2,040	Kiuwarton, p.	Warw.	79	64	Kirkhill, p.	Invern.	1,730	1,757
Kingsley, tns.	Chester	1,067	995	Kippax, p.	York	2,339	2,901	Kirkhope, p.	Selkirk	...	555
KING'S LYNN, M. & P.	Norfolk	...	10,170	Kippen, p.	Stirling	1,892	1,722	Kirkinner, p.	Wigton	1,914	1,716
Kingsmarsh, p.	Chester	...	58	Kippen, v.	Stirling	...	403	Kirkintilloch, p.	Antrim	9,265	9,999
Kingsnorth, p.	Kent	424	414	Kippochhill, v.	Lanark	...	312	Kirkintilloch, p.	Dumb.	8,426	8,179
King's-Norton, p.	Leices.	...	156	Kirby-Bedon, p.	Norfolk	...	296	Kirkintilloch, tn.	Dumb.	6,342	6,096
King's-Norton, v.-p.	Worces.	7,759	13,634	Kirby-Bellares, p.	Leices.	226	243	Kirkland, p.	Cumb.	839	804
King's-Nypton, p.	Devon	719	697	Kirby-Cane, p.	Norfolk	455	448	Kirkland, tns.	Westml.	1,139	1,170
King's-Pion, p.	Heref.	459	489	Kirby-Cold, p.	York	179	193	Kirkland and Me-	Fife	1,703	970
King's-Sembourn, p.	Hants	1,242	1,241	Kirby-Grindalith, p.	York	554	571	thil, v.	...	...	...
King's-Stanley, p.	Glouc.	2,095	2,038	Kirby-Knowle, p.	York	554	504	Kirklees (inclusive	York	830	779
King's-Sutton, p.	Northa.	1,335	1,145	Kirby on the Moor, p.	York	637	462	of Clifton), h.	...	...	...
Kingsteignton, p.	Devon	1,658	1,652	Kirby-Sigston, p.	York	...	257	Kirkley, p.	Suffolk	799	1,129
Kingsthorpe, p.	Northa.	1,583	1,906	Kirby-le-Soken, p.	Essex	932	879	Kirklington, p.	Notts	276	241
Kingston, p.	Camb.	315	313	Kirby-West, p.	Chester	1,951	2,059	Kirklington, p.	York	553	471
Kingston, p.	Devon	523	451	Kirby-Wiske, p.	York	1,079	866	Kirkliston, p.	Edinb.	2,029	1,917
Kingston, p.	Hants	63	68	Kiruburn, tn.	Down	621	632	Kirkliston, v.	Linlith.	...	572
Kingston, p.	Stafford	326	312	Kirford, p.	Sussex	1,955	1,784	Kirkmabrock, p.	Kirkcu.	2,266	1,851
Kingston, p.	Sussex	40	45	Kirk-Andrew's- } upon-Eck, p. }	Cumb.	1,798	2,383	Kirkmahoe, p.	Dumf.	1,553	1,462
Kingston, p.	Somer.	948	892	Kirk-Andrew's- } upon-Eden, p. }	Cumb.	131	120	Kirkmaiden, p.	Wigton	2,681	2,338
Kingston, v.	Elgin	...	434	Kirk-Arbory, p.	Is. Man	1,593	1,410	Kirkmichael, v.-p.	Is. Man	1,416	1,314
Kingston (Bag- } puise), p. }	Berks	367	283	Kirk-Bampton, p.	Cumb.	546	497	Kirkmichael, p.	Ayr	3,262	2,823
Kingston (Deve- } rill), p. }	Wilts	402	376	Kirk-Braddan, p.	Is. Man	2,664	2,794	Kirkmichael, p.	Dumf.	1,558	1,511
KINGSTON-UPON- } HULL, P. & M. }	York	...	97,661	Kirk-Bramwith, p.	York	231	226	Kirkmichael, p.	Perth	1,124	1,026
Kingston-near- } Lewes, p. }	Sussex	134	137	Kirk-Burn, p.	York	550	581	Kirkmichael, v.	Ayr	1,280	1,224
Kingston (Rus- } sell), p. }	Dorset	84	63	Kirk-Burton, p.	York	20,371	20,526	Kirkmichael aud }	Ross	1,521	1,568
Kingston-by- } Sea, p. }	Sussex	153	93	Kirk-Conchan, p.	Is. Man	13,021	14,195	Resolis, p.	Edinb.	1,630	1,539
Kingston (Sey- } mour), p. }	Somer.	373	336	Kirk-Hallam, p.	Derby	473	536	Kirkoswald, tn.-p. }	Cumb.	925	944
Kingston-upon- } Soar, p. }	Notts	106	197	Kirk-Harle, p.	North.	170	123	m. th.	...	...	...
Kingston-upon- } Thames, p. }	Surrey	12,144	17,792	Kirk-Haugh, p.	North.	285	223	Kirkoswald, p.	Ayr	2,242	2,060
Kingston-upon- } Thames, M. W. S. }	Surrey	6,279	9,790	Kirk-Heaton, p.	York	11,972	11,923	Kirkoswald, v.	Ayr	...	325
Kingstone, p.	Somer.	298	276	Kirk-Ireton, p.	Derby	...	671	Kirkpatrick-Dur- } ham, p. }	Kirkcu.	1,508	1,479
Kingstone, p.	Heref.	510	460	Kirk-Leatham, p.	Derby	657	648	Kirkpatrick- } Fleming, p. }	Dumf.	1,829	1,925
Kingstone, p.	Keit	310	273	Kirk-Leavington, p.	York	1,307	2,034	Kirkpatrick-Iron- } gray, p. }	Kirkcu.	918	918
Kingstown, tn.	Dublin	10,453	12,469	Kirk-Linton, p.	Cumb.	513	543	Kirkpatrick-Juxta, p.	Dumf.	1,097	1,025
King's-Walden, p.	Herts	1,164	1,183	Kirk-Maughold, p.	Is. Man	4,463	4,545	Kirkstead, p.	Lincoln	175	158
Kingswear, p.	Devon	315	274	Kirk-Newton, p.	North.	1,732	1,603	Kirkton, p.	Notts	195	171
Kingswinford, p.	Stafford	27,901	34,257	Kirk-Newton, p.	North.	...	1,503	Kirkton, p.	Roxb.	282	421
Kingswood, p.	Glouc.	1,227	1,061	Kirk-Sandall, p.	York	289	233	Kirkton, p.	Peebles	326	362
Kington, p.	Worces.	153	172	Kirk (St. Ann), p.	Is. Man	714	693	Kirkton, p.	Orkney	3,990	4,422
Kington, tn.-p. w.	Heref.	2,871	3,076	Kirk-Yetholm, v.	...	...	358	Kirkwall & St. Ola, p.	Orkney	2,448	2,444
Kington, or Kine- } ton, tn.-p. t. }	Warw.	1,270	1,305	Kirkbean, p.	Kirkcu.	982	942	KIRKWALL, M. }	Orkney	3,451	3,519
Kington (Magna), p.	Dorset	652	552	Kirkbride, p.	Cumb.	346	311	" p.	North.	679	644
Kington (St. Mi- } chael), p. }	Wilts	1,219	1,059	Kirkby in Ashfield, p.	Notts	2,363	2,886	Kirkwhelpington, p.	Lincoln	379	405
Kington (West), p.	Wilts	363	405	Kirkby-upon-Bain, p.	Lincoln	734	683	Kirkwood-le-Mire, p.	Lincoln	62	73
Kingsuste, p.	Invern.	2,201	2,093	Kirkby-in-Cleve- } land, p. }	York	723	804	Kirkriemuir, p.	Forfar	7,617	7,359
Kingsuste, v.	Invern.	...	646	Kirkby- } under- } Dale, p. }	York	335	333	Kirkriemuir, tn. f.	Forfar	3,518	3,275
Kingweston, p.	Somer.	149	172	Kirkby (East), p.	Lincoln	481	432	Kirstead, p.	Norfolk	259	245
Kinlet, p.	Salop	447	424	Kirkby-Fleatham, p.	York	605	606	Kirting, p.	Camb.	908	820
Kinloch and Le- } thendy, p. }	Perth	556	542	Kirkby-Green, p.	Lincoln	134	175	Kirtlington, p.	Oxford	716	795
Kinloss, p.	Elgin	1,370	1,315	Kirkby-Greeth, p.	Lancas.	3,398	3,138	Kirtton, p.	Lincoln	2,299	2,255
Kinnaird, p.	Perth	370	318	Kirkby-Kendal, p.	Westml.	18,333	18,600	Kirtton, p. s.	Suffolk	546	541
Kinnaird, v.	Stirling	...	437	Kirkby-Lonsdale, } tn.-p. th. }	Westml.	4,184	4,305	Kirtton-in-Lindsey } tn.-p. }	Lincoln	1,948	2,058
Kinneth and Cat- } terline, p. }	Kincar.	1,069	1,054	Kirkby-in-Mal- } bam-Dale, p. }	York	884	882	Kislingbury, p.	North.	690	723
Kinnegad, tn.	Westm.	684	478	Kirkby-Mallory, p.	Leices.	2,625	2,392	Kittisford, p.	Somer.	155	133
Kinneigh, p.	Cork	3,421	3,259	Kirkby-Malzeard, p.	York	4,959	4,680	Knaith, p.	Lincoln	116	105
Kinnel, v.	Linlith.	...	365	Kirkby-Misperton, p.	York	993	1,002	Knapdale (North), p.	Argyle	1,666	1,327
Kinnell, p.	Forfar	823	816	Kirkby-Moorside, } tn.-p. w. }	York	2,611	2,659	Knapdale (South), p.	Argyle	2,178	2,519
Kinnerley, p.	Salop	1,254	1,310	Kirkby-cum-Os- } godby, p. }	Lincoln	492	477	Knapfote, p.	Leices.	913	841
Kinnersey, p.	Heref.	293	313	Kirkby-Overblow, p.	York	1,598	1,569	Knapton, p.	Norfolk	330	310
Kinnersley, p.	Salop	252	208	Kirkby-Ravens- } worth, p. }	York	1,406	1,248	Knapwell, p.	Camb.	155	156
Kinneswood, v.	Kinross	...	447	Kirkby (South), p.	York	1,420	1,284	Knaresborough, p. }	York	10,170	11,277
Kinnethton and } Christ's-Kirk, p. }	Aberd.	1,108	1,187	Kirkby (Stephen, } tn.-p. m. }	Westml.	2,753	3,531	Knaresborough, } p. w. }	York	5,536	5,402
Kinnettles, p.	Forfar	460	447	Kirkby-Thore, p.	Westml.	1,104	1,153	Knaresdale, p.	North.	917	522
Kinnity, tn. p.	King's	1,598	1,173	Kirkby-le-Thorpe, p.	Lincoln	235	208	Knavinstown, p.	Kildare	50	81
Kinnoull, p.	Perth	3,134	3,219	Kirkby (Under- } wood), p. }	Lincoln	185	189	Knavinstown, p.	Herts	290	250
Kinoulton, p.	Notts	405	430	Kirkby (Wharf), p.	York	702	739	Kneal, p.	Notts	600	553
Kinross, p.	Kinross	3,227	2,649	Kirkcaldy, p.	Fife	5,719	6,100	Kneaton, p.	Notts	109	116
Kinross, tn.	Kinross	2,590	2,083	KIRKCALDY, M. S. }	Fife	5,093	5,195	Kneetishal, p.	Glamor.	127	113
Kinsale, p.	Cork	4,654	3,881	Kirkcaldy, p. s. }	Fife	10,475	10,841	Knigh, p.	Suffolk	80	84
Kinsale, tn. w. s.	Cork	5,506	4,850	Kirkcaldy, p. s. }	Fife	10,475	10,841	Knighthon, tn.-p. th.	Tip.	1,022	689
Kinsalebeg, p.	Waterf.	2,525	1,857	Kirkcaldy, p. s. }	Fife	5,093	5,195	Knighthon (West), p.	Radnor	1,566	1,853
Kinsaley, p.	Dublin	648	606	Kirkcaldy, p. s. }	Fife	10,475	10,841	Knightwood, v.	Dumf.	...	268
Kinsham (Upper), p.	Heref.	77	88	Kirkcaldy, p. s. }	Fife	10,475	10,841	Knightwick, p.	Worces.	166	166
Kintail, p.	Ross	1,009	890	Kirkcaldy, p. s. }	Fife	10,475	10,841	Knill, p.	Heref.	78	84
				Kirkcaldy, p. s. }	Fife	10,475	10,841	Knippton, p.	Leices.	386	367
				Kirkcaldy, p. s. }	Fife	10,475	10,841	Kniveton, p.	Derby	331	315
				Kirkcaldy, p. s. }	Fife	10,475	10,841	Knock, p.	Meath	330	219
				Kirkcaldy, p. s. }	Fife	10,475	10,841	Knock, p.	Mayo	3,174	3,271
				Kirkcaldy, p. s. }	Fife	10,475	10,841	Knockaney, v.-p.	Limer.	3,450	2,741
				Kirkcaldy, p. s. }	Fife	10,475	10,841	Knockane, p.	Elgin	1,771	1,786
				Kirkcaldy, p. s. }	Fife	10,475	10,841	Knockane, p.	Kerry	4,245	3,922
				Kirkcaldy, p. s. }	Fife	10,475	10,841	Knockanure, p.	Kerry	1,053	990
				Kirkcaldy, p. s. }	Fife	10,475	10,841	Knockavilly, p.	Cork	1,432	1,155

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Knockbain, p.	Ross	3,005	2,485	Landrake with- St.-Erney, p. }	Cornw.	823	793	Latteragh, p.	Tip.	745	466
Knockbrea, p.	An.-Do.	11,488	11,957	Landulph, p.	Cornw.	524	547	Lattin, p.	Tip.	467	394
Knockbride, p.	Cavan	7,042	6,314	Landwade, p.	Camb.	36	36	Lattin, p.	Essex	243	196
Knockcommon, p.	Meath	642	521	Laneast, p.	Cornw.	299	244	Lattin, p.	Wils	335	308
Knockgraffon, p.	Tip.	2,201	1,822	Laneham, p.	Notts	410	376	Lauder, p.	Berwick	2,154	2,198
Knockholt, p.	Keut	578	617	Lanercost, p.	Cumb.	1,644	1,519	LAUDER, P.	Berwick	1,105	1,137
Knockin, p.	Salop	265	289	Langdon, tn.	Lon.Ros	... 441	...	" M.	Berwick	...	1,121
Knocklong, p.	Limer.	1,421	1,167	Langdon (East), p.	Somer.	921	734	Langarne, p.-tn.	Carmar.	2,011	1,868
Knockmark, p.	Meath	527	469	Langdon-Hills, p.	Notts	323	320	Laughton, p.	Leices.	165	152
Knockmourné, p.	Cork	2,029	1,629	Langdon (West), p.	Essex	295	289	Laughton, p.	Lincoln	69	71
Knocknagall, p.	Limer.	714	558	Langfield, tna.	Kent	352	362	Laughton, p.	Sussex	812	742
Knockrath, p.	Wickl.	1,686	1,419	Langford, p.	Essex	189	169	Laughton near Gainsborough, p. }	Lincoln	508	515
Knocktempel, p.	Cork	1,018	992	Langford, p.	Essex	168	166	Laughton-in-le- Morthen, p. }	York	734	1,033
Knocktopher, tn.-p.	Kilkny	1,567	1,167	Langford, p.	Oxford	751	701	LAUNCESTON, M. W. S.	Cornw.	3,397	2,790
Knodishall, p.	Suffolk	432	442	Langford, p.	Essex	272	279	" P.	Cornw.	6,005	5,140
Knock, p.	Wils	252	208	Langford, p.	Notts	41	62	Launde, p.	Leices.	...	42
Knossington, p.	Leices.	230	251	Langford, p.	Notts	146	161	Launton, p.	Oxford	706	711
Knottin, p.	Bedford	187	185	Langford (Bude- ville), p. }	Somer.	577	457	Laurence (St.), p.	Kersey	2,306	2,225
Knottingley, v.	York	4,540	4,379	Langford (Little), p.	Wils	38	39	Laurence (St.), p.-v.	Jersey	2,125	2,110
Knowle, v.	Warw.	1,155	1,200	Langford (Steeple), p.	Wils	234	628	Laurence (St.), p.	Lincoln	...	390
Knowle (St. Giles), p.	Somer.	92	104	Langham, p.	Essex	863	862	Laurence (St.), p.	Sussex	421	421
Knowlton, p.	Kent	24	31	Langham, p.	Notts	416	899	Lavant (Mid), p.	Sussex	284	257
Knowstone, p.	Devon	517	511	Langham, p.	Notts	146	161	Lavendon, p.	Bucks	769	820
Knoye (East), p.	Wils	1,110	1,034	Langham, p.	Rutland	629	636	Lavenham, tn.-p. t.	Suffolk	1,811	1,823
Knoye (West), p.	Wils	180	187	Langham, p.	Suffolk	281	242	Laver (High), p.	Essex	534	471
Knutsford, tn.-p. s.	Chester	4,375	4,194	Langham, p.	Dumf.	2,900	2,979	Laver (Little), p.	Essex	119	111
Kyle, p.	Queen's	1,222	969	Langholm, p.	Dumf.	1,406	1,211	Laver (Magdalen), p.	Essex	236	213
Kyloe, v.	North.	1,005	1,004	Langholm (New), v.	Dumf.	...	1,347	Laverock, p.	Glamor.	81	89
Kyne (South), p.	Lincoln	1,058	1,004	Langley, p.	Essex	483	410	Laverstock, p.	Wils	552	470
Kyre (Great), p.	Worce.	136	152	Langley, p.	Kent	360	386	Laverstoke, p.	Hants	132	122
Labasheda, tn.	Clare	...	399	Langley, p.	Notts	312	316	Laverton, p.	Somer.	181	164
Lacey, p.	Lincoln	1,001	1,021	Langley (Burrell), p.	Wils	607	1,100	Lavey, p.	Cavan	4,100	3,496
Lacey-Stoke, p.	Heref.	373	348	Langley (Marish), p.	Bucks	1,874	1,874	Lavington, p.	Lincoln	362	330
Lackagh, p.	Kildare	1,403	1,136	Langley (Marish), p.	Wils	607	1,100	Lavington (East), tn.-p. z. }	Wils	1,721	1,583
Lackagh, p.	Galway	2,402	1,908	Langley (Marish), p.	Wils	607	1,100	Lavington (West), p.	Wils	1,739	1,589
Lackau, p.	Westm.	1,776	1,724	Langport-East- over, tn.-p. s. }	Somer.	1,117	1,133	Lawerston, v.	Stirling	1,198	1,205
Lackau, p.	Mayo	777	712	Langrick-Ville, p.	Lincoln	310	312	Lawford, p.	Essex	890	842
Lackeen, p.	Cork	61	44	Langridge, p.	Somer.	91	102	Lawford (Church), p.	Warw.	327	311
Lackford, p.	Suffolk	216	197	Langside, v.	Lincoln	...	304	Lawhiton, p.	Cornw.	503	435
Lackington-White, p.	Somer.	256	260	Langtoft, p.	Lincoln	701	746	Lawrence (St.), p.	Berks	4,571	4,736
Lacy-Holm, p.	Heref.	322	307	Langtoft, p.	York	739	733	Lawrence (St.), p.	Hants	111	85
Lacy-Mansell, p.	Heref.	305	331	Langton, p.	Berwick	484	502	Lawrence (St.), p.	Kent	3,015	3,287
Ladbrooke-with- Hodnell, p. }	Warw.	297	274	Langton (Great), p.	York	314	264	Lawrence (St.), p.	Pemb.	230	205
Ladock, p.	Cornw.	811	742	Langton (Herring), p.	York	721	259	Lawrence (St.), p.	Salop	4,691	5,171
Lady, p.	Orkney	1,004	1,122	Langton (Long) Horncastle, p. }	Dorset	246	241	Lawrence (St.), p.	York	1,646	2,220
Ladybank, v.	Fife	...	376	Langton (Long) Blandford, p. }	Dorset	183	174	Lawrence (St.), p.	Lincoln	2,193	1,648
Ladykirk, p.	Berwick	561	564	Langton (Matra- vers), p. }	Dorset	762	733	Lawrence (St.), p.	Essex	222	184
Ladysisland, p.	Wexford	268	257	Langton-by-Spils- by, p. }	Lincoln	100	188	Lawrenny, p.	Pemb.	398	339
Ladytown, p.	Kildare	247	215	Langton-by- Wragly, p. }	Lincoln	287	321	Lawshall, p.	Suffolk	908	603
Laggan, p.	Invern.	1,223	986	Langtree, p.	Devon	878	837	Laxfield, p.	Suffolk	1,147	1,031
Laindon, p.	Essex	540	586	Langwathby, p.	Devon	392	346	Laxton, p.	Northa.	143	119
Laindon Hills, p.	Essex	295	289	Langwith (Upper), p.	Derby	198	183	Laxton, or Lexing- ton, p. }	Notts	621	613
Laira Green, p.	Devon	...	67	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	281	197	Laycock, p.	Wils	1,652	1,499
Lairg, p.	Suther.	1,162	961	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	410	325	Layd, p.	Antrim	3,857	3,742
Lakenham, p.	Norfolk	4,776	4,866	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	281	197	Layer (Bretou), p.	Essex	294	288
Lakenbeath, p.	Suffolk	1,864	1,797	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	410	325	Layer-de-la-Hay, p.	Essex	788	807
Laleham, p.	Middles.	687	613	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,149	1,151	Layer (Marney), p.	Essex	279	276
Laleston, p.	Glamor.	538	536	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,716	1,657	Layham, p.	Suffolk	577	534
Lamarsh, p.	Essex	409	329	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	662	649	Laystons, p.	Heref.	210	283
Lambeg, p.	An.-Do.	2,185	2,693	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	699	659	Layston, p.	Hants	1,220	998
Lamberhurst, p.	Ke. Sus.	1,734	1,605	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,740	1,620	Lazonby, p.	Cumb.	429	896
Lambeth, p.	Surrey	139,325	162,404	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Gl. Herf	225	226
LAMBETH, tn. p.	Surrey	251,345	294,883	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Lincoln	259	194
Lambley, p.	North.	365	357	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Wils	414	432
Lambley, p.	Notts	951	836	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Queen's	6,410	5,590
Lambourn, p.	Berks	2,577	2,529	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Warw.	283	261
Lambourne, p.	Essex	842	890	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Lincoln	735	688
Lambston, p.	Pemb.	283	216	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Lincoln	900	842
Lamerton, p.	Devon	1,510	1,517	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Lincoln	2,062	1,912
Lamington and Waidell, p. }	Lanark	369	380	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	York	1,173	1,092
Lammas-with- Hant-Boys- Parva, p. }	Norfolk	287	316	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Notts	...	1,050
Lamorran, p.	Cornw.	94	92	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Notts	190	171
Lampeter, p.	Cardig.	1,488	1,542	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Warw.	...	17,968
LAMPETER, tn. p.	Cardig.	907	989	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Warw.	487	450
Lampeter-Velfrey, p.	Pemb.	1,002	951	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Warw.	15,724	17,402
Lamphey, p.	Pemb.	395	365	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	London.	...	3,516
Lamplugh, p.	Cumb.	616	808	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Lincoln	428	473
Lampont, p.	Northa.	228	291	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Lincoln	2,041	2,079
Lamyatt, p.	Somer.	209	240	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	York	330	272
Lanark, p.	Lanark	8,243	7,801	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Kent	69	94
LANARK, M. S.	Lanark	5,304	5,884	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Glouc.	1,373	1,328
" P.	Lanark	5,008	5,047	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Hants	2,811	2,323
Lanark (New), v.	Lanark	...	1,396	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Bucks	256	279
Lancaster, p.	Lancas.	26,458	27,430	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Bucks	513	482
LANCASTER, M. W. S.	Lancas.	14,604	14,487	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Glouc.	2,149	2,523
" P.	Lancas.	16,168	16,095	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	York	362	348
Lanchester, p.	Durham	15,814	22,838	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Tyrone	5,224	4,461
Lanchester, v.	Durham	752	2,398	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Glamor.	114	133
Lancing, p.	Sussex	828	950	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Per. Stir.	4,424	538
Landbeach, p.	Camb.	526	441	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Heref.	4,642	5,598
Landeross, p.	Devon	124	109	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Heref.	3,027	3,263
Landlewednack, p.	Cornw.	430	429	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Heref.	3,027	3,263
Landford, p.	Wils	244	278	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Heref.	3,027	3,263
Landkey, p.	Devon	758	699	Langwith (Upper), p.	Cornw.	1,280	1,271	Lea, p.	Heref.	3,027	3,263

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Ledsham, p.	York	1,096	1,146	Letterkenny, tn. f.	Donegal	1,940	2,165	Linkenholt, p.	Hants	90	88
Lee, p.	Bucks	126	116	Letterluna, p.	King's	906	720	Linkinhorne, p.	Cornw.	2,005	2,551
Lee, v.-p.	Kent	3,552	6,162	Lettermacaward, p.	Donegal	2,434	2,497	Salop	Salop	1,05	94
Lee (Botwood), p.	Salop	202	210	Letterston, p.	Pemb.	558	611	Linlithgow, p.	Linlith.	6,115	5,784
Lee (Brockhurst), p.	Salop	141	133	Letton, p.	Heref.	214	238	Linlithgow, m. f.	Linlith.	4,071	3,693
Lee (St. John), p.	North.	2,073	2,254	Letton, p.	Norfolk	150	111	Linlithgow Bridge, v.	Lin. St.	4,213	3,843
Leeds, p.	Kent	663	656	Leuchars, p.	Fife	1,991	1,903	Linslade, p.	Bucks	1,309	1,511
LEEDS, p.-tn. m. } & p. t. s. }	York	172,270	207,165	Leuchars, v.	Rife	...	671	Linstead, p.	Kent	977	1,029
Leek, tn.-p. w.	Stafford	13,292	14,326	Lever (St.), p.	Ro.-Cro.	...	436	Linstead (Magna), p.	Suffolk	100	115
Leek (Wooton), p.	Warw.	423	389	Leven, p.	York	993	990	Linstead (Parva), p.	Suffolk	200	227
Leeswood, tns.	Flint	741	1,190	Leven, tn.	Fife	2,083	2,723	Linthwaite, tns.	York	3,802	4,300
Legbourne, p.	Lincoln	551	512	Levens, tns.	Westml.	938	936	Linton, tn.-p. th.	Camb.	2,661	1,833
Legerwood, p.	Berwick	587	599	Levenshulme, tns.	Lancas.	1,902	2,065	Linton, p.	Devon	1,059	1,043
Legoniel, tn.	Antrim	1,149	1,968	Lever-Darcy, tns.	Lancas.	2,091	2,071	Linton, p.	Heref.	1,662	915
Legsby, p.	Lincoln	383	365	Lever (Great), tns.	Lancas.	713	722	Linton, tns.	Heref.	587	547
Lehinch, tn.	Clare	...	387	Lever (Little), tns.	Lancas.	3,511	3,890	Linton, p.	Kent	1,082	873
LEICESTER, M. & P. s.	Leices.	60,584	68,056	Leverington, p.	Camb.	2,143	2,143	Linton, p.	York	2,221	1,911
Leigh, p.	Lancas.	25,996	36,052	Leverton, p.	Lincoln	790	770	Linton, p.	Roxb.	630	608
Leigh, tn.	Lancas.	5,206	10,621	Leverton (North), p.	Notts	336	329	Linton, p.	Had.	775	512
Leigh, tn.-p. s.	Stafford	1,074	986	Leverton (South), p.	Notts	484	494	Linton (East), v.	Had.	...	835
Leigh, v.-p.	Essex	1,370	1,473	Levington, p.	Suffolk	241	228	Linton (West), p.	Peebles	1,630	1,534
Leigh, p.	Glouc.	470	428	Levisham, p.	York	152	148	Linthrathen, p.	Forfar	926	898
Leigh, p.	Kent	1,161	1,256	Lewannick, p.	Cornw.	747	685	Linwood, v.	Renfrew	1,126	1,614
Leigh, p.	Surrey	475	606	LEWIS, tn. f. t.	Sussex	9,533	9,716	Linwood, p.	Lincoln	232	201
Leigh, p.	Worces.	2,342	3,330	Lewisham, v.-p.	Kent	15,064	22,803	Lisbellaw, tn.	Ferma.	...	351
Leigh-upon-Men- dip, p.	Somer.	581	554	Lewknor, p.	Oxford	634	833	Lisburny, p.	Tip.	773	629
Leigh-de-la-Mere, p.	Wilts	83	113	Lewtrenchard, p.	Devon	436	353	LISBURN, tn. t.	An.-Do.	6,932	7,503
Leigh (North), p.	Devon	290	253	Lexden, p.	Essex	1,603	1,543	LISCANOR, v.	Clare	429	394
Leigh (North), p.	Oxford	725	738	Lexham (East), p.	Norfolk	263	226	Liscard, tns.	Chester	4,100	5,625
Leigh (South), p.	Devon	321	331	Lexham (West), p.	Norfolk	125	152	Liscarroll, p.	Cork	1,528	1,278
Leigh (South), p.	Oxford	339	319	Leybourne, p. f.	Kent	268	289	Liscarroll, tn.	Cork	...	497
Leigh (West), p.	Devon	508	491	Leyburn, tn.	York	800	886	Liscartan, p.	Meath	262	202
Leighfield, p.	Rutland	...	32	Leyland, tn.-p.	Lancas.	13,710	13,684	Lisceary, p.	Cork	1,040	842
Leighlin-Bridge, } tn. m. s. }	Carlow	1,292	1,245	Leydown, p.	Kent	272	215	Lisclairman, p.	Wickl.	497	369
Leighlin (Old), v.-p.	Carlow	551	2,269	Leyton (Low), v.-p.	Essex	3,901	4,794	Lisganan or Grange, p.	Waterf.	1,623	1,223
Leighmoney, p.	Cork	2,583	404	Lezant, p.	Cornw.	883	815	Lisgold, p.	Cork	659	601
Leighs (Great), p.	Essex	874	900	Lezayre, p.	Is. Man	2,408	2,520	Liskeard, p.	Cornw.	6,128	6,504
Leighs (Little), p.	Essex	164	171	Leziate, p.	Norfolk	199	197	LISKEARD, m. s.	Cornw.	4,386	4,689
Leighton, p.	Hunt.	455	450	Libberton, p.	Linark	800	836	Liskeerby, p.	Cornw.	6,204	6,585
Leighton, p.	Salop	322	340	Lilberton, p.	Edinb.	3,528	3,507	Liskeevy, v.	Galway	1,711	1,596
Leighton-Buzzard, p.	Bedford	6,874	7,312	LICHFIELD, c. m. } & p. f. }	Stafford	7,012	6,893	Liskinfere, p.	Wexford	942	712
Leighton-Buzzard } tn. t. }	Bedford	4,465	4,330	Lickbla, p.	Westm.	1,846	1,283	Lisle, p.	Cork	3,423	3,221
Leithall-Starkes, p.	Heref.	143	144	Lickerrig, p.	Galway	622	452	Lismakeery, p.	Limer.	569	435
Leintwardine, p.	Heref.	1,607	1,812	Lickinn, p.	Tip.	168	74	Lismalra, p.	Tip.	1,166	829
Leire, p.	Leices.	433	452	Lickinassy, p.	Galway	4,030	2,894	Lismateige, p.	Kilkny	403	320
Leiston, p.	Suffolk	1,580	2,227	Lickoran, p.	Waterf.	505	405	Lismatoe and Mo- collap, p.	Co.-Wa.	16,692	13,146
LEITIA, p.	Edinb.	30,919	33,623	Liddard (Milli- cent), p.	Wilts	491	588	Lismore, tn. w.	Co.-Wa.	2,319	2,085
„ (North), p.	Edinb.	8,999	10,903	Liddard (Tree- goose), p.	Wilts	807	795	Lismore & Appin, p.	Argyle	4,997	3,595
„ (South), p.	Edinb.	24,419	26,170	Liddington, p.	Rutland	604	613	Lismullin, p.	Meath	219	195
Leitrim, p.	Co.-Wa.	1,587	1,369	Lidgate, p.	Devon	434	440	Lismullin, p.	Armagh	7,799	7,173
Leitrim, p.	Galway	760	708	Lidlington, p.	Devon	1,908	2,815	Lismullin, p.	Waterf.	574	494
Leixlip, p.	Kildare	1,098	1,412	Lidney, p.	Suffolk	494	443	Lismullin, p.	Ferman.	882	878
Leixlip, tn. s.	Kildare	832	788	Lidney, tn.-p. w.	Bedford	853	845	Liss, p.	Hants	707	519
Lelant, p.	Cornw.	2,012	2,319	Lidsing, p.	Glouc.	2,577	2,889	Lissan, p.	De.-Tyr.	5,312	4,987
Lemanaghan, p.	King's	3,673	3,202	Liff and Benvie, p.	Kent	39	30	Lissan, p.	Kerry	1,740	1,887
Lemington (Lower) p.	Glouc.	58	57	Lifford, p.	Forfar	18,949	24,108	Lissonniff, p.	Lincoln	294	245
Lench (Church), p.	Worces.	393	422	Lifford, p.	Donegal	4,518	3,931	Lissonniff, p.	Roscom.	2,977	2,679
Lench (Rouse), p.	Worces.	277	306	Lifford, tn.	Donegal	570	593	Lissterlin, p.	Kilkny	79	871
Lenham, p.	Kent	2,070	2,016	Lifton, p.	Devon	1,067	1,441	Liston, p.	Essex	1,031	951
Lennoxtown, v.	Stirling	3,108	3,209	Lighorne, p.	Warw.	372	333	Liston, p.	Kerry	8,012	4,961
Lenon, tn.-tn.	Notts	5,589	5,825	Ligno, v.	Linark	...	282	Liston, p.	Kerry	2,115	2,273
Leny, p.	Westm.	...	899	Lilbourne, p.	Northa.	141	179	Lisnaw, p.	Glamor.	220	226
Leochel and Cush- nie, p.	Aberd.	1,068	1,173	Lilford, p.	Northa.	141	179	Lisnaw, p.	Norfolk	855	803
LEOMINSTER, tn.-p. m. & p. f. }	Heref.	5,214	5,658	Lilleshall, p.	Salop	3,987	3,746	Lisnaw, p.	Northa.	418	449
Leominster, p.	Sussex	...	908	Lilley, p.	Herts	528	480	Lisnaw, p.	Hants	113	102
Leonard (St.), p.	Devon	1,490	1,576	Lilliesleaf, p.	Roxb.	798	772	Lisnaw, p.	Derby	1,720	6,560
Leonard (St.), p.	Salop	3,090	3,044	Lilliesleaf, v.	Roxb.	...	325	Lisnaw, p.	Lancas.	2,252	3,632
Leonard (St.), p.	Berks	...	1,080	Lillingstone (Day- rell), p.	Bucks	207	198	Litter, p.	Cork	1,071	1,046
Leonard-on-Sea } (St.), tn.-p. }	Sussex	1,340	1,693	Lillingstone (Lo- vell), p.	Bucks	171	185	Little Hampston, p.	Devon	259	244
Leonards (St. Stan- ley), p.	Fife	587	513	Lillington, p.	Warw.	309	480	Little Island, p.	Cork	912	851
Lepton, tns.	York	3,592	3,273	Lillington, p.	Dorset	166	163	Littleborough, p.	Notts	84	60
Lerwick, p.	Shetl.	3,390	3,631	Lilstock, p.	Somer.	62	71	Littlebourn, p.	Kent	745	757
Lerwick, tn.	Shetl.	2,904	3,113	Limber-Magna, p.	Somer.	62	71	Littlebrody, p.	Dorset	...	199
Lesbury, p.	North.	1,235	1,202	Limechouse, p.	Lincoln	591	514	Littleham near } Bideford, p. }	Essex	934	974
Leslie, tn.-p.	Fife	3,800	4,332	Limechouse, p.	Middles	22,782	29,108	Littleham near } Exmouth, p. }	Devon	4,150	3,904
Lesmahagow, p.	Aberd.	559	677	LIMEKILNS, v.	Fife	949	828	Littlehampton, }	Sussex	2,436	2,350
Lesmahagow, p.	Linark	7,746	9,266	LIMERIC, c. w. s.	Limer.	53,448	44,476	Littlehampton, }	Devon	3,832	3,728
Lesnewth, p.	Cornw.	131	114	Limington, p.	Somer.	344	341	Littleport, p.	Camb.	122	109
Lessingham, p.	Norfolk	191	175	Limpenhoe, p.	Norfolk	243	227	Littleton, p.	Hants	106	111
Leswalt, p.	Wigton	3,021	2,701	Limpsfield, p.	Surrey	1,296	1,216	Littleton, p.	Middles.	106	111
Letchworth, p.	Herts	76	68	Linby, p.	Notts	310	257	Littleton (Drew), p.	Wilts	237	238
Letcombe (Basset), p.	Herks	292	283	Linchmere, p.	Sussex	339	283	Littleton (High), p.	Somer.	951	860
Letcombe (Regis), p.	Berks	968	1,013	LINCOLN, c. m. & P. f. }	Lincoln	17,536	20,999	Littleton (North), p.	Worces.	314	303
Letham, v.	Fife	...	316	Lindfield, p.	Sussex	1,814	1,917	Littleton-upon- Severn, p. }	Glouc.	190	195
Letham, v. } Kinloch, p. }	Forfar	...	1,291	Lindridge, p.	Worces.	1,805	1,760	Littleton (South), p.	Worces.	...	294
Lethendy and } Kinloch, p. }	Perth	556	542	Lindsell, p.	Essex	378	855	Littleton (West), p.	Glouc.	161	120
Letheringham, p.	Suffolk	206	208	Lindsay, p.	Suffolk	826	816	Littington, p.	Camb.	790	693
Letheringsett, p.	Norfolk	314	323	Linford (Great), p.	Bucks	486	557	Littington, p.	Sussex	105	134
Lethnot and Navar, p.	Forfar	408	446	Linford (Little), p.	Bucks	57	58	Liton, p.	Somer.	421	313
				Lingards, tns.	York	811	783	Liton-Cheney, p.	Dorset	507	501
				Lingfield, p.	Heref.	296	287	Livermere (Magna), p.	Suffolk	301	290
				Lingwood, p.	Surrey	2,141	2,202	Livermere (Parva), p.	Suffolk	174	167

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Llanginwen, p.	Angles.	967	913	Llanrhydydd, p.	Carnar.	586	532	Llanwrthwl, p.	Brecon	599	556
Llangetho, p.	Cardig.	442	453	Llanrhydd, p.	Denbigh	981	965	Llanwrydelan, p.	Montg.	491	476
Llangeler (Upper and Lower), p.	Carnar.	1,681	1,573	Llanrhyddlad, p.	Angles.	796	790	Llanwrytyd, p.	Brecon	553	607
Llangelynin, p.	Carnar.	204	234	Llanrhystyd, p.	Cardig.	1,516	1,533	Llanwyblodw, p.	Salop	953	1,008
Llangelynnin, p.	Merion.	963	891	Llanrian, p.	Pemb.	1,178	1,017	Llanwyther, p.	Carnar.	1,124	1,131
Llangelyne, p.	Carnar.	2,423	2,355	Llanrothlan, p.	Pemb.	184	188	Llanycyfeini, p.	Pemb.	442	416
Llangenllech, p.	Carnar.	965	923	Llanrug, p.	Heref.	113	107	Llanychaiarn, p.	Cardig.	538	580
Llangenith, p.	Glamor.	398	384	Llanrwst, tn. p. t.	Carnar.	1,894	2,139	Llanychan, p.	Denbigh	123	107
Llangenny, p.	Brecon	...	470	Llansadurn, p.	Ca. Den.	3,984	3,993	Llanychare, p.	Pemb.	219	194
Llangerniew (Upper & Lower), p.	Denbigh	1,249	1,245	Llansadurn, p.	Angles.	444	419	Llanychwydow, p.	Pemb.	209	206
Llangewy, p.	Monm.	182	159	Llansadurn, p.	Carnar.	1,127	1,999	Llanychyl, p.	Merion.	2,431	2,383
Llangian, p.	Carnar.	1,161	1,088	Llansadurnen, p.	Carnar.	217	194	Llanycwrys, p.	Carnar.	495	524
Llangibby, p.	Monm.	536	525	Llansaintffraid, p.	Cardig.	1,286	1,309	Llanymowddwy, p.	Merion.	685	595
Llanginmug, p.	Carnar.	424	378	Llansaintffraid, p.	Montg.	1,196	1,255	Llanymyneck, p.	Mt. g. Sa.	842	951
Llanglydwen, p.	Carnar.	278	276	Llansaintffraid-in-Elvel, p.	Radnor	823	840	Llanymoged, p.	Angles.	...	427
Llango, p.	Angles.	...	618	Llansaintffraid-Glan-Conway, p.	Denbigh	1,381	1,304	Llanynys, p.	Brecon	172	152
Llangoedmore, p.	Cardig.	990	902	Llansaintffraid-Glyn-Ceiriog, p.	Denbigh	614	738	Llanystymdwy, p.	Denbigh	743	723
Llangollen, tn. p. s.	Denbigh	5,260	5,799	Llansaintffraid, p.	Brecon	231	255	Llanystynged, p.	Radnor	773	744
Llangolman, p.	Pemb.	291	282	Llansaintfreed, p.	Monm.	36	16	Llanystymdwy, p.	Carnar.	1,206	1,128
Llangorse (Upper and Lower), p.	Brecon	401	414	Llansamlet (Higher & Lower), p.	Glamor.	4,276	5,103	Llanystymdwy, p.	Brecon	148	139
Llangovan, p.	Monm.	129	137	Llansannan, p.	Denbigh	1,329	1,250	Llanwaden, p.	Pemb.	669	647
Llangower, p.	Merion.	367	345	Llansannor, p.	Glamor.	208	197	Llechgwfan-rydd, p.	Angles.	...	366
Llangrannog, p.	Angles.	854	880	Llansantffraid-Glyn-Dydrwy, p.	Merion.	137	161	Llechryd, p.	Cardig.	...	454
Llangrwydion, p.	Cardig.	595	557	Llansawel, p.	Carnar.	1,051	1,003	Llechylhed, p.	Angles.	...	635
Llangstone, p.	Monm.	233	212	Llansawen, p.	Salop	2,012	2,002	Llechylhed, p.	Angles.	...	324
Llangw, p.	Glamor.	4,229	7,983	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	166	168	Llechylhed, p.	Angles.	...	324
Llangw, p.	Brecon	3,246	3,594	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	404	408	Llechylhed, p.	Angles.	...	324
Llangw, p.	Cardig.	563	587	Llansawen, p.	Pemb.	905	1,745	Llechylhed, v.	Edin.	...	1,310
Llangw, p.	Radnor	776	599	Llansawen, p.	Carnar.	1,277	1,229	Llechylhed, v.	Ross	2,299	2,413
Llangw, p.	Carnar.	776	717	Llansawen, p.	Radnor	255	231	Llechylhed, v.	Ross	4,813	4,862
Llangw, p.	Montg.	1,802	1,641	Llansawen, p.	Pemb.	197	174	Llechylhed, v.	Ross	1,612	1,592
Llangw, p.	Denbigh	928	936	Llansawen, p.	Brecon	549	631	Llechylhed, v.	Fife	770	1,629
Llangw, p.	Pemb.	364	385	Llansawen, p.	Brecon	300	292	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	...	1,674
Llangw, p.	Carnar.	...	297	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	402	339	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Carnar.	1,157	1,250	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	101	88	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Carnar.	657	674	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	101	88	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Denbigh	260	246	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	185	172	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Angles.	...	200	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	735	748	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Angles.	205	207	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	848	984	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Denbigh	962	986	Llansawen, p.	Pemb.	303	262	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Carnar.	682	622	Llansawen, p.	Angles.	538	488	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Cardig.	268	292	Llansawen, p.	Glamor.	4,181	5,492	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Montg.	596	662	Llansawen, p.	Glamor.	1,007	1,493	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Brecon	56	51	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	274	308	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Montg.	568	601	Llansawen, p.	Glamor.	201	204	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Glamor.	5,479	7,002	Llansawen, p.	Glamor.	...	1,122	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Radnor	349	596	Llansawen, p.	Glamor.	4,096	4,415	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Brecon	436	304	Llansawen, p.	Glamor.	1,019	1,129	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Glamor.	330	299	Llansawen, p.	Denbigh	1,264	1,145	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Glamor.	261	275	Llansawen, p.	Merion.	291	235	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Monm.	222	228	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	191	187	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Monm.	899	1,020	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	268	296	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Pemb.	189	184	Llansawen, p.	Salop	592	611	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Angles.	1,367	1,323	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	138	156	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Montg.	4,604	3,987	Llansawen, p.	Radnor	...	155	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Montg.	3,045	3,127	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	231	222	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Angles.	251	212	Llansawen, p.	Brecon	634	674	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Carnar.	1,067	1,012	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	454	479	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Brecon	518	484	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	1,228	1,301	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Cardig.	924	947	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	171	183	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Glamor.	185	150	Llansawen, p.	Radnor	499	348	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Glamor.	...	150	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	205	300	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Cardig.	456	498	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	42	36	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Glamor.	388	449	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	230	197	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Monm.	351	320	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	139	112	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Carnar.	725	696	Llansawen, p.	Brecon	307	263	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Pemb.	110	117	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	2,502	2,554	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Carnar.	5,948	7,346	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	358	352	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Brecon	235	250	Llansawen, p.	Heref.	391	383	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Angles.	...	59	Llansawen, p.	Montg.	520	529	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Monm.	92	87	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	2,502	2,326	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Montg.	365	304	Llansawen, p.	Angles.	...	546	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Cardig.	1,738	1,976	Llansawen, p.	Cardig.	1,575	1,521	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Montg.	2,775	2,394	Llansawen, p.	Carnar.	29	15	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Carnar.	825	776	Llansawen, p.	Monm.	1,014	944	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Carnar.	2,010	2,362	Llansawen, p.	Carnar.	1,607	1,660	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Glamor.	269	449	Llansawen, p.	Carnar.	1,292	1,138	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Glamor.	183	225	Llansawen, p.	Cardig.	329	344	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Monm.	201	181	Llansawen, p.	Montg.	1,645	1,631	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Montg.	188	148	Llansawen, p.	Glamor.	3,253	8,702	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Glamor.	37	29	Llansawen, p.	Carnar.	572	611	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Denbigh	1,196	1,136	Llansawen, p.	Montg.	768	720	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Carnar.	1,696	1,656	Llansawen, p.	Montg.	768	720	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Carnar.	1,117	1,023	Llansawen, p.	Montg.	768	720	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Monm.	2,942	4,290	Llansawen, p.	Montg.	768	720	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Carnar.	520	543	Llansawen, p.	Montg.	768	720	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Denbigh	1,935	1,888	Llansawen, p.	Montg.	768	720	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Den. Mt.	2,528	2,304	Llansawen, p.	Montg.	768	720	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Glamor.	2,006	1,993	Llansawen, p.	Montg.	768	720	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702
Llangw, p.	Angles.	...	136	Llansawen, p.	Montg.	768	720	Llechylhed, v.	Argyle	834	702

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Longnor, p.	Salop	278	244	Ludgershall, tn.-p.	Wilts	580	595	Lythan (St.), p.	Glamor.	135	136
Longparish, p.	Hants	875	808	Ludgershall-with- Kingswood, p.	Bucks	514	536	Lythe, v.-p.	York	3,292	3,233
Longridge, v.	Linlith.	...	413	Ludgvan, p.	Cornw.	3,529	3,480	Mabe, p.	Cornw.	616	613
Longside, p.	Aberd.	2,952	3,008	Ludham, p.	Norfolk	982	884	Mablethorpe (St.)	Lincoln	430	418
Longside, v.	Aberd.	...	447	Ludlow, tn.-p. m.	Salop	4,691	5,178	Mary and St. Peter, p.			
Longstanton, p.	Salop	224	234	Luffenham (North), p.	Salop	5,376	6,033	Mabyn (St.), p.	Cornw.	772	714
Longstanton (All Saints), p.	Camb.	463	440	Luffenham South, p.	Rutland	442	491	MACCLESFIELD, tn. m. & P. t. s.	Chester	39,048	36,101
Longstanton (St. Michael), p.	Camb.	171	145	Luffincott, p.	Devon	96	71	Maccosquin, p.	London.	5,025	4,701
Longstock, p.	Hants	460	445	Luffton, p.	Somer.	24	31	Macetown, p.	Meath	298	224
Longstow, p.	Camb.	242	264	Lugvar, v.	Ayr	...	753	Macchar (New), p.	Aberd.	1,298	1,511
Longston and Lane End, tn.	Stafford	15,149	16,690	Lugwardine, p.	Heref.	670	748	Macchar (Old), p.	Aberd.	31,757	33,236
Longtown, tns. m. th.	York	2,234	2,717	Luke's (St.), p.	Dublin	4,419	4,078	Machen, p.	Monm.	2,210	2,700
Longwood, v.	Cumb.	3,023	3,402	Lullington, p.	Kent	51	63	Machynlleth, p.	Montg.	2,460	2,395
Longworth, p.	Berks	1,119	1,131	Lullington, p.	Derby	679	625	MACHYNLLETH, tn. p. v.	Montg.	1,673	1,645
Lornmay, p.	Aberd.	1,964	2,142	Lullington, p.	Somer.	118	137	Mackworth, p.	Derby	510	525
Loe (East), tn. s.	Cornw.	970	1,154	Lullworth (East) and West, p.	Sussex	26	16	Macloneigh, p.	Cork	1,192	1,114
Loe (West), tn.	Cornw.	746	770	Lumley (Great), p.	Dorset	851	899	Macrony, p.	Cork	2,001	1,546
Loose, p.	Kent	1,542	1,573	Lumphanan, p.	Durham	1,730	1,555	Macroom, tn. s.	Cork	7,704	5,112
Lopen, p.	Somer.	477	419	Lunban, v.	Aberd.	1,088	1,251	Macroarty, p.	Cork	3,719	3,289
Lopham (North), p.	Norfolk	832	771	Lund, p.	Aberd.	...	478	Maddington, p.	Perth	593	536
Lopham (South), p.	Norfolk	731	630	Lundie and Fowlis, p.	Forfar	279	259	Madehurst, p.	Wilts	398	396
Loughton, p.	Salop	599	575	Lundinmill, v.	York	593	505	Madeley, p.	Sussex	204	205
Lorria, p.	Tip.	2,860	2,956	Luppitt, p.	Forfar	750	759	Madeley-Market, tn.-p. f.	Stafford	1,655	1,940
Lorton, p.	Cumb.	...	658	Lurgan, tn. f.	Fife	...	593	Madingley, p.	Salop	8,525	9,409
Lorum, p.	Carlow	...	1,044	Lurgashall, p.	Devon	761	714	Madingley, p.	Camb.	282	279
Looseimock, v.	Moray	902	1,339	Lusby, p.	Armagh	4,205	7,772	Madley, p.	Heref.	927	976
Lostock, h.	Lanacs.	620	580	Lusk, tn.	Cavan	4,687	4,172	Madoes (St.), p.	Perth	288	280
Lostock (Gralam) tns	Chester	519	467	Lusmagh, p.	Sussex	744	727	Madresfield, p.	Worces.	175	271
Lostwithiel, tn.-p. f.	Cornw.	1,053	1,017	Lustleigh, p.	Lincoln	143	132	Madron, p.	Cornw.	11,745	11,926
Loth, p.	Sutler.	640	610	Luthernair, v.	Dublin	5,834	5,044	Maentochrog, p.	Pemb.	455	396
Lotherton-Aberford, tns.	York	597	547	Luton, p.	Dublin	710	689	Maerion, p.	Merion.	894	883
Loudon, p.	Ayr	4,720	4,840	Luxullian, p.	Dumb.	2,184	1,484	Maer, p.	Stafford	515	473
Loungan, p.	Mea. Ca.	2,730	2,362	Luxullian, v.	Devon	367	322	Maear, h.	Brecon	872	637
Loughbeg, tn.	Cork	...	524	Lydbury, p.	Kincor.	...	868	Maes-Myntis, p.	Brecon	234	239
Loughborough, p.	Leices.	11,339	10,955	Lydd, tn.-p. th.	Bedford	12,787	17,821	Maghera, v. t.	London.	11,615	10,787
Loughborough, tn. th.	Leices.	10,900	10,830	Lydden, p.	Bedford	10,648	15,329	Maghera, tn. t.	London.	1,162	1,137
Loughbrackan, p.	Meath	509	395	Lydeard (Bi-shop's), p.	Leices.	2,446	2,289	Maghera, v.-p.	Down	1,177	1,110
Loughbrickland, tn.	Down	467	417	Lydeard (St. Lawrence), p.	Northa.	1,99	196	Magheracloone, p.	Monag.	5,141	4,604
Loughcree, p.	Meath	905	805	Lydney, p.	Somer.	512	521	Magheracross, p.	Per-Ty.	3,867	3,367
Loughgall, v.-p.	Armagh	7,978	7,469	Lydney, p.	Somer.	1,439	1,329	Magheraalmoney, p.	Perman.	5,138	4,815
Loughgilly, p.	Armagh	7,135	6,456	Lydney, p.	Caith.	...	745	Magheradool, p.	Down	6,664	6,406
Loughglinn, tn.	Roscom.	...	806	Lydney, p.	Salop	...	964	Magherafelt, tn. m. th.	London.	1,390	6,223
Loughguile, p.	Antrim	4,841	5,045	Lydney, p.	Kenit	1,605	1,667	Magherafelt, tn. m. th.	London.	1,692	1,293
Loughin Island, p.	Down	5,032	4,237	Lydney, p.	Kenit	231	198	Magheragal, p.	Antrim	2,964	2,847
Loughkeen, p.	Tip.	2,169	1,482	LYME-REGIS, m. f.	Somer.	1,366	1,459	Magheralamlet, p.	Down	2,709	2,355
Loughmoe (East), p.	Tip.	1,871	1,347	LYME-REGIS, m. f.	Somer.	711	664	Magheralinn, p.-tn.	Ar.-Do.	5,432	5,490
Loughmoe (West), p.	Tip.	1,565	1,921	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Somer.	214	178	Magherally, p.	Down	2,657	2,610
Loughor, p.	Glamor.	1,099	1,238	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Somer.	335	320	Magheranesk, p.	Antrim	1,785	1,772
Loughor, tn. p.	Glamor.	821	876	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Somer.	186	205	Magheron, p.	Monag.	10,687	8,034
Loughree, p.	Galway	7,240	4,128	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Salop	186	205	Magilligan, p.	London.	2,929	2,587
Loughrea, tn. th.	Galway	3,651	3,072	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Salop	186	205	Magor, p.	Monm.	699	740
Loughrin, p.	Bucks	335	386	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Dorset	407	404	Magorban, p.	Tip.	857	649
Loughton, p.	Essex	1,237	1,527	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Glouc.	2,577	2,889	Magourney, p.	Cork	1,800	1,519
Louisburgh, tn.	Mayo	...	661	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Worces.	4,446	5,255	Maguire's Bridge, tn. v.	Tip.	461	355
Lound, p.	Suffolk	489	466	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Dorset	2,852	2,537	Maiden, v.-p.	Limer.	2,504	2,350
Louth, p.	Lincoln	10,553	10,667	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Dorset	2,661	2,313	Maiden (Bradley), p.	So.-Wil.	704	653
Louth, tn. m. v. s.	Lincoln	10,467	10,560	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Dorset	3,516	3,215	Maiden (Newton), p.	Dorset	821	844
Louth, p.	Lincoln	...	5,458	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Dorset	883	935	Maidenhead, tn. m. v.	Berks	3,607	3,895
Louth, tn.	Louth	...	416	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Dorset	4,182	4,098	Maidford, p.	Northa.	312	344
Loversall, p.	York	193	175	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Dorset	2,651	2,621	Maidstone, p. tn.-p. th. s.	Bucks	573	543
Loweston, p.	Pemb.	159	122	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Dorset	2,651	2,621	Maidstone, p. tn.-p. th. s.	Kent	20,801	23,063
Lowington, p.	Somer.	230	239	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Dorset	1,306	1,061	Maidwell, p.	Kent	20,740	23,016
Lowland, v.-p.	Notts	1,596	1,503	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Dorset	9,974	9,900	Mainham, p.	Kildare	722	621
Lowlesby, p.	Leices.	243	259	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Dorset	1,527	1,522	Mainham, p.	Forfar	2,034	2,181
Lowestoft, p.	Suffolk	...	9,534	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Dorset	1,06	126	Mains-and-Strath-marine, p.	Salop	397	365
Lowestoft, tn. v.	Suffolk	6,781	10,663	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Devon	153	154	Mainstone, p.	Glouc.	471	516
Loweswater, p.	Cumb.	...	392	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Wilts	1,046	1,034	Maismore, p.	Cor.-De.	2,822	2,986
Lowick, p.	Northa.	445	427	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Durham	787	1,120	Maker, p.	Roxb.	345	380
Lowick, p.	North.	1,941	1,946	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	89	95	Makerris, p.	Dublin	1,341	1,366
Lowther, p.	Westml.	494	427	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	656	500	Malden, p.	Surrey	2,354	2,388
Lowthorpe, p.	York	139	171	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Somer.	393	390	Malden, p.	Essex	4,588	4,785
Lowton, p.	Lanacs.	...	2,384	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Westm.	925	860	Maldon, tn. m. s.	Essex	5,888	6,261
Loxbear, p.	Devon	129	126	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	77	62	Maldon, p.	Is. Man	5,791	5,065
Loxbore, p.	Devon	317	250	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	1,008	469	Maldon, p.	Salop	3,758	357
Loxley, p.	Warw.	357	368	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	4,772	4,534	Maldon, p.	Kilkny	433	357
Loxton, p.	Somer.	209	154	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	19,355	16,170	Maldon, p.	Kent	1,741	1,974
Lubenham, p.	Leices.	601	640	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	308	310	Maldon, p.	Sussex	730	716
Lucean, p.	Dublin	1,009	801	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	923	960	Maldon, p.	Kent	2,021	2,036
Lucean, tn.	Dublin	578	552	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	748	806	Maldon, p.	Cork	9,279	6,725
Luce (New), v.-p.	Wigton	791	731	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	878	855	Maldon, p.	Cork	5,406	4,841
Luce (Old), p.	Wigton	2,841	2,800	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	878	802	Maldon, p.	Me.-Mo.	1,201	1,049
Luckham, p.	Somer.	512	474	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	...	3,194	Maldon, p.	Wilts	6,998	6,881
Luckington, p.	Wilts	339	316	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	...	2,698	Maldon, p.	Wilts	2,443	2,400
Lucton, p.	Heref.	172	174	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	...	...	Maldon, p.	Chester	8,710	5,598
Ludborough, p.	Lincoln	372	401	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	...	...	Maldon, p.	Monm.	327	304
Ludchurch, p.	Pemb.	265	264	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	...	...	Maldon, p.	York	924	858
Ludden, p.	Limer.	513	449	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	...	...	Maldon, p.	York	924	858
Luddenham, p.	Kent	226	264	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	...	...	Maldon, p.	Lincoln	293	332
Luddesdown, p.	Kent	288	279	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	...	...	Maldon, p.	Lincoln	293	332
Luddington, p.	Lincoln	1,090	1,264	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	...	...	Maldon, p.	Lincoln	293	332
Luddington-in-the-Brook, p.	Hunt.	130	128	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	...	...	Maldon, p.	Lincoln	293	332
Ludford, p.	Heref. Sal.	312	319	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	...	...	Maldon, p.	Lincoln	293	332
Ludford (Magna) and Parva, p.	Lincoln	762	818	LYMINGTON, m. s.	Norfolk	...	...	Maldon, p.	Lincoln	293	332

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Mayfield, tn.-p.	Stafford	1,313	1,426	Merthyr (Cynog), p.	Brecon	825	800	Middleton by	York	1,942	2,100
Mayglass, p.	Wexford	1,093	825	Merthyr (Dovan), p.	Glamor.	152	143	Pickering, p. }			
Mayland, p.	Essex	203	225	Merthyr (Mawr), p.	Glamor.	154	174	Middleton (St. George), p.	Durham	332	249
Mayne, p.	Kilkny	425	348	Merthyr-Tidvil, p.	Glamor.	46,378	49,794	Middleton (Scri-ven), p.	Salop	104	111
Mayne, p.	Louth	262	205	MERTHYR-TIDVIL, } tn. p. <i>vs. s.</i>	Glamor.	63,080	83,875	Middleton (Stoney)	Oxford	307	259
Mayne, p.	Westm.	1,654	1,254	Merton, p.	Devon	790	820	Middleton-in-Teasdale, p. <i>s.</i>	Durham	3,972	4,557
Maynooth, tn.	Kildare	1,619	1,487	Merton, p.	Norfolk	188	194	Middleton-Lyas, p.	York	728	775
Mayo, v.-p.	May	2,319	2,243	Merton, p.	Oxford	200	204	Middleton-by-Wirksworth, tns }	Derby	1,012	964
Mears, p.	Somer.	1,605	1,640	Merton, p.	Berwick	692	729	Middleton, tn. } <i>vs. s.</i>	Armagh	501	417
Measans, p.	Renfrew	3,704	3,547	Merton, v.-p.	Surrey	1,870	1,822	Middlewich, tn.-p. <i>l.</i>	Chester	4,498	4,752
Measham, p.	Derby	1,663	1,639	Meshaw, p.	Devon	297	250	Middlezeoy, p.	Somer.	737	725
Meavy, p.	Derby	294	269	Messing, p.	Essex	791	813	Midgeholm, p.	Cumb.	...	82
Measham, p.	Leices.	567	613	Messingham, p.	Lincoln	1,374	1,362	Midhurst, p.	Sussex	1,481	1,340
Medmenham, p.	Bucks	401	380	Metfield, p.	Suffolk	651	663	Midhurst, tn. p. <i>th.</i>	Sussex	7,021	6,405
Medsted, p.	Hants	482	497	Metheringham, p.	Lincoln	1,522	1,532	Midloc, p.	Hunt.	...	47
Meelick, p.	Galway	1,002	712	Methill and Kirk-land, <i>vs.</i>	Fife	1,073	970	Midmar, p.	Aberd.	1,166	1,091
Meelick, p.	Mayo	2,692	3,045	Methley, p.	York	1,926	2,472	Midsomer-Norton, p.	Somer.	3,799	3,836
Meelagh, p.	Wexford	...	834	Methlick, p.	Aberd.	1,997	2,157	Midville, p.	Lincoln	...	152
Meelona, p.	Herts	185	163	Methven, p.	Perth	2,454	2,347	Milborne (Port) tn.-p.	Somer.	1,746	1,814
Meesdon, p.	Devon	333	287	Methven, v.	Perth	...	950	Milborne (St. An- draw), p.	Dorset	335	327
Meeth, p.	Peebles	158	134	Methwold, p.	Norfolk	1,669	1,509	Milbrook, p.	Hants	6,121	10,107
Meggett and Lyne, p.	Montg.	1,763	1,806	Methingham, p.	Suffolk	352	387	Milbrook, p.	Bedford	500	430
Meiglo, p.	Perth	686	835	Metton, p.	Norfolk	77	78	Milden, p.	Suffolk	165	159
Meibooks, tns.	York	1,661	1,622	Mevagh, p.	Donegal	4,961	4,755	Mildenhall, p.	Wilt	430	466
Melbourne, tns.	Derby	535	568	Mevagissey, p.	Cornw.	2,252	1,914	Mile-end (St. Mi- chael), p.	Essex	870	880
Melbourne, tn.-p.	Camb.	1,931	1,637	Mewan (St.), p.	Cornw.	1,209	1,227	Mileham, p.	Norfolk	531	546
Melbury (Abbas), p.	Dorset	444	412	Mexborough, p.	York	1,652	2,665	Mileham, v.	Norfolk	...	865
Melbury (Bubb), p.	Dorset	151	136	Meyllyteyrn, p.	Carnar.	286	265	Milford, p.	Hants	1,782	1,784
Melbury (Osmond), p.	Dorset	364	329	Michael, p.	Is. Man	1,416	1,314	Milford, tn. p. <i>l. s.</i>	Pemb.	2,837	3,007
Melbury (Stamp- ford), p.	Dorset	55	60	Michael (St.), p.	Derby	1,540	1,519	Milford, tn.	Donegal	...	366
Melchbourne, p.	Bedford	290	251	Michael (St.), p.	Glouc.	3,075	3,587	Millington, p.	York	289	275
Melcomb (Horsey), p.	Dorset	191	208	Michael (St.), p.	Herts	2,248	2,303	Milmon, p.	Cumb.	2,115	2,015
Melcomb (Regis), p.	Dorset	5,273	6,408	Michael (St.), p.	Pemb.	1,356	1,501	Milport, tn.	Bute	817	1,104
Melcomb (Regis), p. tn. <i>M. & P.</i>	Dorset	9,458	11,383	Michael (St.), p.	Dublin	...	1,169	Milstreet, tn. <i>th.</i>	Cork	1,501	1,440
Meldon, p.	Norfh.	144	144	Michael (St.), p.	Kildare	...	2,050	Milthorn, p.	Dublin	...	506
Meldreth, p.	Camb.	776	735	Michael (St.)-Caer- hays, p.	Cornw.	191	173	Milthorn, v.	Kerry	...	685
Meldrum (Old), p.-v.	Aberd.	2,002	2,343	Michael (St.)-Lich- field, p.	Stafford	3,450	5,112	Milthorn-Malbay, tn.	Clare	1,452	1,330
Melford (Long), v.-p.	Suffolk	2,587	2,500	Michael (St.)-Moun- tain, p.	Cornw.	...	132	Milthorpe, v.	Kinross	1,605	1,476
Meliden, p.	Flint	1,209	1,250	Michael (St.)-Pen- kevil, p.	Cornw.	201	194	Milthorpe, with- Haversham, tn.)	Stirling	1,432	1,895
Melindwr, tns.	Carlig.	1,151	1,211	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milthorpe, with- Haversham, tn.)	Westml.	1,534	1,433
Melino, p.	Pemb.	474	414	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, p.	Salop	170	157
Melkham, p.	Wilt	6,073	5,337	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milstead, p.	Kent	211	245
Melkham, tn. 2d m.	Wilt	2,931	2,452	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, p.	Wilt	133	130
Melling, p.	Lancas.	324	299	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, p.	Berks	449	429
Mellion (St.), p.	Cornw.	2,804	2,613	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, p.	Camb.	544	494
Mellis, p.	Suffolk	610	598	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, p.	Northa.	627	668
Mellish (St.), p.	Monm.	637	688	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, p.	Hants	1,511	1,295
Mellor, v.	Derby	1,777	1,733	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.-p.	Dumb.	...	566
Mells, p.	Somer.	1,136	972	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Dorset	9,151	1,014
Meltraby, p.	Cumb.	296	307	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Devon	1,242	1,062
Melrose, p.	Roxb.	7,711	7,141	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Bedford	376	345
Melrose, tn. <i>s.</i>	Roxb.	966	1,141	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Somer.	207	210
Meltonby, p.	York	559	471	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Devon	734	684
Meltham, tns.	York	3,758	4,046	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Bedford	445	485
Melton, p.	Suffolk	1,039	1,081	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Kent	9,927	10,987
Melton (Constable), p.	Norfolk	106	118	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Oxford	754	729
Melton (High), p.	York	105	109	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Stirling	761	562
Melton (Magna), p.	Norfolk	393	368	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Bucks	317	346
Melton-Mowbray, p.	Leices.	4,956	4,936	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Wilt	677	697
Melton-Mowbray, p. tn. <i>l.</i>	Leices.	4,391	4,047	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Oxford	418	411
Melton (Parva), p.	Norfolk	379	370	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Kent	2,407	2,731
Melton (Ross), p.	Lincoln	259	168	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Devon	414	363
Melverley, p.	Derby	242	214	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Somer.	2,146	1,895
Membury, p.	Devon	793	751	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Warw.	591	566
Mendham, p.	Suffolk	877	779	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Herts	1,128	1,095
Meudesham, tn.-p.	Suffolk	1,442	1,216	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Middles	2,855	3,288
Menhenot, p.	Cornw.	1,844	2,423	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Kerry	799	817
Menlough, tn.	Galway	764	682	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Glouc.	4,460	4,147
Menmuir, p.	Forfar	693	796	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Salop	47	48
Menstrie, v.	Clack.	518	455	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Somer.	1,542	1,582
Mentmore, p.	Bucks	356	399	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Denbigh	771	1,221
Meols (North), p.	Lancas.	9,319	15,947	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Lincoln	492	477
Meon (East), p.	Hants	1,543	1,436	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Kirkc.	2,054	1,804
Meon (Stoke), p.	Hants	433	429	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Middles.	...	420
Meon (West), p.	Hants	901	829	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	...	380	392
Meopham, p.	Kent	1,045	1,125	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Chester	380	392
Mepal, p.	Camb.	503	510	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Hants	1,054	905
Meppershall, p.	Bedford	2,991	2,929	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Cornw.	479	506
Mere, p.	Wilt	2,991	2,929	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Oxford	450	585
Mere, tns.	Chester	583	556	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Kent	10,615	15,964
Merevale, p.	Warw.	212	212	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Kent	1,592	1,588
Mereworth, p.	Kent	912	835	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	Kent	494	468
Meriden, p.	Warw.	965	1,022	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	...	...	...
Merrington, p.	Durham	2,673	4,046	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	...	...	...
Merrion, tn.	Dublin	1,439	1,413	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	...	...	...
Merrriott, p.	Somer.	278	363	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	...	...	...
Merry, p.	Surrey	501	570	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	...	...	...
Merry (St.), p.	Cornw.	270	304	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	...	...	...
Mersca (East), p.	Essex	870	944	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	...	...	...
Mersca (West), p.	Essex	291	304	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	...	...	...
Mersham, p.	Kent	776	752	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	...	...	...
Mersham, p.	Surrey	843	846	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	...	...	...
Merston, p.	Sussex	76	73	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	...	...	...
Merthier, p.	Cornw.	373	384	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	...	...	...
Merthyr, p.	Carnar.	316	287	Michael (St.)-on- Arrow, p.	Lancas.	4,680	4,500	Milston, v.	...	...	...

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Mint, p.	Kent	...	85	Monksgrange, p.	Queen's	236	213	Mortlack, p.	Banff	2,804	3,095
Mintern-Magna, p.	Dorset	396	374	Monks (Horton), p.	Kent	183	153	Mortlake, p.	Surrey	3,110	3,778
Mintiags, p.	Donegal	237	274	Monksilver, p.	Somer.	311	304	Mortlestown, p.	Tip.	838	813
Minting, p.	Lincoln	408	422	Monks (Kirby), p.	Warw.	1,899	1,931	Morton, p.	Lincoln	938	1,008
Mintlyn, p.	Norfolk	44	46	Monksland, p.	Waterf.	1,406	1,276	Morton, p.	Derby	656	911
Minto, p.	Roxb.	407	430	Monks Risborough, p.	Bucks	1,064	985	Morton, p.	Notts	140	142
Minty, p.	Wilts	775	812	Monksdown, tn.-p.	Cork	2,123	2,246	Morton, p.	Dumf.	2,482	2,253
Minver (St.), p.	Cornw.	1,225	1,111	Monksdown, v.-p.	Dublin	17,690	21,733	Morton (Abbotts), p.	Worces.	235	245
Minwre, p.	Pemb.	94	99	Monksdown, tn.	Antrim	...	338	Morton (Baggott), p.	Warw.	150	139
Mirfield, v.-p.	York	6,966	9,263	Monkswood, p.	Monm.	...	179	Morton-on-the- } Hill, p. }	Norfolk	145	149
Mirserden, p.	Glouc.	489	503	Monksv. p.	Devon	121	126	Morton (Pinkney), p.	Northa.	576	570
Missendon (Great) p.	Bucks	2,097	2,250	Monkton, p.	Kent	388	374	Morvah, p.	Cornw.	367	350
Missendon (Little) p.	Bucks	1,142	1,089	Monkton, v.	Ayr	...	403	Morval, p.	Cornw.	745	765
Misson, p.	Notts	837	803	Monkton (Farleigh) p.	Wilts	359	352	Morven, p.	Argyle	1,547	1,226
Misterton, p.	Leices.	589	554	Monkton (Moor), p.	York	421	381	Morvil, p.	Pemb.	139	125
Misterton, p.	Notts	1,743	1,627	Monkton (Nun), p.	York	358	323	Morvill, p.	Salop	507	507
Misterton, p.	Somer.	564	588	Monkton and } Prestwick, p. }	Ayr	1,960	1,937	Mosstown, p.	Louth	1,027	849
Mistley, p.	Essex	1,516	1,539	Monkton (West), p.	Somer.	1,146	1,153	Moston, p.	Dorset	346	330
Mitcham, p.	Surrey	4,641	5,078	Monkton, p.	Derham	331	257	Moston, tns.	Lancas.	904	1,199
Mitcheldean, tn.-p.	Glouc.	662	689	Monkton, p.	Meath	16,911	23,446	Mostrim, p.	Longf.	3,168	3,046
Mitcheldever, p.	Hants	1,032	1,041	Monkwearmouth, p.	Meath	381	257	Motcombe, p.	Dorset	1,535	1,433
Mitchelmersh, p.	Hants	1,202	1,099	MONMOUTH BO- } ROUCHS, p. }	Monm.	...	30,577	Mothell, p.	Waterf.	3,288	2,605
Mitchelstown, p.	Meath	...	157	Monmouth, p. s.	Monm.	5,189	5,271	Mothell, p.	Kilkny	1,835	1,491
Mitchelstown, tn. th.	Cork	3,079	2,922	Monmouth, tn. m.	Monm.	5,710	5,783	Motherwell, v.	Lanark	1,274	1,173
Mitchel-Troy, p.	Monm.	360	385	Monnington- } upon-Wye, p. }	Heref.	97	102	Mottisfont, p.	Hants	556	496
Mitford, p.	North.	700	646	Monquitter, p.	Aberd.	2,295	2,580	Mottistoun, p.	Hants	143	160
Mitton, p.	Lancas.	3,816	3,403	Monse, p.	Tip.	1,164	793	Mottram-in-Long- } endale, tn.-p. }	Chester	23,354	22,495
Mixbury, p.	Oxford	402	381	Montacote, p.	Somer.	1,012	992	Moughrey, p.	Montg.	519	526
Moate, tn. th.	Westm.	1,979	1,960	Montford, p.	Salop	496	468	Moulin, p.	Perth	2,022	1,831
Mobberley, p.	Chester	1,275	1,245	Montgomery Dist. } of Bors. }	...	...	18,036	Moulsey (East), p.	Surrey	765	1,568
Mobberley, p.	Heref.	207	196	MONTGOMERY, tn.- } p. f. th. }	Montg.	1,248	1,276	Moulsey (West), p.	Surrey	480	459
Mochrum, p.	Wigton	2,946	2,694	Montiags, p.	Armagh	5,281	4,338	Moulsford, p.	Berks	168	180
Mochrum, tn.-p. th.	Devon	1,853	1,621	Montpelier, tn.	Limer.	...	352	Moulson, p.	Knock	239	254
Modeligo, p.	Waterf.	1,758	1,481	Montrose, p.	Forfar	15,822	15,455	Moulton, p.	Lincoln	2,053	2,143
Modeshill, p.	Tip.	683	625	Montrose, p.	Forfar	14,328	13,443	Moulton, p.	Norfolk	235	259
Modreeny, p.	Tip.	3,554	2,579	Montrose, M. f. } P. }	Forfar	15,238	14,563	Moulton (Great) St. } Michael, p. }	Northa.	1,511	1,840
Moffat, p.	Dumf.	2,304	2,232	Monxton, p.	Hants	250	275	Moulton, p.	Suffolk	486	518
Moffat, v.	Dumf.	...	1,462	Monymusk, p.	Aberd.	940	988	Mout, p.	Norfolk	471	442
Mogeely, p.	Cork	2,218	1,707	Monzie, p.	Aberd.	1,199	972	Mout-Bures, p.	Cardig.	141	146
Mogeely, p.	Cork	1,873	1,412	Moncoinc, tn.	Perth	1,073	678	Mout Charles, tn.	Essex	279	301
Mogeesh, p.	Cork	1,926	1,413	Moone, p.	Kilkny	...	678	Moutfield, p.	Donegal	444	434
Mohill, p.	Lo.-Lei.	11,539	10,363	Moone, p.	Kildare	1,743	985	Mountmellick, tn. s. } Queen's }	Sussex	769	585
Mohill, tn. th.	Leitrim	1,217	1,123	Moore, p.	Fife	198	179	Mountnessing, p.	Queen's	3,657	3,662
Mohra, p.	Down	3,486	3,423	Moorechurch, p.	Lincoln	159	128	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Essex	845	804
Mohra, tn. th.	Down	669	740	Moorgagh, p.	Roscom.	3,770	2,920	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Monm.	67	60
Molahiffe, p.	Kerry	2,270	2,343	Moorlinch, p.	Meath	893	710	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Pemb.	32	40
Molash, p.	Kent	346	328	Moorwinstow, p.	Mayo	294	275	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Pemb.	87	452
Mold, p.	Flint	10,893	12,216	Mora, p.	Somer.	2,439	2,329	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Queen's	2,079	2,060
Mold, tn. p. v. s.	Flint	3,432	3,735	Morbarn, p.	Cornw.	1,694	868	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	802	857
Molesworth, p.	Hunt.	245	256	Morbarn-Bishop's, p.	Tip.	530	414	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Molland, p.	Devon	602	598	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Molough, p.	Tip.	481	390	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Molton (North), p.	Devon	1,932	1,842	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Molton (South), } tn.-p. s. }	Devon	4,482	3,830	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monachlogdu, p.	Pemb.	502	471	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monagay, p.	Limer.	5,931	4,960	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monaghan, p.	Monag.	9,690	9,302	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monaghan, tn. m. } t. v. s. }	Monag.	3,484	3,739	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monamintra, p.	Waterf.	71	45	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monamolin, p.	Wexford	779	1,585	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monaminy, p.	Cork	1,739	1,497	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monane (St.), p.-v.	Fife	1,241	1,498	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monart, p.	Wexford	2,954	2,223	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monasteranenagh, p.	Limer.	1,927	1,477	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monasterboice, p.	Louth	687	576	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monastererevin, } tn.-p. s. }	Kildare	2,933	2,490	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monasteroris, p.	King's	...	3,712	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monckton, p.	Pemb.	1,543	1,708	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monckton (Combe) p.	Somer.	1,270	1,271	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Moncwen, p.	Suffolk	220	223	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Moneydie, p.	Perth	321	252	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Moneygall, v. s.	King's	631	555	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Moneymore, tn. m.	London.	781	729	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Mongeham (Great), p.	Kent	370	348	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Mongeham (Little), p.	Kent	134	130	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Mongwell, p.	Oxford	197	171	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monialve, and } Dunreggan, v. }	Dumf.	...	817	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Moniffeth, v.-p.	Forfar	4,267	5,052	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monikie, p.	Forfar	1,317	1,460	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monimail, p.	Fife	1,102	1,054	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monington, p.	Pemb.	127	130	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monivauld and } Stravan, p. }	Perth	790	782	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monivea, v.-p.	Galway	3,119	2,677	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monk (Hesleton), p.	Durham	2,709	2,077	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monk (Okehampton), p.	Devon	270	272	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monk (Soham), p.	Suffolk	443	442	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monkland, p.	Heref.	179	211	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monkland (New), p.	Lanark	23,201	20,554	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monkland (Old), p.	Lanark	27,333	29,543	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monkleigh, p.	Devon	600	627	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monknash, p.	Glamor.	110	121	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monknewtown, p.	Meath	633	528	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897
Monks (Eleigh), p.	Suffolk	722	673	Mordent, p.	Hunt.	122	132	Mountrath, v. } Fife }	Leices.	795	897

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Mudford, p.	Somer.	429	421	Navenby, p.	Lincoln	1,057	1,170	Newcastle(Upper),p.	Wickl.	2,214	1,754
Muff, p.	Donegal	3,259	8,052	Navestock, p.	Essex	982	928	Newchapel, p.	Tip.	1,065	872
Muggington, p.	Derby	719	689	Nayland, tn.-p.	Suffolk	1,153	1,061	Newchurch, p.	Carmar.	871	782
Muggleswick, p.	Durham	...	788	Nazing, p.	Essex	757	703	Newchurch, p.	Southa.	11,539	14,008
Muiravonside, p.	Stirling	2,647	2,670	Neath (Castell	Glamor.	5,778	6,734	Newchurch, p.	Kent	321	332
Muirkirk, p.	Ayr	3,423	3,260	Neath (Nedd), p.	Glamor.	...	...	Newchurch, p.	Radnor	153	132
Muirkirk, tn.	Ayr	...	2,281	NEATH (Castell	Glamor.	5,841	6,810	Newchurch, p.	Monm.	747	728
Muir of Rhynie, v.	Aberd.	...	349	Neath (Nedd), M. & P. th.	Glamor.	...	...	Newchurch, tn.	Lanca.	...	3,115
Mulbarton, p.	Norfolk	557	525	Neath (Nedd), Up-	Glamor.	1,263	1,637	Newchurch Ken-	Lanca.	...	2,488
Mulhuddart, p.	Dublin	535	504	per, tns.	Norfolk	731	580	Newdigate, p.	Surrey	614	608
Mullacrew, tn.	Cavan	...	866	Neatishead, p.	Norfolk	1,020	948	Newenden (Lib-}	Kent	172	137
Mullagh, tn.-p.	Louth	4,427	4,046	Necton, p.	Tip.	605	450	erty), p.	Glouc.	3,306	3,182
Mullaghbrack, p.	Armagh	4,594	5,839	Neddans, p.	Suffolk	183	171	Newent, tn.-p.	Chester	891	826
Mullary, p.	Louth	865	768	Nedding, p.	Norfolk	335	895	Newhall, tn.	Sussex	1,358	1,886
Mullinacuff, p.	Wickl.	1,320	1,132	Needham, p.	Salop	448	452	Newhaven, tn.-p.	Edinb.	2,103	2,310
Mullinahone, tn.	Tip.	1,011	974	Neen (Sollars), p.	Salop	218	189	Newhaven, v.	Aberd.	3,325	3,463
Mullinavat, tn.	Kilkny	...	546	Neenton, p.	Salop	116	110	Newhills, p.	Sussex	966	991
Mullingar, p.	Westm.	11,499	9,921	Neilston, p.	Renfrew	12,233	11,013	Newick, p.	Kent	731	854
Mullingar, tn. th.	Westm.	...	5,375	Neilston, v.	Renfrew	2,075	1,982	Newington, p.	Oxford	454	446
Mullins (St.), p.	Car. We.	5,076	4,242	Nempnett-Thrub-	Somer.	284	259	Newington, p.	Glouc.	239	242
Mullion, p.	Cornw.	795	679	well, p.	Tip.	11,665	7,172	Newington (Bag-}	Kent	499	523
Mulrankin, p.	Wexford	1,285	973	Nemagh, p.	Tip.	7,349	6,284	path), p.	Oxford	419	400
Multyfarnham, tn.-p.	Westm.	1,080	951	Nemagh, tn. th.	Berwick	441	461	Newington-next-}	Surrey	64,816	82,220
Munby, p.	Lincoln	839	786	Nenthorn, p.	Hunt.	3,157	3,321	Hythe, p.	Glouc.	4,574	5,147
Muncheater, p.	Cumb.	623	580	Neots (St.), p.-tn.	Salop	613	573	Newland, p.	York	...	78
Munchins (St.), p.	Cl. Li.	2,737	2,693	Neots (St.), v.-p.	Shetl.	2,420	2,583	Newland w. Wood-}	Peebles	950	987
Munden (Great), p.	Herts	554	457	Ness (Great), p.	Chester	3,578	4,049	house Moor, p.)	Cornw.	2,152	1,641
Munden (Little), p.	Herts	628	601	Nesting, p.	Salop	1,524	1,764	Newlands, p.	Lanark	...	444
Mundford, p.	Norfolk	385	376	Neston (Great), p.	Essex	551	546	Newly, p.	Cork	1,265	779
Mundham, p.	Norfolk	293	282	Neston (Great), tn.-f.	Oxford	754	737	Newmains, v.	Flint	642	520
Mundham (North), p.	Sussex	444	426	Netheravon, p.	Somer.	553	327	Newmarket, tn. th.	Ca.-Su.	3,356	4,069
Mundon, p.	Essex	287	322	Netherbury, p.	Lincoln	944	919	Newmarket, tn.	Clare	1,111	1,137
Mundsley, p.	Norfolk	451	437	Netherex, p.	Kent	461	575	Newmarket-on-}	Suffolk	...	2,002
Mungo (St.), p.	Dumf.	645	686	Netteswell, p.	Suffolk	81	105	Fergus, tn.	Ayr	2,211	2,313
Mungret, p.	Limer.	2,178	1,881	Nettlebed, p.	Lincoln	524	536	Newmills, v.	Banff	...	600
Munsley, p.	Heref.	188	234	Nettlecombe, p.	Essex	365	335	Newmills, v.	Pemb.	333	311
Munslow, p.	Salop	367	712	Nettleham, p.	Oxford	754	737	New Moat, p.	Hants	360	367
Munterconnaught, p.	Cavan	2,214	1,936	Nettleton, p.	Somer.	553	327	Newnham, p.	Glouc.	1,288	1,325
Murph, p.	Kerry	2,425	2,407	Nettlestead, p.	Lincoln	944	919	Newnham, tn.-p. f.	Herts	150	135
Murphy, p.	Cork	1,854	1,572	Nettlestead, p.	Kent	461	575	Newnham, p.	Kent	431	409
Murros, p.	Forfar	643	763	Nettleton, p.	Lincoln	524	536	Newnham, p.	Northa.	579	514
Mursley, p.	Bucks	553	482	Nevedon, p.	Wilt	565	632	Newnham (Mur-}	Oxford	237	231
Murston, p.	Kent	191	572	Nevern, v.-p.	Essex	199	205	ren), p.	Warw.	119	129
Musbury, p.	Devon	1,228	493	NEVIN, tn.-p. p. s.	Pemb.	1,642	1,436	Newnton (Regis), p.	Wilt	294	277
Musbury, p.	Lanca.	506	997	New Abbey, p.	Carmar.	1,854	1,818	Newnton (Long), p.	Wilt	364	376
Musgrave (Great), p.	Westml.	175	192	NEWARK-UPON-	Kirkcu.	1,098	1,063	Newport, p.	Southa.	3,994	3,819
Muskham (North), p.	Notts	877	848	TRENT, tn.-p. m.	Carmar.	1,854	1,818	NEWPORT, tn. m. & p. s.	Southa.	8,047	7,934
Muskham (South), p.	Notts	303	277	NEWARK-UPON-	Kirkcu.	1,098	1,063	NEWPORT, tn. m. v. s.	Monm.	19,323	23,249
MUSHLBURGH, p. f.	Edinb.	7,092	7,423	NEWARK-UPON-	Notts	11,330	11,515	NEWPORT, tn.-p.	Salop	2,906	3,051
Muston, p.	Leices.	411	360	NEWARK-UPON-	Notts	11,330	11,515	NEWPORT, tn.-p. f.	Pemb.	1,716	1,575
Muston, p.	York	399	391	NEWARTRILL, v.	Lanark	...	1,382	NEWPORT, tn.	Essex	898	886
Mutford, p.	Suffolk	435	356	Newarthill, v.	Hants	1,618	1,546	NEWPORT, tn.	Mayo	984	964
Muthill, v.-p.	Perth	2,972	2,001	New-Abresford, p.	York	908	910	NEWPORT, v.	Tip.	1,112	1,102
Myddfa, p.	Carmar.	1,069	1,118	Newbald, p.	York	2,518	2,837	Newport, v.	Bucks	3,651	3,823
Mydrin, p.	Carmar.	996	992	Newbald, p.	Edinb.	1,362	1,142	Newport, v.	Wexford	...	6,567
Mylerstown, p.	Kildare	737	579	Newbald, p.	Wexford	1,114	107	Newport, v.	Do.-Ar.	24,809	21,760
Mylor, p.	Cornw.	2,203	2,213	Newbald, p.	Westml.	481	434	Newport, v.	Do.-Ar.	13,473	12,188
Mynyddylwyn, p.	Monm.	5,994	6,873	Newbold - upon -}	Monag.	481	434	Newport, v.	Notts	...	108
Myross, p.	Cork	2,270	1,881	Aron, h.-p.	Warw.	1,178	1,169	Newport, v.	Sussex	161	162
Myshall, p.-tn.	Carlow	1,932	1,632	Newbold and Dun-}	Derby	2,035	3,283	Newport, v.	Edinb.	1,780	1,553
Myton upon Swale, p.	York	214	155	ston, tns.	Warw.	323	260	Newport, v.	Chester	1,500	1,657
Naas, tn. m. l.	Kildare	2,971	2,966	Newbold (Pacey), p.	Leices.	712	708	Newport, v.	Lincoln	220	228
Nackington, p.	Kent	140	165	Newbold (Verdon), p.	Northa.	698	806	Newport, v.	Northa.	85	84
Nacton, p.	Suffolk	810	580	Newborough, p.	Angles.	1,032	918	Newport, v.	Camb.	185	216
Nafferton, p.	York	1,260	1,535	Newborough (St.}	Northa.	438	527	Newport, v.	Renfrew	...	718
Nailsea, p.	Somer.	2,543	2,378	Peter), p.	Northa.	438	527	Newport, v.	Lanark	...	451
Nailstone, p.	Leices.	668	639	Newbottle, p.	Northa.	438	527	Newport, v.	Devon	3,147	5,221
Naira, p.	Nairn	4,116	4,486	Newbottle, tns.	Durham	2,067	2,674	Newport, v.	Do.-Ar.	24,809	21,760
NAIRN, m. l. f.	Nairn	3,401	3,827	Newbourn, p.	Suffolk	221	168	Newport, v.	Do.-Ar.	13,473	12,188
Nairn, p.	Nairn	2,977	3,435	Newbrough, p.	Kildare	934	2,875	Newport, v.	Notts	...	108
Namerch, p.	Den.Fli.	231	333	Newbridge, tn. t. f.	North.	...	703	Newport, v.	Sussex	161	162
Nantewille, p.	Cardig.	783	803	Newburgh, p.	Fife	2,986	2,693	Newport, v.	Edinb.	1,780	1,553
Nantglyn, p.	Denbigh	346	320	Newburgh, m.	Fife	2,638	2,281	Newport, v.	Chester	1,500	1,657
Nantinan, p.	Limer.	2,048	1,764	Newburgh, v.-p.	Aberd.	...	541	Newport, v.	Lincoln	220	228
Nautmel, p.	Radnor	1,415	1,453	Newburn, v.-p.	North.	4,316	4,619	Newport, v.	Northa.	85	84
Nautwich, tn.-p.	Chester	5,871	6,763	Newburn, p.	Fife	375	374	Newport, v.	Camb.	185	216
Napton-on-the-}	Warw.	999	978	Newbury, p.	Berks	6,610	6,161	Newport, v.	Renfrew	...	718
Hill, p.	Warw.	999	978	Newbury, tn. m. th.	Berks	6,610	6,161	Newport, v.	Lanark	...	451
Narberth, p.	Pemb.	2,822	2,546	Newbyth, v.	Aberd.	296	454	Newport, v.	Devon	3,147	5,221
NARBETH, tn. p. th.	Pemb.	1,392	1,209	Newcastle, p.	Limer.	5,560	3,276	Newton (Abbot),}	Bucks	332	277
Narborough, p.	Leices.	1,283	1,156	Newcastle, tn.-p. s.	Limer.	5,600	2,452	tn. v. s.	Northa.	178	163
Narburgh, p.	Norfolk	375	337	Newcastle, tn.	Down	849	872	Newton (Blossom-}	Northa.	178	163
Narford, p.	Norfolk	116	123	Newcastle, tn.	Dublin	962	753	ville), p.	Northa.	178	163
Narraghmore, p.	Kildare	2,164	1,912	Newcastle, p.	Tip.	2,429	1,715	held), p.	Norfolk	72	84
Naseby, v.-p.	Northa.	848	811	Newcastle, p.	Waterf.	846	672	Newton-by-Castle-}	York	127	122
Nash, p.	Monm.	311	284	Newcastle, p.	Glamor.	1,536	2,244	acre, p.	York	127	122
Nash, p.	Monm.	155	171	Newcastle-Emlyn}	Carmar.	1,980	1,744	Newton-in-Cleve-}	Devon	749	672
Nassington, p.	Northa.	795	718	(including Ken-}	Pemb.	433	354	land, p.	Norfolk	359	328
Nately (Seures), p.	Hants	245	271	arh), tn.-p. f.	Wickl.	934	743	Newton (Ferrers), p.	Edinb.	...	787
Nately (Up), p.	Hants	115	99	Newcastle (Little), p.	Roxb.	...	1,124	Newton (Flotman), p.	Lanca.	10,801	14,907
Nathlash (St.), p.	Cork	593	379	Newcastle (Lower), p.	Stafford	...	12,638	Newtongrange, v.	York	223	162
Naughton, p.	Suffolk	134	155	Newcastle-Under-}	Stafford	10,569	12,938	Newton (Heath), tns.	York	223	162
Naui, tn.-p.	Dublin	597	480	Lyne, p.	Stafford	10,569	12,938	Newton (Kyme -}	Bucks	325	353
Naunton, p.	Glouc.	568	535	NEWCASTLE - UN-}	Stafford	10,569	12,938	with-Toulston, p.)	Durham	595	547
Naunton (Beau-}	Worces.	144	157	DER - LYNE, tn.	Stafford	10,569	12,938	Newton (Long), p.	Lanca.	3,719	5,909
champ), p.	Worces.	144	157	M. & P. m. s.	Stafford	10,569	12,938	Newton (Longville) p.	Lanca.	3,719	5,909
Navan, p.	Meath	6,352	4,964	NEWCASTLE - UP-}	North.	87,784	109,108	Newton (in-Mac-}	Pemb.	50	56
Navan, tn. v.	Meath	3,979	4,187	ON-TYNE, tn. m.	North.	87,784	109,108	kerfield, tn.)	Pemb.	50	56
				& P. l. s.				Newton (North), p.			

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1881.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1881.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1881.
Newton (Nottage), p.	Glamor.	959	1,082	Nohaval, p.	Kerry	628	479	NortonMandeville, p.	Essex	135	129
Newton (Old), p.	Suffolk	792	718	Nohavaldaly, p.	Co.-Ker.	3,036	3,041	Norton Midsomer, } p.-v.	Somer.	3,799	3,836
Newton-npon- } Ouse, p.-v. }	York	947	931	Noke, p.	Oxford	140	116	Norton-on-the- } Moors, p.	Stafford	3,327	4,393
Newtonpark, tn.	Dublin	...	396	Nolton, p.	Pemb.	245	205	Norton-Pudding, p.	Norfolk	21	17
Newton (Purcell), p.	Oxford	117	105	No Man's Land, p.	Devon	...	67	Norton-St. Philip, p.	Somer.	788	672
Newton (Regis), p.	Warw.	457	442	No Man's Land, p.	Wilts	...	149	Norton-Subcourse, p.	Norfolk	428	376
Newton (Rigny), p.	Cumb.	394	253	Nonington, p.	Kent	875	896	Norton-juxta- } Twycross, p. }	Leices.	468	451
Newton (Solney), p.	Derby	366	406	Norbury, p.	Salop	373	412	Norwell, p.	Notts	957	1,026
Newton (South), p.	Wilts	706	717	Norbury, p.	Stafford	358	364	NORWICH, c. m. & } P. w. s. }	Norfolk	68,195	74,891
Newton (St. Cyres), p.	Devon	1,144	1,083	Norbury, p.	Derby	475	476	NorwoodSt. Luke, v.	Surrey	3,977	7,462
Newton-Stewart, } tn. f. }	Wigton	2,599	2,535	Norham, p.	North.	4,289	3,783	Norseley, p.	Leices.	...	48
Newton (St. Faith), p.	Norfolk	288	273	Normanby, p.	Lincoln	514	478	Notgrove, p.	Glouc.	195	162
Newton (St. Loe), p.	Norsey, p.	440	401	Normanby-on-the- } Wolds, p. }	Lincoln	198	234	Notley (Black), p.	Essex	527	489
Newton (St. Peter- } rock), p. }	Devon	272	231	Normanton, p.	Derby	385	437	Notley (White), p.	Essex	515	508
Newton-near-Sud- } bury), p. }	Suffolk	499	529	Normanton, p.	Lincoln	179	172	NOTTINGHAM, tn. }	Notts	57,407	74,693
Newton-by-Toft, p.	Lincoln	71	81	Normanton, v.-p.	Rutland	35	59	M. & P. w. s. }	Notts	...	1,072
Newton (Toney), p.	Wilts	316	351	Normanton-upon- } Soar, p. }	York	1,238	1,923	Nottingham Park, } with Standard } Hill, p. }	Notts	...	1,072
Newton-Tracey, p.	Devon	143	136	Normanton-upon- } (South), v.-p. }	Notts	1,340	1,805	Noughaval, p.	Lo. Wes.	3,273	2,765
Newton-upon- } Trent, p. }	Lincoln	366	325	North Berwick, p.	Had.	1,643	2,071	Noughaval, p.	Clare	243	227
Newton (Valence), p.	Hants	355	340	NORTH BERWICK, m.	Had.	498	700	Nowton, p.	Suffolk	187	186
Newton (West), p.	Norfolk	227	268	North (Chapel), p.	Had.	498	700	Nuffield, p.	Oxford	251	259
Newton (Wisbeach), p.	Camb.	450	431	North (Weald-Bas- } set), p. }	Sussex	863	1,164	Nun-Burnholme, p.	York	253	281
Newton (Wold), p.	Lincoln	179	189	North (Wootton), p.	Essex	864	785	Nuneaton, p.	Warw.	8,133	7,666
Newtown, p.	Montg.	3,784	3,692	Northallerton, p.	Essex	842	842	Nuneaton, tn. s. }	Warw.	4,859	4,645
NEWTOWN, tn. p. s.	Montg.	6,371	5,916	NORTHALLERTON, } tn. p. w. }	Dorset	75	76	Nuneham - Court- } ney, p. }	Oxford	358	314
Newtown, p.	Meath	137	111	Northampton, p.	York	5,238	4,980	Nunkeeling-with- } Behwolme, p. }	York	269	271
Newtown, p.	Westm.	2,469	2,194	Northampton, tn. }	York	4,995	4,755	Nunney, p.	Somer.	1,115	1,088
Newtown, v.	Stirling	...	367	NORTHAMPTON, m. & } P. w. }	Devon	3,680	3,687	Nunnington, p.	York	443	423
Newtown, v.	Linlith.	...	816	Northaw, p.	Northa.	26,657	32,813	Nunton & Boden- } ham, p. }	Wilts	276	282
Newtown of Ab- } beygreen, v. }	Lanark	...	642	Northborough, p.	Herts	545	551	Nurney, p.	Carlow	671	554
Newtownards, p.	Down	15,432	15,190	Northbourne, p.	Northa.	260	214	Nurney, tn.	Carlow	155	144
Newtownards, tn. s.	Down	10,075	9,543	Northfleet, v.-p.	Kent	885	890	Nurney, p.	Kildare	599	389
Newtown Barry, p.	Wexford	3,123	2,488	North Forty Foot } Bank, p. }	Chester	1,359	1,430	Nursey, p.	Kildare	572	589
Newtown Barry, tn. s.	Wexford	...	1,097	Northhampton, p.	Worces.	2,460	3,130	Nursling, p.	Hants	1,024	947
Newtownbrea, tn. s.	Down	...	326	Northholt, p.	Kent	5,038	5,743	Nursted, p.	Kent	34	57
Newtown-Butler, } tn. f. }	Ferman.	477	530	Northhill, p.	Lincoln	...	300	Nutfield, p.	Surrey	895	997
Newtown - Clon- } bun, p. }	Meath	227	193	Northholme, p.	Cornw.	1,193	1,263	Nuthall, p.	Notts	685	842
Newtown - Cron- } melin, v.-p. }	Antrim	876	945	Northiam, p.	Lincoln	173	162	Nutley, p.	Sussex	727	767
Newtown-Forbes, v.	Longf.	331	430	Northill, p.	Sussex	1,306	1,260	Nyland, p.	Hants	169	141
Newtown - Hamil- } ton, p. }	Armagh	6,235	5,504	Northington, p.	Bedford	1,364	1,366	Nymet-Rowland, p.	Somer.	38	40
Newtown - Hamil- } ton, tn. }	Armagh	...	1,120	Northleach, tn.-p. w.	Hants	309	283	Nymphsfield, p.	Devon	99	111
Newtown-Lennan, p.	Tip.	1,428	1,147	Northleigh, p.	Glouc.	1,352	1,404	Nympton Bi- } shop's, v.-p. }	Glouc.	417	373
Newtownlima- } vady, tn. m. }	London.	3,206	2,732	Northlew, p.	Oxford	...	738	Nympton (St. } George), p. }	Devon	1,246	1,198
Newtown-Linford, p.	Leices.	483	500	Northlavine, p.	Devon	1,047	930	Nynehead, p.	Devon	292	258
Newtown - Mount- } Kennedy, tn. }	Newtown - Mount- } Kennedy, tn. }	717	566	Northmoor, p.	Sheft.	2,534	2,535		Somer.	357	331
Newtown - near - } Newbury, p. }	Hants	262	270	Northholt, p.	Oxford	375	364				
Newtown of Pit- } cairns, v. }	Perth	...	332	Northmoor, p.	Middles.	614	658				
Newtown Stewart, } tn. m. }	Tyrone	1,402	1,232	Northolme, p.	Flint	3,567	3,657				
Newtyle, v.-p.	Forfar	1,141	1,139	Northorpe, p.	Lincoln	179	194	Oadhy, p.	Leices.	1,196	1,254
New-Village, p.	York	...	144	Northorpe, p.	Lincoln	179	194	Oake, p.	Somer.	168	155
Nibley (North), p.	Glouc.	1,133	1,020	Northorpe, p.	Somer.	89	122	Oakford, p.	Devon	625	629
Nicholas (St.), p.	Cork	21,543	18,240	Northostoke, p.	Oxford	...	177	Oakham, tn.-p. s.	Rutland	3,031	2,959
Nicholas (St.), p.	Galway	19,422	14,297	Northwold, p.	Oxford	...	177	Oakhampton, p.	Devon	2,165	1,929
Nicholas (St.), p.	Limer.	5,768	3,133	Northwood, p.	Norfolk	1,377	1,190	Oakington, p.	Camb.	694	592
Nicholas (St.), p.	Wexford	240	230	Norton, tus.	Hants	1,397	1,370	Oakley, p.	Bedford	457	443
Nicholas (St.), p.	Devon	1,297	1,148	Norton, p.	Heref.	528	623	Oakley, p.	Bucks	425	429
Nicholas (St.), p.	Essex	3,383	3,839	Norton, p.	York	2,315	2,983	Oakley, p.	Suffolk	336	332
Nicholas (St.), p.	Glamor.	414	254	Norton, p.	York	659	633	Oakley (Church), p.	Hants	303	287
Nicholas (St.), p.	Heref.	1,228	1,533	Norton, p.	Herts	467	458	Oakley and Forth } Iron Works, v. }	Fife	...	1,817
Nicholas (St.), p.	Pemb.	355	284	Norton, p.	Kent	399	352	Oakley (Great), p.	Essex	1,177	1,038
Nicholas (St.), p.	Surrey	1,793	2,605	Norton, p.	Northa.	579	480	Oakley (Great), p.	Northa.	197	185
Nicholas (St.), p.	York	1,316	1,410	Norton, p.	Radnor	294	313	Oakley (Great), p.	Essex	293	306
Nicholas (St.), p.	Berks	...	742	Norton, p.	Suffolk	927	943	Oakley (Little), p.	Northa.	123	127
Nicholas (St.)- } Castle-Hold, p. }	Hants	265	265	Norton, p.	Worces.	407	396	Oakley (Little), p.	Northa.	123	127
Nicholas (St.)-at- } Wade, p. }	Kent	604	590	Norton, v.-p.	Durham	1,275	2,317	Oakey, p.	Wilts	487	450
NicholasSt.(With- } in), p. }	Dublin	...	1,338	Norton, v.-p.	Derby	1,856	2,318	Oare, p.	Kent	195	60
NicholasSt.(With- } out), p. }	Dublin	...	11,346	Norton-Bavant, p.	Wilts	274	261	Oare, p.	Somer.	57	60
Nicholaston, p.	Glamor.	132	109	Norton-Bishop, p.	Lincoln	464	459	Oathlaw, p.	Forfar	424	399
Nidd, p.	York	114	141	Norton-Brize, p.	Oxford	720	716	OBAN, p.	Argyle	1,742	1,940
Nigg, p.	Kincar.	1,841	2,074	Norton-under- } Cannock, p. }	Stafford	968	1,628	Oborne, p.	Dorset	140	150
Nigg, p.	Ross	1,457	1,253	Norton-Canon, p.	Heref.	293	334	O'Brien's Bridge, } tn.-p. }	Kerry	640	731
Nilken-Grange, p.	Antrim	1,009	951	Norton-Coleparie, p.	Heref.	123	112	Oby, p.	Clare	3,121	2,469
Ninfield, p.	Sussex	570	587	Norton-Coleparie, p.	Wilts	293	334	Ocolod, p.	Norfolk	73	80
Ninian's (St.), p.	Stirling	9,851	8,946	Norton-Cuckney, p.	Notts	...	1,454	Ochiltree, v.-p.	Suffolk	620	570
Niton, p.	Hants	684	700	Norton-Disney, p.	Lincoln	234	196	Ochiltree, v.	Ayr	1,787	1,676
Nitahill, v.	Renfrew	...	1,029	Norton (East), p.	Leices.	...	139	Ochiltree, v.	Ayr	...	709
Notber, v.-p.	Meath	2,295	1,799	Norton-Fitzwar- } ren, p. }	Somer.	639	634	Ockbrook, p.	Derby	1,763	1,506
Nocton, p.	Lineoln	510	537	Norton-Folgate, p.	Middles.	...	1,873	Ockendon (North), p.	Essex	338	341
Nohaval, p.	Cork	709	594	Norton-in-Hales, p.	Salop	320	309	Ockendon (South), p.	Surrey	1,021	1,267
				Norton-under- } Hamdon, p. }	Somer.	504	467	Ockham, p.	Norfolk	649	682
				Norton-Hawkfield, p.	Somer.	...	42	Ockley, p.	Surrey	641	683
				Norton-Hook, p.	Oxford	1,496	1,393	Ocle-Pitchard, p.	Heref.	221	290
				Norton-by-Kemp- } sey, p. }	Worces.	639	661	O'Dagh, p.	Kilkny	1,189	883
				Norton-King's, p.	Leices.	163	154	Oddcombe, p.	Somer.	713	652
				Norton-Lindsey, p.	Warw.	166	157	Oddingley, p.	Worces.	185	202
				Norton Malreward, p.	Somer.	113	108	Oddington, p.	Glouc.	545	588
								Oddington, p.	Oxford	126	169
								Odell, p.	Bedford	538	494
								Odiham, p.-tn. f.	Hants	2,811	2,833

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	
O'Dorney, p.	Kerry	2,002	1,808	Orton, or Overton, } tn.-p. f.	Westml.	1,456	1,650	Owram (North), tns.	York	15,285	16,178	
O'dstock, p.	Wilts	181	184	Orton-on-the-Hill, p.	Leices.	224	334	Owram (South), tns.	York	7,380	7,245	
O'Richurch, p.	Warw.	333	301	Orton (Longville), p.	Hunt.	302	311	Owslebury, p.	Hants	861	843	
O'rienham, p.	Worces.	400	404	Orton (Waterville), p.	Hunt.	830	299	Owston, p.	Lincoln	2,613	2,520	
O'riehane, p.	Queen's	7,567	5,986	Orwell, p.	Camb.	662	645	Owston, v.	York	417	454	
O'rfham, p.	Kent	372	411	Orwell, p.	Kinross	2,569	2,399	Owthorpe, p.	Lincoln	1,693	2,520	
O'rfley, p.	Herts-	1,208	1,215	Osaldwick, p.	York	372	342	Owthorpe, p.	York	462	704	
O'rfley (High), p.	Stafford	786	883	Osbourne, p.	Lincoln	654	613	Oxborough, p.	Notts	137	112	
O'fford (Cluny), p.	Hunt.	369	326	Osgathorpe, p.	Leices.	346	351	Oxcombe, p.	Norfolk	293	225	
O'fford (Darcy), p.	Hunt.	419	437	Osmaston (near } Ashbourne), p. }	Derby	366	280	Oxcombe, p.	Lincoln	84	27	
O'ffton - with - } Little-Bricett, p. }	Suffolk	410	394	Osmaston (near } Derby), p. }	Derby	125	152	Oxendon (Great), p.	Northa.	222	238	
O'ffwell, p.	Devon	389	393	Osmington, p.	Dorset	485	448	Oxeuhall, p.	Glouc.	288	272	
O'gbourne (St. An- } drew), p. }	Wilts	493	518	Osmotherley, p.	York	1,253	1,320	Oxeuhope, tns.	York	2,997	...	
O'gbourne (St. } George), p. }	Wilts	593	534	Ospiring (Liberty), p.	Kent	1,111	1,111	Oxenon, p.	Glouc.	139	136	
O'gley Hay, p.	Stafford	...	1,357	Ossett, v.	York	6,266	7,950	Oxford, c. m. & p. v. s.	Oxford	27,843	27,560	
O'gonnelloe, p.	Clare	1,543	1,364	Ossington, p.	Notts	235	231	Oxhill, p.	Warw.	319	373	
O'gulla, p.	Roscom.	1,059	1,032	Oswald (St.), p.	Chester	8,759	9,845	Oxneal, p.	Roxb.	669	627	
O'gwell (East), p.	Devon	316	275	Oswald (St.), p.	Durham	10,868	12,964	Oxney, p.	Norfolk	57	57	
O'gwell (West), p.	Devon	51	51	Oswaldkirk, p.	York	428	254	Oxsted, p.	Kent	26	12	
O'keford-Fitzpaine, p.	Dorset	643	685	Oswaldtwisle, tns.	Lincaus.	7,654	7,701	Oxton, v.-p.	Surrey	1,064	1,074	
O'kehampton, p.	Devon	2,105	1,929	Oswestry, p.	Salop	8,796	9,357	Oxwich, p.	Notts	850	738	
O'keover, p.	Stafford	61	61	Oswestry, tn. m. w. s.	Salop	4,817	5,414	Oxwich, p.	Glamor.	369	323	
O'lave's (St.), p.	Waterf.	...	507	Osyth (St.), v.-p.	Essex	1,677	1,638	Oxwich, p.	Norfolk	70	76	
O'lave-St.-Mary } Gate, p. }	York	2,970	3,017	Otford, p.	Kent	837	804	Oylermonth, v.-p.	Glamor.	919	1,127	
O'ld, or Wold, p.	Northa.	449	472	O'tham, p.	Kent	357	294	Ozleworth, p.	Glamor.	1,938	2,460	
O'ldaberrow, p.	Worces.	56	52	O'thery, p.	Somer.	681	695	Packington, p.	Lei.-De.	1,294	1,190	
O'ldbury, tn.	Worces.	15,114	15,703	O'tley, p.	Suffolk	616	618	Packington (Great), p.	Warw.	301	336	
O'ldbury, p.	Salop	131	207	O'tley, v. f.	York	12,385	13,040	Packington (Little), p.	Warw.	143	124	
O'ldbury-on-the- } Hill, p. }	Glouc.	485	440	O'tterbourne, p.	Hants	596	573	Packwood, p.	Warw.	305	292	
O'ldcastle, p. m.	Meath	4,506	2,843	O'tterburn-Ward, v.	North.	415	378	Padbury, p.	Bucks	660	550	
O'ldcastle, p.	Monm.	47	60	O'tterden, p.	Kent	181	194	Paddington, p.	Middles.	46,350	75,784	
O'ldcastle, tn.	Meath	...	979	O'tterford, p.	Somer.	461	476	Paddlesworth, p.	Kent	50	57	
O'ldcomanught, p.	Dublin	2,047	2,673	O'tterham, p.	Cornw.	198	160	Padfield, tns.	Derly	2,051	1,619	
O'ldconnell, p.	Kildare	723	653	O'tterington, p.	Somer.	210	235	Padlihan, tn.	Lincaus.	4,509	5,675	
O'ldcott, tns.	Stafford	1,683	2,238	O'tterington (North), p.	York	607	630	Padstow, p.	Cornw.	2,224	2,489	
OLDHAM, tn. m. s.	Lancaus.	52,820	72,333	O'tterington (South), p.	York	412	353	Padworth, p.	Berks	284	298	
" "	Lancaus.	72,357	94,344	O'ttery, p.	Devon	1,231	1,140	Pagham, p.	Sussex	1,022	983	
Oldhamstocks, p.	Had.	692	615	O'ttery (St. Mary), p.	Devon	4,421	4,340	Paglesham, p.	Essex	491	474	
O'ldleghin, p.	Carlow	2,511	2,269	O'ttery (St. Mary), } tn. th. }	Devon	2,534	2,429	Pailton, p.	Warw.	636	704	
O'ldross, p.	Wexford	2,138	1,654	O'ttringham, p.	York	663	644	Painestown, p.	Meath	900	693	
O'ld Street (St Luke)	Middles	...	57,073	O'uen (St.), p.	Jersey	2,458	2,320	Painington, tn.-p.	Devon	2,746	3,090	
O'ldswinford, p.	Worces.	20,238	22,958	O'ughaval, p.	Mayo	13,282	8,802	Painistown, p.	Car. Kil.	167	151	
O'lnay, tn.-p.	Bucks	2,329	2,347	O'ughteragh, p.	Leitrim	7,023	6,399	Painisk, tn.-p.	Glouc.	3,464	3,229	
O'lrig, p.	Caith.	1,673	2,050	O'ughterard, tn.	Galway	982	896	PAISLEY, p. th.	Renfrew	47,592	47,406	
O'lvoston, p.	Glouc.	1,879	1,699	O'ughterard, p.	Kildare	440	433	* Paisley -	Abey, p.	Renfrew	22,526	15,720
O'magh, tn. s.	Tyroune	3,016	3,533	O'ughterleagu, p.	Tip.	609	526	High, p.	Renfrew	14,643	14,900	
O'mbersley, v.-p.	Worces.	2,364	2,463	O'ughtmanua, p.	Clare	1,133	1,040	Low, p.	Renfrew	7,205	6,712	
O'mey, p.	Galway	6,548	6,357	O'nton, p.	Norfolk	384	357	Middle, p.	Renfrew	9,904	9,926	
O'moa, v.	Lanark	...	868	O'nton, p.	Suffolk	742	742	Pakefield, p.	Suffolk	718	763	
O'nehouse, p.	Suffolk	432	336	O'ndle, p.	Norfolk	3,108	3,217	Pakenham, p.	Suffolk	1,134	1,130	
O'ngar - Chipping, } tn.-p. s. }	Essex	843	807	O'ndle, tn. th.	Northa.	2,689	2,450	Palgrave, p.	Suffolk	740	739	
O'ngar (High), p.	Essex	1,147	1,177	O'nsy, p.	Suffolk	295	294	Pallaskey, tn. th.	Limer.	613	554	
O'nbury, p.	Salop	362	375	O'nsden, p.	Suffolk	384	346	Palling-near-the- } Sea, p. }	Norfolk	467	442	
O'ola, p.	Limer.	2,799	1,905	O'useburn (Great), p.	York	629	655	Palmerston, p.	Dublin	1,511	1,323	
O'ola, tn.	Limer.	423	448	O'useburn (Little), p.	York	566	543	Palmerstown, p.	Dublin	228	187	
O'opshaw, v.	Lancaus.	3,759	8,023	O'uston, p.	Leices.	178	169	Pamber, p.	Hants	644	677	
O'oran, p.	Roscom.	330	1,068	O'uteragh, p.	Tip.	408	224	Pampisford, p.	Camb.	359	347	
O'ranmore, p.	Galway	5,082	4,398	O'utrath, p.	Kilkny	441	396	Panbride, p.	Forfar	1,372	1,299	
O'ranmore, tn.	Galway	...	414	O'utwell, p.	Ca. Norf	1,443	1,205	Paneras (St.), p.	Middles	166,956	198,788	
O'rbyp, p.	Lincoln	405	357	O'utwood, h.	Lancaus.	2,000	...	Panerasweek, p.	Devon	460	378	
O'rchard (East), p.	Dorset	219	237	O'vendeu, tns	York	12,738	11,067	Panfield, p.	Essex	275	308	
O'rchard (Portman), p.	Somer.	49	66	O'ver, tn.-p.	Chester	2,926	3,454	Pangbourn, p.	Berks	800	753	
O'rchard (West), p.	Dorset	121	103	O'ver, p.	Camb.	1,256	1,146	Pannal, p.	York	1,376	1,587	
O'rchardleigh, p.	Somer.	32	34	O'verchurch or Up- } ton, p. }	Worces.	956	925	Panteague, p.	Monm.	2,349	2,828	
O'rcheston (St. } George), p. }	Wilts	228	236	O'verchurch or Up- } ton, p. }	Chester	227	293	Panton, p.	Lincoln	182	172	
O'rcheston (St. } Mary), p. }	Wilts	175	177	O'vercompton, p.	Dorset	158	150	Panxworth, p.	Norfolk	134	121	
O'rcop, p.	Heref.	631	583	O'verstone, p.	Norfolk	226	206	Papestake, tns.	Cumb.	632	736	
O'rd, tns.	North.	914	762	O'vertowey, p.	Somer.	561	613	Papplewick, p.	Notts	307	270	
O'rdquhill, p.	Bauff	644	764	O'verstrand, p.	Norfolk	260	251	Papworth (St. } Agnes), p. }	Camb.	151	165	
O'rdvall, v.-p.	Notts	1,342	1,911	O'verton, v.-p.	Hants	1,550	1,460	Papworth (St. } Everard), p. }	Camb.	120	133	
O're, p.	Sussex	1,745	1,636	O'verton, p.	Wilts	1,025	910	Paracombe, p.	Devon	460	410	
O'rford, tn.-p.	Suffolk	1,106	948	O'verton, v.	York	699	763	Parham, p.	Suffolk	532	470	
O'rgarswick, p.	Kent	6	10	O'verton, v.	Lanark	...	...	Parham, p.	Sussex	55	71
O'restone, p.	Kent	334	390	O'verton, tn.-p. f.	Flint	1,479	1,397	Parkfoot, v.	Stirling	...	340	
O'reton, p.	Heref.	618	600	O'verton-Market, p.	Rutland	498	429	Parkley, p.	Devon	951	886	
O'rlingbury, p.	Northa.	330	307	O'verwallop, p.	Hants	555	508	Parley (West), p.	Dorset	286	268	
O'rmesby, v.-p.	York	1,172	6,299	O'verwhitacre, p.	Warw.	316	235	Parndon (Great), p.	Essex	488	491	
O'rmlston, v.-p.	Had.	811	915	O'verworton, p.	Oxford	85	82	Parndon (Little), p.	Essex	62	71	
O'rmsby (North), p.	Lincoln	131	155	O'ving, p.	Bucks	442	436	Parr, tns.	Lancaus.	4,875	8,253	
O'rmsby (South), p.	Lincoln	261	261	O'ving, p.	Sussex	876	949	Parsonstown, p.	Louth	227	178	
O'rmsby (St. Mar- } garet, &c.), p. }	Norfolk	707	1,086	O'vingdean, v.	Sussex	149	121	Partick, tn.	Lanark	...	8,183	
O'rmsby (St. Michael)	Norfolk	...	811	O'vingham, v.-p.	North.	3,962	5,014	Partick, tn.	Limer.	1,088	1,128	
O'rmside, p.	Westml.	198	188	O'vington, p.	Essex	152	145	Partney, p.	Lincoln	489	487	
O'rmskirk, p.	Lancaus.	16,490	17,049	O'vington, p.	Hants	163	152	Parton, p.	Kirkcu.	731	764	
O'rmskirk, tn. th.	Lancaus.	5,548	6,426	O'vington, p.	Norfolk	314	201	Parton, tns.	Cumb.	778	759	
O'rphir, p.	Orkny	1,157	1,133	O'wen (St.), p.	Heref.	1,743	2,171	Partrishow, p.	Brecon	...	73	
O'rsington, p.	Kent	1,203	1,727	O'wen (St.), p.	Glouc.	948	830	Parwich, p.	Derby	493	521	
O'rssett, p.	Essex	1,592	1,531	O'wenduff, p.	Wexford	2,146	1,775	Passage, tn.	Waterf.	664	852	
O'rtou, p.	Notts	461	424	O'wermoigne, p.	Dorset	400	420	Passage (West), tn.	Cork	2,857	2,288	
O'rtou, p.	Cumb.	519	468	O'wersby (N. & S.), p.	Lincoln	443	407	Passhanham, p.	Northa.	969	1,105	
				O'wlpn, p.	Glouc.	82	91	Pass of Kilbride, p.	Westm.	...	655	
				O'wmbly, p.	Lincoln	249	314					
				O'wning, p.	Kilkny	1,161	967					

* See note to Aberdeen.

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Paston, p.	Norfolk	303	286	Penmon, p.	Angles.	226	240	Peter's Port (St.), tu. p.	Guern.	17,070	16,888
Paston, p.	Norfolk	1,058	1,071	Penmorfa, p.	Carnar.	1,109	1,104	Petersfield, p.	Hants	1,905	1,950
Patcham, p.	Sussex	490	638	Penmynydd, p.	Angles.	566	446	PETERSFIELD, tu. p. & v.	Hants	5,550	5,655
Patching, p.	Sussex	271	275	Pein, v. p.	Stafford	1,160	1,765	Petersham, p.	Surrey	663	637
Pathhead, v.	Ayr	...	494	Pein, p.	Bucks	1,254	1,096	Peterstone, p.	Monm.	151	180
Patna, v.	Edinb.	...	735	Pennal (Lower and Upper), p.	Merion.	606	588	Peterstone-super-Ely, p.	Glamor.	222	235
Patney, p.	Ayr	...	470	Pennant, p.	Montg.	749	712	Peterstow, p.	Heref.	276	276
Patrick, p.	Wilt.	184	154	Pennard, p.	Glamor.	348	321	Petham, p.	Kent	630	596
Patrick, p.	Is. Man	2,925	2,778	Pennard (East), p.	Somer.	675	631	Petherick (Little), p.	Cornw.	235	236
Patrick-Brompton p.	York	1,159	1,216	Pennard (West), p.	Somer.	874	836	Petheron (North), } tn. p.	Somer.	3,845	3,943
Patrick's Deanery } (St.), p.	Dublin	...	1,987	Penneicuic, v. p.	Edinb.	3,003	3,249	Petherton (South), } tn. p.	Somer.	2,606	2,423
Patrick's (St.), p.	Cla. Lim	4,132	2,677	Penningham, p.	Wigton	4,155	4,061	Petherwin (North), } tn. p.	Devon	942	945
Patrick's (St.), p.	Kilkny	3,112	2,049	Pennington, p.	Lancas.	489	879	Petherwin (South), } tn. p.	Cornw.	974	876
Patrick's (St.), p.	Wexford	...	664	Pennington, tns.	Lancas.	4,573	5,015	Pethroctow, p.	Devon	574	613
Patrick's (St.) Rock, p.	Waterf.	...	1,254	Penpont, p.	Dumf.	1,411	1,326	Petrox (St.), p.	Devon	1,026	885
Patrick's (St.) Well, v.	Tip.	3,994	1,946	Peponot, v.	Dumf.	...	494	Petrox (St.), p.	Femb.	86	78
Patricourt, tu. p. s.	Limer.	519	445	Peprhos, p.	Carnar.	112	104	Fett, p.	Sussex	364	320
Patricbourne, p.	Kent	1,827	1,724	Peurhos (Lligwy), p.	Angles	553	473	Fettal, p.	Suffolk	288	275
Patshull, p.	Stafford	112	194	Peurice, p.	Glamor.	398	807	Fetherill-Crooks, tns.	Cumb.	582	528
Patshull, p.	Norfolk	15	10	Peurieth, p.	Femb.	421	370	Fettie, p.	Invem.	1,734	1,671
Pattingham, p.	Sal. Sta.	1,033	1,126	Peurieth, tu. t. s.	Cumb.	7,887	7,948	Fettigo, tu.	Do. Per.	466	426
Patishall, p.	Northa.	775	835	Peurice, p.	Monm.	353	378	Fettinain, p.	Lanark	428	407
Patishwick, p.	Essex	354	324	Peuryu, tu. m. th. s.	Cornw.	3,959	3,547	Fettisree, p.	Suffolk	297	290
Paul, p.	Cornw.	5,408	5,072	Penselwood, p.	Somer.	431	442	Fettion, p.	Salop	38	45
Paul, p.	York	884	844	Pensford (St. Tho- mas), p.	Somer.	316	312	Fetworth, p.	Sussex	3,439	3,868
Paulerspury, p.	Northa.	1,162	1,233	Peushurst, p. v.	Kent	1,628	1,698	Fetworth, tu. s.	Sussex	2,437	2,326
Paul's (St.), p.	Cork	...	4,147	Pensthorpe, p.	Norfolk	11	12	Fevensey, p.	Sussex	412	855
Paul's (St.), p.	Dublin	...	10,005	Penstrowed, p.	Montg.	110	142	Fewsey, p.	Wilt	1,291	2,027
Paul's (St. Walden), p.	Herts	1,175	1,123	Peitery, p.	Monm.	34	28	Philipsdown, p.	Louth	416	317
Paulton, p.	Somer.	2,104	1,958	Peitery, p.	Essex	380	397	Philipsdown, p.	Louth	1,309	1,058
Paulsley, p.	Somer.	256	233	Peitney, p.	Norfolk	624	642	Philipsdown, p.	Louth	85	27
Pavenham, p.	Bedford	556	536	Penton (Grafton), p.	Hants	419	444	Philipsdown, in. th.	King's	748	918
Pawlett, p.	Somer.	536	555	Penton (Mowsey), p.	Hants	210	277	Phillack, p.	Cornw.	4,800	5,381
Paxton (Great), p.	Hunt.	410	411	Pentraeth, p.	Angles.	...	962	Philleigh or Filley, p.	Cornw.	446	363
Paxton (Little), p.	Hunt.	224	247	Pentrevoelas, p.	Denbigh	561	534	Pickenham (North), p.	Norfolk	289	287
Payhembury, p.	Devon	544	532	Penrith, p.	Derby	3,557	5,829	Pickenham (South), p.	Norfolk	180	159
Peak Forest, p.	Derby	...	542	Penrith, p.	Dorset	256	295	Pickering, p.	York	4,161	4,501
Peakirk, p.	Northa.	223	246	Penrith, p.	Flint	940	...	Pickering, tu. m.	York	757	2,640
Peasemash, p.	Sussex	898	906	Penrobbin, tns.	Glamor.	1,599	2,110	Pickhill, p.	Leices.	172	169
Peasemore, p.	Berks	369	332	Pentrych, p.	Lancas.	5,722	5,488	Pickworth, p.	Lincoln	261	253
Peasehall, p.	Suffolk	820	875	Pen-y-clawdd, p.	Monm.	42	53	Pickworth, p.	Lincoln	157	151
Peatling (Magna), p.	Leices.	301	272	Penymydd, p.	Angles.	...	446	Piddington, p.	Sussex	253	243
Peatling (Parva), p.	Leices.	215	168	Penzance, tu. m. th.	Cornw.	9,214	9,414	Piddington, p.	Northa.	1,056	1,102
Pebrmarsh, p.	Essex	683	653	Peopleton, p.	Worces.	266	326	Piddington, p.	Oxford	420	389
Peberworth, p.	Glouc.	737	736	Peper-Harow, p.	Surrey	129	104	Piddle (North), p.	Worces.	149	131
Peckham, h.	Surrey	19,444	28,135	Peperstow, p.	Tip.	900	717	Pidley-cum-Fen- ton, p.	Hunt.	583	569
Peckham (East), p.	Kent	2,254	2,941	Perrivale, p.	Middles.	32	48	Piercetown, p.	Meath	399	363
Peckham (West), p.	Kent	545	446	Perranarwoth, p.	Cornw.	1,634	1,517	Piercetown, p.	Westm.	699	545
Peckleton, p.	Leices.	399	378	Perranathnoe, p.	Cornw.	1,229	1,507	Pierre (St.), p.	Monm.	65	92
Peckmore, p.	Worces.	318	297	Perranzabuloe, v. p.	Cornw.	3,114	2,959	Pilham, p.	Lincoln	132	89
Peebles, p.	...	2,673	2,850	Perrot (North), p.	Somer.	399	374	Pilington, tns.	Lancas.	12,863	12,303
Peebles, m. t.	...	1,982	2,045	Perrot (South), p.	Dorset	374	363	Pillaton, p.	Cornw.	393	349
Peel, tu. f.	Is. Man	2,342	2,848	Pershore, tu. t.	Worces.	2,717	2,905	Pillerton (Hiersy), p.	Warw.	227	242
Peesweep, v.	Ayr	...	916	Pershore (St. An- drews), p.	Worces.	2,359	2,483	Pillerton (Priory), p.	Warw.	163	190
Peldon, p.	Essex	502	501	Pershore (Holy Cross), p.	Worces.	2,528	2,578	Pilleth, p.	Radnor	92	104
Pelham (Brent), p.	Herts	298	286	Pertenhall, p.	Bedford	405	404	Pilsdon, p.	Derby	95	86
Pelham (Furieux), p.	Herts	688	620	PERTH, c. m. f.	Perth	14,631	18,314	Pilton, p.	Devon	1,813	1,863
Pelham (Stocking), p.	Herts	138	126	Perth	Perth	23,835	25,250	Pilton, p.	Northa.	143	144
Pelton, tns.	Durham	1,207	2,787	*Perth— East, p.	Perth	8,590	8,853	Pilton, p.	Rutland	86	72
Pelynt, p.	Cornw.	799	729	Middle, p.	Perth	4,933	4,820	Pimperne, p.	Somer.	1,159	1,202
Pemboyr, p.	Carmar.	1,271	1,146	St. Paul's, p.	Perth	3,090	3,104	Pimpre, p.	Dorset	517	495
Pembrey, p.	Carmar.	3,310	4,145	West, p.	Perth	5,619	5,933	Pinchbeck, p.	Lincoln	3,062	2,933
Pembridge, p.	Heref.	1,319	1,500	Pertwood (Upper), p.	Perth	29	30	Pinhoe, p.	Devon	527	508
Pembroke Dist. of } Bors.	Pemb.	...	21,773	Peter (St.), p.	Carmar.	10,279	9,798	Pinner, p.	Middles.	1,310	1,849
PEMBROKE, tu. m. } & p. s.	Pemb.	10,107	15,071	Peter (St.), p.	Carmar.	15,628	20,234	Pinnox (St.), p.	Cornw.	627	571
Pembury, p.	Kent	1,114	1,257	Peter (St.), p.	Derby	2,620	3,053	Pinxton, v. p.	Derby	943	1,367
Pembly, p.	Monm.	467	458	Peter (St.), p.	Heref.	3,746	4,158	Pipe-cum-Lyde, p.	Heref.	180	205
Pemnaith, p.	Glamor.	105	1,406	Peter (St.), p.	Herts	2,497	2,671	Firbright, p.	Surrey	637	599
Pemnarh, p.	Glouc.	1,659	1,575	Peter (St.), p.	Jersey	...	12,161	Pirton, p.	Herts	897	1,023
Pemnbryn, p.	Cardig.	1,175	1,187	Peter (St.), p.	Me.-Lo.	...	2,404	Pirton, p.	Oxford	692	705
Pencaitland, p.	Had.	1,123	1,208	Peter (St.)-in Mal- don, p.	Essex	2,404	2,550	Pirton, p.	Worces.	238	212
Pencarreg, p.	Carmar.	1,123	1,208	Peter (St.)-Canter- bury, p.	Kent	1,198	1,188	Pishill, p.	Oxford	192	214
Pencombe-with- Grendon-War- ren, p.	Heref.	397	415	Peter (St.)-Du-Bois, p.	Kent	1,152	1,141	Pistill, p.	Carnar.	...	495
Pencoyd, p.	Heref.	239	219	Peter (St.)-Eastry, p.	Guern.	1,163	1,085	Pitcairngreen, v.	Perth	...	345
Penderyn (Lower and Upper), p.	Brecon	1,777	1,331	Peter (St.) Tavy, p.	Guern.	561	469	Pitchcombe, p.	Glouc.	145	178
Pendine, p.	Carmar.	181	175	Peter (St.)-Thanet, p.	Devon	2,975	2,855	Pitchcott, p.	Bucks	59	36
Pendlebury, tns.	Lancas.	2,750	3,548	PETERBOROUGH, c. p. s.	Devon	8,672	11,735	Pitchford, p.	Salop	164	180
Pendock, p.	Worces.	302	329	Peterchurch, p.	Kent	730	710	Pitcombe, p.	Somer.	411	443
Pendomer, p.	Somer.	78	96	Peterculter, p.	Northa.	8,672	11,735	Pitcliffe, v.	Fife	...	457
Pendoylan, p.	Glamor.	363	380	Peterhead, p.	Heref.	730	710	Pitlochrie, v.	Perth	...	334
Penegos, p.	Montg.	928	1,126	PETERHEAD, p. f.	Aberd.	1,351	1,410	Pitminster, p.	Somer.	1,607	1,572
Penhow, p.	Monm.	279	293	Peter's (St.), tu. p.	Aberd.	9,429	9,796	Pitney, p.	Somer.	454	374
Penhurst, p.	Sussex	120	105	Peter's (St.), p.	Aberd.	7,298	7,541	Pitsea, p.	Essex	246	263
Penketh, tu. p.	York	6,302	7,149	Peter's (St.), p.	Kent	2,975	2,855	Pitsford, p.	Northa.	633	609
Penkith, tns.	Lancas.	679	784	Peter's (St.), p.	Dublin	49,496	58,724	Pitsligo, p. v.	Aberd.	1,801	1,890
Penkridge, tu. p.	Stafford	3,316	3,146	Peter's (St.), p.	Louth	13,789	12,079	Pitstone, p.	Bucks	545	581
Penkull (W.), tns.	Stafford	9,207	10,865	Peter's (St.), p.	Roscom.	5,302	5,917	Pittenweem, tu. p. } m. & p.	Fife	1,473	1,710
Penllech, p.	Carmar.	...	261	Peter's (St.), p.	Wexford	1,164	944	Pittington, v. p.	Durham	6,241	5,699
Penliline, p.	Glamor.	338	286	Peter's (St.), p.	Cork	...	7,965	Pitlington, p.	Heref.	76	118
Penmachno, p.	Carmar.	1,251	1,425	Peter's (St.), p.	Waterf.	...	1,017	Platford, p.	Wilt.	390	243
Penmaen, p.	Glamor.	114	123	Peter's (St.) and Paul's, p.	Limer.	3,160	2,512	Playden, p.	Sussex	324	305
Penmark, p.	Glamor.	495	529					Playford, p.	Sussex	200	275
								Pleasley, p.	Suffolk	654	613
									Derby	250	275

* See note to Aberdeen.

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Pleberstown, p.	Kilkny	262	159	Portnascully, p.	Kilkny	1,082	938	Princes-Risbo-	Bucks	2,317	2,392
Plemonstall, p.	Chester	877	2,019	Portnashangan, p.	Westm.	450	446	rough, p.			
Pleshey, p.	Essex	851	842	PORTOBELLO, p.	Edinb.	3,497	4,362	Prinlaws, v.	Fife	...	1,343
Plockton, v.	Ro.-Cro.	...	539	Portobello, tn.	Dublin	...	1,614	Prior, p.	Kerry	2,928	2,738
Pluckley and Pe-	Kent	798	777	Portpatrick, p.	Wigton	1,963	2,189	Prior's (Dean), p.	Hants	131	129
vington, p.				Wigton	...	1,206	Prior's (Hardwick), p.	Warw.	303	323	
Plumbland, p.	Cumb.	800	726	Portpatrick, v.	Wigton	...	755	Prior's (Marston), p.	Warw.	739	698
Plumpton, p.	Northa.	50	42	Portree, v.	Dublin	829	829	Priston, p.	Somer.	308	292
Plumpton, p.	Sussex	383	404	Portree, v.	Invern.	3,577	3,159	Prickelew, p.	Essex	2,462	3,427
Plumstead, p.	Kent	...	24,502	Portrush, tn.	Tip.	...	329	Privet, p.	Hants	281	258
Plumstead, p.	Norfolk	200	178	Portrush, tn.	Antrim	858	1,086	Probus, p.	Cornw.	1,547	1,449
Plumstead (Great), p.	Norfolk	359	342	Portscuett, p.	Monm.	187	175	Provenhall, v.	Lan.	...	350
Plumstead (Little), p.	Norfolk	309	319	Portsea, p.	Hants	61,767	83,966	Publow, p.	Somer.	810	643
Plumtree, p.	Notts	597	551	Portslade, p.	Sussex	733	1,103	Puckington, p.	Somer.	231	260
Plungar, p.	Leices.	272	261	Portsmouth, p.	Hants	...	10,833	Pucklechurch, p.	Glouc.	931	1,265
PLYMOUTH, tn. M. } & P. M. th. s. }	Devon	52,221	62,599	PORTSMOUTH, tn. } M. & P. t. th. s. }	Hants	72,096	94,799	Puddington, p.	Bedford	612	643
Plympton (Earls), } tn.-p. f. }				Devon				833	900	Portsoy, tn.	Banf	2,062	1,903	Puddington, p.	Devon	215	210
Plympton (St. Ma- } ry), p. }	Devon	2,815	3,026		Portunna, tn. s.	Galway	1,523			1,160	Puddlestone-with- }	Heref.	316	349
Plymstock, p.				Devon	3,302	2,997	Port William, v.	Wigton	640	884	White, p.
Plymtree, p.	Devon	468	462	Postlingford, p.	Suffolk	371	350	Whiteton, v.-p.	Dorset	1,297	1,241
Pocklington, tn.-p. s.	York	2,761	2,923	Postling, p.	Kent	175	139	Widdrethende, p.	Dorset	800	793
Podimore-Milton, p.	Somer.	...	131	Postwick, p.	Norfolk	275	291	Pudsey, tn.	York	11,603	12,912
Pointington, p.	Somer.	183	174	Potsgrove, p.	Bedford	262	298	Pulbrough, v.-p.	Sussex	1,825	1,852
Pointzpass, tn.	Armagh	...	472	Potter (Hanworth), p.	Lincoln	458	413	Pulford, p.	Chester	338	354
Polebrook, p.	Northa.	472	488	Potter (Heigham), p.	Norfolk	477	439	Pulham, p.	Dorset	288	302
Polesworth, p.	Warw.	2,104	2,451	Potterne, p.	Wilts	1,778	1,826	Pullham (St. Mary } Magdalen, with }	Norfolk	2,332	2,142
Poling, p.	Sussex	192	203	Potter-Newton, v.	York	1,384	1,878	St. Mary the } Virgin, p. }			
Polkemmet, v.	Linlith.	...	385	Potterspur, p.	Northa.	1,734	1,910	Pulloxhill, p.	Bedford	688	704
Pollardstown, p.	Kildare	234	172	Potton, p. s.	Bedford	1,922	1,744	Pulney Town, tn.	Caith.	3,132	2,412
Pollock, or East- } wood, p. }	Renfrew	9,243	11,314	Poughill, p.	Cornw.	404	363	Pulverbatch } (Church), p. }	Salop	574	534
Pollockshaws, tn.				Renfrew	6,086	7,648	Poulshot, p.	Devon				350	356
Pollockshields, v.	Renfrew	...	580	Poulton, p.	Wilts	335	334	Puncheon, p.	Pemb.	245	231
Pollrone, p.	Kilkny	1,819	1,570	Poulton-le-Fylde, } tn.-p. n. }	Kent	28	28	Puncknowle, p.	Dorset	467	502
Polmont, p.	Stirling	3,764	4,111	Poundstock, p.				Glouc.	408	454	Puriton, p.	Somer.	451	604
Polmont, v.	Stirling	...	429	Powderham, p.	Lancas.	7,690	8,605	Purleigh, p.	Essex	1,184	1,095
Polperro, tns. f.	Cornw.	913	...	Powderham, p.	Cornw.	651	534	Purley, p.	Berks	230	193
Polstead, p.	Suffolk	943	922	Powderham, p.	Devon	294	288	Purton, p.	Wilts	2,087	2,087
Poltimore, p.	Devon	281	348	Powerscourt, p.	Wickl.	2,453	2,285	Pursey, p.	Berks	152	134
Polwarth, p.	Berwick	331	251	Powich, p.	Kilkny	1,327	1,045	Putford (East), p.	Devon.	191	190
Pomeroy, p.	Tyrone	7,044	7,170	Pownall-Fee, tns.	Wores.	1,834	2,222	Putford (West), p.	Devon	424	362
Pomeroy, tn.	Tyrone	505	614	Preban, p.	Chester	1,907	2,181	Putley, p.	Heref.	182	197
Ponsonby, p.	Cumb.	190	175	Preen-Church, p.	Dorset	69	82	Putney, v.-p.	Surrey	3,280	6,481
Pontract, p.	York	...	10,971	Prees, p.	Sussex	261	261	Puttenham, p.	Herts	142	135
PONTRACT, tn. M. s. }	York	5,106	5,346	Prees, p.	Wickl.	726	525	Puxton, p.	Surrey	385	402
Ponteland, p.				York	11,515	11,736	Preenuay, p.	Salop	77	97	Pwllcrohan, p.	Somer.	151	147
Pontesbury, p.	North.	1,137	1,089	Prendergast, p.	Salop	3,196	3,907	PWLLHELI, tn. M. } & P. w. s. }	Carnar.	2,709	2,818
Pontfaen, p.	Salop	3,363	3,466	Prescot, p.	Aberd.	793	916	Pyecombe, p.				Sussex	300	283
Pontfright, p.	Pemb.	41	32	Prescot, tn. t. s.	Lancas.	46,527	63,540	Pyle, p.	Glamor.	991	1,192
Ponton (Great), p.	Essex	370	370	Preshute, p.	Lancas.	7,393	6,066	Pylle, p.	Somer.	184	207
Ponton (Little), p.	Lincoln	680	561	Prestbury, p.	Wilts	1,227	1,209	Yrford, p.	Surrey	365	381
Pontypool, tn. s.	Lincoln	180	208	Prestbury, p.	Chester	59,265	56,680	Pythley, p.	Surrey	365	381
Pool, or Welsh- } pool, p. }	Montg.	4,301	4,844	Prestigne, tn.-p. s.	Glouc.	1,314	1,297	Pyworthy, p.	Northa.	606	536
Pool, or WELSH- } POOL, tn. M. }				Montg.	...	7,804	Preston, p.	Radnor	2,207	2,833	Quadrin, p.	Devon	668	567
Pool (South), p.	Montg.	...	7,804				Preston, p.	Dorset	711	723	Quadrin, p.	Lincoln	993	1,001
POOLE, M. & P. M. th. }	Devon	486	413	Preston, p.	Rutland	328	349	Quainton, p.	Bucks	945	929
Poole-Keynes, p.				Devon	9,255	9,759	Preston, p.	Suffolk	386	348	Quantoxhead } (East), p. }	Somer.	281	339
Poole (St. James), p.	Dorset	192	180	Preston, p.	Sussex	625	1,044	Quantoxhead } (West), p. }	Somer.	250	223
Poorstock, p.	Dorset	6,718	6,815	Preston, tns.	York	1,038	1,061	Quarles, p.				Norfolk	...	90
Poorston (North), p.	Dorset	1,044	1,067	Preston, p.	North.	983	1,456	Quarley, p.	Hants	179	182
Popham, p.	Dorset	109	92	PRESTON, tn. M. & P. } w. f. s. }	Lancas.	72,136	85,699	Quarndon, p.	Derby	529	496
Poplar, p.	Hants	104	124	Preston (Baggott), p.	Lancas.	69,542	82,985	Quarrendon, p.	Bucks	64	58
Poppleton (Nether) p.	Middles.	28,384	43,529	Preston (Bisset), p.	Bucks	554	469	Quarrington, p.	Bucks	264	299
Porchester, v.-p.	York	344	311	Preston (Candover), p.	Hants	524	476	Quatford, p.	Salop	692	598
Porringland (Great } and Little), p. }	Hants	729	771	Preston (Capes), p.	Northa.	363	320	Quatt-Malvern, p.	Salop	356	485
Porlock, tn.-p.	Norfolk	605	510	Preston (near Cir- } encester, p. }	Glouc.	218	217	Quedgely, p.	Glouc.	401	408
Port, p.	Somer.	853	835	Preston (Deanery), p.	Northa.	65	80	Queenborough, tn.-p.	Kent	772	978
Port, p.	Perth	1,419	1,375	Preston (East), p.	Sussex	310	320	Queen-Camel, p.	Somer.	772	794
Portadown, tn. s.	Louth	694	496	Preston (next - } Faversham, p. }	Kent	1,135	1,535	Queen-Charlton, p.	Somer.	177	141
Portaferry, tn. s.	Armagh	3,091	5,528	Preston (Gubbals), p.	Kent	1,135	1,535	Queenborough, p.	Leices.	536	511
PORTARLINGTON, } tn. w. s. }	Ki.-Qu.	2,728	2,581	Preston (on the - } Hill, tns. }	Salop	393	478	Queensferry, p.	Linlith.	720	921
Portbury, p.				Somer.	648	677	Preston near Led- } bury, p. }	Chester	594	596	QUEENSFERRY, p. }	Linlith.	720	760
Portessie, v.	Banf	...	575	Preston (Long), p.	Glouc.	80	78	Queensferry } (North), v. }	Fife	...	396
Port-Eynon, p.	...	...	297	Preston (Long), p.	Glouc.	80	78	Queenstown, tn.	Cork	...	8,719
Port-Glasgow, p.	Glamor.	351	297	Preston (Plucknett), p.	York	1,341	1,206	Quendon, p.	Essex	199	165
PORT-GLASGOW, P. f. }	Renfrew	7,017	7,204	Preston-Quarter, tns	Somer.	5,102	5,471	Quenington, p.	Glouc.	369	426
Port-Glenone, p.				Renfrew	6,986	7,214	Preston-on-Stour, p.	Cumb.	421	376	Querrmore, tns.	Lancas.	579	563
Port-Glenone, tn. f. }	Antr. Lo	7,060	7,164	Preston-upon-the- } Wild-Moors, p. }	Glouc.	421	376	Quethcken, p.	Cornw.	777	728
Portkerry, p.				Glouc.	990	930	Preston-by-Wing- } ham, p. }	Salop	235	228	Quickenham, p.	Norfolk	109	111
Portisham, p.	Dorset	146	168	Preston-by-Wing- } ham, p. }	Kent	542	557	Quin, v.-p.	Clare	2,547	2,020
Portishead, p.	Dorset	767	704	Preston - upon - } Wye, p. }	Heref.	249	277	Quinton, p.	Glouc.	587	557
Portlaw, p.	Somer.	1,084	1,201	Prestonkirk, p.	Heref.	249	277	Quinton, p.	Northa.	133	119
Portlough, tn.	Dorset	5,195	8,468	Prestonkirk, p.	Heref.	249	277	Quivox (St.), p.	Ayr	7,147	7,097
Portlough (East) p.	Waferr.	4,351	3,852	Prestonpan, tn.-p.	Had.	1,894	1,960	Racavan, p.	Antrim	4,924	5,078
Portloman, p.	Devou	461	403	Prestwick, p.	Had.	2,123	2,080	Rackenford, p.	Devon	473	486
Portmahonak, v.	Westm.	334	291	Prestwick, p.	Lancas.	...	117,961	Rackheath, p.	Norfolk	281	271
Portmarock, p.	Ro.-Cro.	...	489	Prestwick, p.	Lancas.	...	117,961	Racton, p.	Sussex	96	95
Portmoak, p.	Dublin	602	421	Prestwick, v.	Ayr	1,960	1,937	Radbourne, p.	Sussex	230	225
Port-of-Moiteith, p.	Kinross	1,550	1,450	Prestwick (New), v.	Ayr	...	801	Raddiffe, p.	Derby	230	225
Portnahaven, v.	Perth	1,419	1,375	Prestwold, p.	Ayr	...	851	Raddiffe, p.	Lancas.	6,028	8,838
	Argyle	...	438	Priddy, p.	Leices.	965	969	Raddiffe, p.	Bucks	387	356

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Raddington, p.	Somer.	120	121	Rathcoole, v.-p.	Dublin	1,356	1,189	Redberth, p.	Pemb.	137	107
Radford, v.-p.	Notts	12,637	13,495	Rathcooney, p.	Cork	3,376	2,262	Redbourn, p.-v.	Herts	2,085	2,043
Radford (Semele), p.	Warw.	494	527	Ratheore, p.	Meath	285	171	Redbourne, p.	Lincoln	354	820
Radpole, p.	Dorset	609	691	Rathcore, p.	Meath	2,609	1,996	Redcar, tns.	York	1,032	1,330
Radley, p.	Berks	556	484	Rathcoormack, p.	Cork	3,361	2,528	Redcity, p.	Tip.	140	100
Radnage, p.	Bucks	433	478	Rathcoormack, tn. s.	Cork	971	477	Redcliffe (St. Mary), p.	Glouc.	6,812	7,467
Radnor, tn.	Radnor	2,345	3,262	Rathdowney, p.	Queen's	4,721	3,835	Redcross, v.-p.	Wickl.	1,330	1,133
Radnor (Old), p.	Radnor	1,263	1,349	Rathdowney, tn.	Queen's	1,192	1,087	Redding, v.	Stirling	694	642
RADNOR (New), p.	Radnor	481	490	Rathdrum, p.	Wickl.	3,331	2,794	Reddish, tns.	Lancas.	1,218	1,363
District				Rathdrum, tn. th.	Wickl.	1,192	1,871	Redditch, v.	Worces.	4,802	5,571
of Boroughs, p. }		6,653	7,106	Rathdrum, p.	Louth	548	475	Reddenhall, p.	Norfolk	1,795	1,736
Radstock, p.	Somer.	1,792	2,227	Rathen, p.	Aberd.	2,368	2,554	Redgorton, p.	Perth	2,047	1,674
Radstone, p.	Northa.	168	168	Rathernan, p.	Kildare	968	780	Redgrave, p.	Suffolk	1,382	1,266
Radway, p.	Warw.	344	375	Rathfarham, p.	Dublin	5,555	5,683	Redisham, p.	Suffolk	152	182
Radwell, p.	Herts	88	102	Rathfarham, v.	Dublin	657	1,065	Redingfield, p.	Suffolk	251	203
Radwinter, p.	Essex	916	946	Rathfeigh, p.	Meath	258	229	Redmarley-d'Abi-	Worces.	1,192	1,265
Radylr, p.	Glamor.	417	472	Rathfrilagh, tn. w.	Down	2,053	1,916	tot, p.			
Raford, p.	Elgin	1,020	1,055	Rathgarve, p.	Westm.	2,693	2,161	Redmarshall, p.	Durham	392	278
Ragdale, p.	Leices.	114	120	Rathgoggan, p.	Cork	5,787	3,410	Redmile, p.	Leices	527	521
Ragland, p.	Moum.	880	905	Rathgoumuck, p.	Waterf.	2,053	1,737	Redmuth, p.	Cornw.	10,571	11,504
Ragnall, p.	Notts	...	204	Rathjordan, p.	Limer.	331	266	Redruth, tn. i. f.	Cornw.	7,095	7,919
Rahan, p.	King's	...	2,944	Rathkeale, p.	Limer.	7,723	5,152	Reed, p.	Herts	277	224
Rahara, p.	Cork	...	1,639	Rathkeale, tn. th.	Limer.	2,988	2,751	Reed, p.	Suffolk	247	246
Rahely, p.	Roscom.	753	631	Rathkennan, p.	Tip.	149	130	Reedham, p.	Norfolk	771	836
Raheny, v.-p.	Tip.	976	687	Rathkenny, p.	Meath	1,517	1,229	Reedness, tns.	York	663	601
Rahilly, p.	Dublin	548	509	Rathkieran, p.	Kilkny	775	619	Reepham, p.	Norfolk	409	346
Rahoon, p.	Carlow	345	279	Rathlin, isl.-p.	Antrim	753	463	Reepham, p.	Lincoln	368	486
Rahugh, p.	Galway	6,541	9,114	Rathliogan, p.	Kilkny	162	126	Reepham with	Norfolk	...	573
Railstown, p.	Westm.	837	700	Rathlynn, p.	Tip.	668	598	Kerdistone, p. j			
Rainham, p.	Tip.	149	111	Rathmacknee, p.	Wexford	473	392	Reeth, tn. f.	York	1,344	1,299
Rainham, p.	Essex	868	924	Rathmelton, tn. }			REIGATE, tn. i. }	Surrey	1,640	2,008	
Rainham, p.	Kent	1,155	1,422	t. th. s. }	Donegal	1,423	1,434	p. & p.	Surrey	4,927	9,775
Rainham (East), p.	Norfolk	128	139	Rathmichael, p.	Dublin	1,867	1,843	Reighton, p.	York	247	251
Rainham (South), p.	Norfolk	155	129	Rathmiches (E. S. }	Dublin	1,043	4,333	Relickmurry and }	Waterf.	884	836
Rainham (West), p.	Norfolk	391	369	W.), tn. }			Athassel, p. }	Tip.	4,419	2,647	
Rainhill, tns.	Lancas.	1,522	2,130	Rathmolyon, tn.-p.	Meath	2,455	1,707	Remenham, p.	Berks	486	493
Rainton (East), tns.	Durham	1,695	1,505	Rathmore, p.	Carlow	223	152	Rempstone, p.	Notts	389	377
Raithby, p.	Lincoln	204	217	Rathmore, p.	Kildare	1,193	981	Rendall and Eire, p.	Ork. Sht	1,446	1,408
Raithby-cum- }				Rathmore, p.	Meath	950	817	Rendcombe, p.	Glouc.	264	246
Maltby, p. }	Lincoln	163	145	Rathmore, p.	Waterf.	809	725	Rendham, p.	Suffolk	453	384
Raloo, p.	Antrim	1,672	1,684	Rathmoylean, p.	Down	1,983	1,702	Rendlesham, p.	Suffolk	359	359
Rame, p.	Cornw.	741	792	Rathmullan, p.	Down	639	502	Renfrew, p.	Suffolk	3,598	4,664
Ramoan, p.	Antrim	4,102	3,903	Rathmullan, tn.	Donegal	1,069	824	Renfrew, m. s.	Renfrew	2,722	3,412
Rampisham, p.	Dorset	412	356	Rathnavoe, p.	Tip.	3,183	3,005	p.	Renfrew	2,977	3,228
Rampton, p.	Camb.	231	240	Rathnew, tn.	Wickl.	...	940	Renhold, p.	Bedford	484	513
Rampton, p.	Notts	455	496	Ratho, v.-p. t.	Edinb.	1,718	1,659	Renon, v.	Dumb.	2,398	2,891
Ramsay, tn.	Is. Man	2,701	2,891	Rathowen, tn.	Westm.	...	344	Renwick, p.	Cumb.	316	266
Ramsbury, p.	Wilts	2,096	2,533	Rathpatrick, p.	Kilkny	1,547	1,146	Repps-with-Bast- }	Norfolk	330	293
Ramsden (Bell- }				Rathreagh, p.	Longf.	758	711	wick, p. }			
house), p. }	Essex	465	430	Rathreagh, p.	Mayo	790	642	Repps (North), p.	Norfolk	623	625
Ramsden (Crays), p.	Essex	252	262	Rathreagh, p.	Meath	238	170	Repps (South), p.	Norfolk	899	816
Ramsey, p.	Hunt.	4,645	4,500	Rathree, p.	Wexford	659	491	Repton, v.-p.	Derby	2,232	2,177
Ramsey, tn. w.	Hunt.	2,641	2,354	Rathronan, p.	Limer.	8,993	3,113	Rescoble, p.	Kirkcu.	1,725	1,738
Ramsey, p.	Essex	657	605	Rathronan, p.	Tip.	907	646	Rescoble, p.	Forfar	711	747
Ramsgate, tn. w. s.	Kent	11,838	11,865	Rathsallagh, p.	Wickl.	154	139	Reston (North), p.	Ro.-Cro.	1,651	1,568
Ramsshot, p.	Suffolk	203	186	Rathsarrah, p.	Queen's	678	473	Reston (South), p.	Lincoln	47	44
Ramby, p.	Lincoln	115	142	Rathtoole, p.	Wickl.	104	85	Retford (East), p.	Lincoln	186	235
Rand, p.	Lincoln	148	165	Rathven, p.	Bandf.	7,518	8,240	tn. m. s. }	Notts	2,943	2,982
Randalstown, tn. w.	Antrim	749	640	Rathvilly, v.-p.	Carlow	2,601	2,222	Retford (West), p.	Notts	46,054	47,330
Randwick, p.	Glouc.	959	1,080	Ratley, p.	Warw.	471	476	Retford (West), p.	Notts	653	637
Ranelagh (N. & }				Ratlinghope, p.	Salop	272	285	Retford (West), p.	Essex	817	785
S.), tn. }	Dublin	2,290	3,866	Ratloath, v.-p.	Meath	1,322	1,140	Retford (West), p.	Essex	817	785
Ranton-with-Ran- }				Rattery, p.	Meath	413	396	Revelstoke, p.	Devon	510	505
ton-Abbey, p. }	Stafford	312	283	Rattiesden, p.	Suffolk	1,201	1,117	Revesby, p.	Lincoln	668	614
Ranworth, p.	Norfolk	342	403	Rattree, p.	Kerry	2,052	2,113	Rewe, p.	Devon	259	260
Raphoe, p.	Donegal	5,109	4,399	Ratray, p.	Perth	2,336	2,261	Reydon, p.	Suffolk	387	294
Raphoe, tn. s.	Donegal	1,492	1,214	Ratray (New), v.	Perth	...	565	Reynemston, p.	Norfolk	340	321
Rasen (Market), p.	Lincoln	2,110	2,563	Ratray (Old), v.	Perth	...	558	Reynoldston, p.	King's	3,361	2,505
Rasen (Middle), p.	Lincoln	948	1,063	Rauceby (North), v.	Lincoln	277	279	Reynoldston, p.	Glamor.	815	270
Rasen (West), p.	Lincoln	275	245	Rauceby (South), p.	Lincoln	367	474	Reynoldston, p.	Pemb.	100	106
Rasharkin, v.-p.	Antrim	6,820	6,824	Raunds, p.	Northa.	1,870	2,337	Rhayader, p.	Radnor	829	846
Rashee, p.	Antrim	1,505	1,363	Ravely (Great), p.	Hunt.	326	318	RHAYADER, tn. p. w. s. }	Radnor	1,007	1,030
Rastrick, v.	York	3,917	4,516	Ravely (Little), p.	Hunt.	61	60	Rhind, p.	Perth	338	297
Ratass, p.	Meath	316	255	Ravendale (East, }			p. }	Carnar.	376	370	
Ratass, p.	Kerry	5,220	3,077	Ravendale (West, }	Lincoln	135	144	Rhodes, p.	Angles.	...	284
Rath, p.	Leices.	1,241	1,264	Ravenfield, p. }	York	180	183	Rhosbeirio, p.	Angles.	...	26
Rath, p.	Middles.	5,220	3,077	Raveningham, p.	Norfolk	284	264	Rhoscolly, p.	Glamor.	367	294
Rathcliffe, h.	Notts	15,212	27,161	Ravensden, p.	Bedford	371	477	Rhoscolly, p.	Angles.	488	462
Rathcliffe-upon- }				Ravensthorpe, p.	Northa.	691	701	Rhoscolly, p.	Pemb.	201	202
Sor, p. }	Notts	146	165	Ravenstone, p.	Bucks	446	400	Rhoscolly, p.	Cardig.	123	122
Rathcliffe-on-Trent, }				Ravenstone, p.	De.-Lei.	396	392	Rhoscolly, p.	Flint	3,049	4,397
v.-p. }	Notts	1,273	1,371	Ravenstone (Dale), p. }	Westml.	939	1,264	Rhododidion, p.	Flint	1,472	1,406
Rathcliffe-on-the- }				Ravelife, v. }	York	1,552	1,630	Rhododidion, p.	Radnor	...	111
Wresk, p. }	Leices.	128	126	Rawcliffe (Ott), tns.	Lancas.	791	771	Rhulun, p.	Glamor.	1,412	1,925
Rath, p.	Clare	1,358	1,436	Rawcliffe (Upper), tns.	Lancas.	697	682	Rhye-y-Boithan, h.	Aberd.	1,017	1,061
Rathangan, tn.-p. m.	Kildare	2,544	2,079	Rawliff, p.	Lancas.	2,533	4,374	Rhyne and Essie, p.	Worces.	3,435	3,158
Rathaspick, p.	Westm.	1,446	1,967	Rawmarsh, p.	York	416	386	Ribchester, v.-p.	Lancas.	3,888	3,855
Rathaspick, p.	Wexford	763	585	Rawrath, p.	Essex	416	386	Ribston (Gt. with }	York	179	180
Rathaspick, p.	Kilk. Qu	2,404	2,004	Raydon, p.	Suffolk	555	561	Walshford, tns. }	York	242	230
Rathbarry, p.	Cork	2,283	1,826	Rayleigh, tn.-p.	Essex	1,463	1,433	Ribton (Ltl.), tns.	York	242	230
Rathbeagh, p.	Kilkny	681	552	Raymoghly, p.	Donegal	4,316	4,059	Riby, p.	Lincoln	247	242
Rathbeggan, p.	Meath	238	202	Raymunderdoney, p.	Donegal	2,268	2,232	Rical, p.	York	690	783
Rathborne, p.	Clare	599	483	Rayne, p.	Essex	388	401	Riccarton, p.	Ayr	4,538	5,629
Rathbrann, p.	Wickl.	1,215	1,160	Rayne, p.	Aberd.	1,650	1,514	Richard's Castle, p.	Sal. Hrf.	657	710
Rathclarin, p.	Cork	1,832	1,557	READING, tn. m. & }	Berks	21,456	25,045	Richardstown, p.	Louth	499	326
Rathcline, p.	Longf.	2,249	1,960	p. w. s. }			Richhill, tn.	Armagh	627	696	
Rathconnell, p.	Westm.	2,732	2,247	Rearsby, p.	Leices.	500	468	Richmond, p.	York	4,106	4,290
Rathconnath, p.	Westm.	2,202	1,727	Rearymore, p.	Queen's	1,695	1,438	RICHMOND, tn. m. s. }	York	4,106	4,290
Rathcoole, p.	Kilkny	813	596	Reay, p.	Ca.-Su.	2,506	2,476				
Rathcoole, p.	Tip.	1,200	902	Reculver, p.	Kent	273	254				

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Rushford, p.	Nrf.Suf.	187	170	Sampford (Great), p.	Essex	906	865	Searle (North), p.	Lincoln	595	595
Rushmere, p.	Suffolk	116	121	Sampford (Little), p.	Essex	471	477	Searle (South), p.	Notts	510	513
Rushmere (Wood-bridge), p.	Suffolk	678	678	Sampford (Peverel), p.	Devon	855	720	Scarring, p.	Norfolk	637	693
Rushock, p.	Worces.	214	159	Sampford (Spiney), p.	Devon	522	565	Scarrington, p.	Notts	230	231
Rusholme, tns.	Lancas.	3,679	5,380	Sampson (St.), p.	Cornw.	336	311	Scarcho, p.	Lincoln	211	188
Rushon, p.	Northa.	429	484	Sampson (St.), p.	Guerns.	2,006	2,781	Scawby, p.	Lincoln	1,606	1,570
Ruskington, p.	Lincoln	1,027	1,089	Sancreed, p.	Cornw.	1,384	1,233	Scawton, p.	York	153	148
Rusper, p.	Sussex	533	590	Sancton, p.	York	519	476	Scilly Islands, p.	Cornw.	...	2,431
Russagh, p.	Westm.	458	457	Sandall (Great), v.-p.	York	4,036	4,214	Scoile, p.	Norfolk	682	747
Rustington, p.	Sussex	342	340	Sandall (Kirk), p.	York	239	223	Scone, p.	Perth	2,381	2,199
Ruston (East), p.	Norfolk	845	757	Sandbach, p.	Chester	8,552	9,046	Scone (New), v.	Perth	...	1,403
Ruston (Parva), p.	York	185	161	Sandbach, tn. th.	Chester	2,752	3,252	Seconie, p.	Fife	3,115	3,257
Ruston (South), p.	Norfolk	118	102	Sanderstead, p.	Surrey	235	206	Scopwick, p.	Lincoln	413	383
Rutherglen, p.	Lanark	7,954	9,335	Sandford, v.-p.	Devon	1,970	1,842	Scorbrough, p.	York	90	89
RUTHERGLEN, M. P.	Lanark	6,947	8,071	Sandford (near Deddington), p.	Oxford	273	376	Scotforth, tns.	Lancas.	693	955
Ruthin, p.	Denbigh	1,333	1,299	Sandford (near Deddington), p.	Oxford	526	476	Scotter, p.	Lincoln	572	579
RUTHIN, tn. M. & P. M.	Denbigh	3,373	3,372	Sandford (Orcas), p.	Somer.	340	318	Scotter, p.	Lincoln	1,158	1,167
Ruthven, p.	Forfar	503	265	Sandhurst, p.	Berks	815	1,271	Scotow, p.	Lincoln	488	482
Ruthwell, p.	Dumf.	1,110	1,046	Sandhurst, p.	Glouc.	494	549	Scotow, p.	Norfolk	550	454
Ruyton-Eleven-Town, p.	Salop	1,165	1,200	Sandhurst, p.	Kent	1,235	1,231	Scot-Willoughby, p.	Lincoln	23	19
Ryarah, p.	Kent	449	447	Sandierce, v.-p.	Derby	1,065	1,012	Scotwicks, p.	Norfolk	365	329
Ryburgh (Great), p.	Norfolk	596	556	Sandingham, p.	Norfolk	60	56	Scrabby, v.-p.	Cavan	1,865	1,814
Ryburgh (Little), p.	Norfolk	199	232	Sandon, p.	Essex	536	512	Scrafield, p.	Lincoln	38	47
Ryde, tn. t. f.	Hants	7,147	9,269	Sandon, p.	Herts	770	771	Scraptoft, p.	Leices.	120	108
Rye, p.	Sussex	4,592	4,288	Sandon, p.	Stafford	556	590	Scratby, p.	Norfolk	177	309
RYE, tn. M. W. S. P.	Sussex	4,071	3,738	Sandridge, p.	Herts	864	833	Scrayingham, p.	York	466	480
Ryhall, p.	Rutland	8,541	8,202	Sandring, p.	Shiel.	2,603	2,670	Scredington, p.	Lincoln	364	397
Ryme-Intrinsic, p.	Dorset	1,075	847	Sandwich, tn. M. W. S. P.	Kent	2,966	2,944	Scremby, p.	Lincoln	205	184
Ryston, p.	Norfolk	216	217	SANDWICH, P.	Kent	...	13,750	Screveton, p.	Notts	307	241
Ryther, p.	York	40	29	Sandy, p.	Orkney	1,107	1,225	Scrivens, with Tultergate, tns. }	York	1,413	1,420
Ryton, p.	Durham	2,757	3,052	Sandy, p.	Bedford	1,946	2,118	Serouby, p.	Notts	271	256
Ryton, p.	Salop	204	213	Sandymount, v.	Dublin	1,419	2,084	Serpton, p.	Derby	515	520
Ryton-upon-Dunsmore, p.	Warw.	522	557	SANQUHAR, M. P.	Dumf.	4,071	3,569	Serpton, p.	York	465	408
Sacomb, p.	Herts	313	314	SANTON-HOUSE, P.	Dumf.	1,884	1,628	Serulcoates, p.	York	22,325	27,167
Saddell and Skipness, p.	Argyle	1,504	1,277	Santry, tn.-p.	Norfolk	2,381	1,754	Sculcoates, p.	York	366	402
Saddington, p.	Leices.	262	259	Sapeote, p.	Dublin	1,140	1,034	Sculthorpe, p.	Norfolk	677	680
Saddleworth-with-Quick, v.-p.	York	17,799	18,631	Sapey (Lower), p.	Leices.	724	668	Scurlockstown, p.	Meath	302	235
Saffron Hill, &c., p.	Middes.	...	7,148	Sapey (Upper), p.	Worces.	248	218	Scybor-y-Cood, tns.	Cardig.	593	546
Saffron-Walden, p.	Essex	...	5,474	Sapiston, p.	Heref.	351	357	Seabrough, p.	Somer.	104	123
Sagart, tn.-p.	Dublin	1,408	1,115	Sapperton, p.	Suffolk	255	255	Seacombe (with Poulton), tns. }	Chester	3,044	3,683
Saham-Toney, p.	Norfolk	1,295	1,286	Sapperton, p.	Glouc.	646	600	Seacroft, tns.	York	1,093	1,222
Saintbury, p.	Glouc.	133	121	Sappersfield, p.	Lincoln	61	51	Seacroft, tn.-p.	Sussex	997	1,084
Saintfield, p.	Down	5,991	5,653	Sarrat, p.	Heref.	135	120	Seage, p.	Armagh	10,503	11,857
Saintfield, tn. M.	Down	...	524	Sarre, p.	Herts	613	736	Seagrave, p.	Leices.	428	443
Salcombe, v.	Devon	1,636	...	Sarsden, p.	Kent	...	169	Seagy, p.	Wilts	261	263
Salcombe-Regis, p.	Devon	476	434	Satterleigh, p.	Oxford	188	166	Seaham, p.	Durham	929	2,827
Salcott, p.	Essex	189	188	Saul, p.	Devon	57	79	Seaham-Harbour, tn.	Durham	729	2,591
Sale, tns.	Chester	1,720	3,031	Saul, p.	Clack.	...	819	Seal, p.	Kent	1,566	1,505
Saleby, p.	Lincoln	248	244	Saul, p.	Down	1,820	1,500	Seal, p.	Leices.	1,330	1,576
Salehurst, p.	Lancas.	2,191	2,014	Saundby, p.	Glouc.	550	607	Seal and Tongham, p.	Surrey	508	669
SALFORD, tn. P. M. & S.	Sussex	85,103	71,002	Saunderton, p.	Bucks	380	428	Seamer, p.	York	251	260
Salford, p.	Bedford	309	264	Saunthorpe, p.	Lincoln	193	193	Seamer, near Scarborough, p. }	York	1,246	1,305
Salford, p.	Oxford	372	397	Savermake (North), p.	Wilts	...	108	Seapatrik, p.	Down	9,302	9,278
Salford (Priors), p. M. S.	Warw.	862	858	Savermake (South), p.	Wilts	...	230	Seapatrik, tn.	Down	...	451
Salhouse, p.	Norfolk	691	684	Sawbridgeworth, p.	Devon	2,121	2,171	Seary, p.	Lincoln	289	203
Saline, p.	Fife	1,792	1,610	Sawley, p.	York	2,760	2,779	Seasalter, p.	Kent	1,240	1,378
Salting (Great), p.	Essex	336	366	Sawtry (St.), p.	Guern.	1,057	942	Seaton, v.-p.	Devon	2,047	1,966
SALISBURY, c. M. & P. S.	Wilts	11,637	12,278	Sawtry (St.), p.	Jersey	3,404	3,723	Seaton, p.	Rutland	511	422
Salkeld (Great), p.	Cumb.	497	502	Sawtry (St.), p.	Middes.	...	980	Seaton-Carew, tns.	Durham	728	884
Sall, p.	Norfolk	252	241	Sawtry (St. Andrew), p.	Herts	2,571	2,501	Seaton-Delaval, tns.	North.	2,726	2,876
Sallius, tn.	Kildare	...	348	Sawtry (St. Judith), p.	York	...	254	Seaton-Floss, p.	York	568	549
Salmonby, p.	Lincoln	110	101	Saxby, p.	Derby	1,934	1,833	Seavington (St. Mary), p. }	Somer.	390	330
Salmon-Berrick, p.	Oxford	152	141	Saxby, p.	Camb.	1,124	1,363	Seavington (St. Michael), p. }	Somer.	265	244
Salt and Enson, tns.	Stafford	584	509	Saxby, nr. Barton, p.	Hunt.	693	650	Sebergham, p.	Cumb.	855	745
Saltash, tn. S.	Cornw.	1,621	1,900	Saxby, p.	Hunt.	...	232	Sedburgh, p.	Warw.	128	108
Saltby, p.	Leices.	296	292	Saxby, p.	Leices.	140	117	Sedburgh, tn.-p. W.	York	4,574	4,391
Saltcoats, tn.	Ayr	4,338	4,778	Saxby, nr. Barton, p.	Lincoln	120	112	Sedgebrow, p.	Worces.	348	354
Salter and Eskat, p.	Cumb.	43	43	Saxelby, p.	Lincoln	278	293	Sedgebrook, p.	Lincoln	979	269
Salterforth, tns.	York	573	424	Saxham (Great), p.	Leices.	118	120	Sedgefield, tn.-p. f.	Durham	2,192	2,656
Salterstown, p.	Louth	255	217	Saxham (Little), p.	Lincoln	1,187	1,174	Sedgeford, p.	Norfolk	765	742
Saltfleetby (All Saints), p. }	Lincoln	200	195	Saxingham (Neth-ergate), p. }	Suffolk	293	270	Sedgehill, p.	Wilts	179	194
Saltfleetby (St. Clement), p. }	Lincoln	126	139	Saxingham (Neth-ergate), p. }	Suffolk	191	171	Sedgley, v.-p.	Stafford	29,447	36,637
Saltfleetby (St. Peter), p. }	Lincoln	251	308	Saxmundham, tn.-p. th. }	Norfolk	182	156	Sedlescomb, p.	Sussex	714	703
Saltford, p.	Somer.	417	373	Saxtead, p.	Norfolk	636	586	Seeln, tn.	Sussex	652	652
Salthouse, p.	Norfolk	322	268	Saxthorpe, p.	Norfolk	148	141	Seething, p.	Norfolk	451	431
Salton, p.	York	379	384	Saxthorpe, p.	Suffolk	1,180	1,222	Seighford, p.	Stafford	851	808
Salton, p.	Had.	697	712	Saxthorpe, p.	Suffolk	441	448	Seirkieran, p.	King's	1,200	914
Saltwood, p.	Kent	609	643	Saxthorpe, p.	Suffolk	350	328	Selatyn, p.	Salop	1,071	1,118
Salwarpe, p.	Worces.	446	442	Saxthorpe, p.	York	493	461	Seiborne, p.	Hants	1,114	1,110
Sambourn, h.	Warw.	658	635	Saxthorpe, p.	York	1,829	1,876	Selby, p. M.	York	...	5,424
Sampford (Arun-dell), p.	Somer.	415	425	Saxthorpe, p.	York	398	396	Selby, tn.	York	5,340	5,271
Sampford (Brett), p.	Somer.	246	280	Saxthorpe, p.	York	596	548	Selkirk, p.	Sussex	120	123
Sampford (Courtney), p.	Devon	1,084	991	Saxthorpe, p.	York	555	553	Selkirk, M. W.	Sussex	4,347	4,739
				Scarborough, tn. M. & P. th. S. & P. }	York	532	471	Selkirk	Leices.	8,314	8,695
				Scarcliff, p.	Derby	228	235	Sellack, p.	Heref.	326	345
				Scariff, tn.	Clare	572	548	Selling, p.	Kent	597	575
				Scarisbury, tns.	Lancas.	954	694	Sellington, p.	Kent	550	580
						2,109	2,112	Selsteston, p.	Sussex	260	197
								Selsley, v.-p.	Sussex	934	900
								Selskar's (St.), p.	Wexford	...	2,215
								Selson, p.	Notts	2,101	2,628
								Selworthy, p.	Somer.	489	437
								Semer, p.	Suffolk	558	429

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Stanford - on - } Teame, p.	Worcecs.	175	201	Staverton, p.	Northa.	478	486	Stocketon-upon- } Tees, p.	Durham	10,459	13,761
Stanford-in-the- } Vale, p.	Berks	1,208	1,277	Stawley, p.	Somer.	187	188	Stocketon - upon - } Tees, tn. m. w. s.	Durham	10,172	13,357
Stanhoe, p.	Norfolk	517	468	Stean, p.	Northa.	30	25	Stockwith(West), tns	Notts	654	538
Stanhope, tn. p.	Durham	8,882	9,654	Stebbing, p.	Essex	1,398	1,846	Stockwood, p.	Dorset	43	60
Stanion, p.	Northa.	865	351	Stedham, p.	Sussex	533	530	Stodmarsh, p.	Kent	135	145
Stanley-Fonlargo, p.	Glouc.	366	57	Steen, p.	Northa.	30	25	Stody, p.	Norfolk	189	160
Stanley (St. Leon- } nard), v. p.	Glouc.	861	864	Steep, p.	Hants	870	908	Stogurber, v. p.	Somer.	1,456	1,398
Stanley - with - } Wrenthorpe, tns	York	7,257	8,237	Steeping (Great), p.	Lincoln	343	334	Stogursey, p.	Somer.	1,472	1,455
Stanner, p.	Sussex	130	147	Steeping (Little), p.	Lincoln	326	326	Stoke, p.	Chester	402	431
Stannmore (Great), } v. p.	Middles	1,180	1,318	Steeple, p.	Dorset	270	262	Stoke, p.	Kent	522	557
Stannmore (Little), } v. p.	Middles.	811	891	Steeple (Claydon), p.	Bucks	869	946	Stoke, p.	Warw.	1,031	1,555
Stanningfield, p.	Suffolk	320	351	Steeple (Morden), p.	Canb.	888	913	Stoke, p.	Lincoln	401	394
Stannington, v. p.	North.	1,000	1,058	Steepleton - } Iwerne, p.	Dorset	44	59	Stoke (Abbott), p.	Dorset	826	703
Stansfield, p.	Suffolk	506	549	Stetton - with - } Eastburn, tns. }	York	1,289	1,341	Stoke (Albany), p.	Northa.	319	344
Stansfield, tns.	York	1,790	1,424	Stelling, p.	Kent	333	309	Stoke (Ash), p.	Suffolk	392	371
Stanstead, p.	Kent	440	403	Stenhousemuir, v.	Stirling	1,206	1,392	Stoke (Bishop), p.	Hants	1,249	1,390
Stanstead, p.	Suffolk	412	382	Stenigot, p.	Lincoln	92	96	Stoke (Bliss), p.	Hrf. Wo.	343	298
Stanstead (Ab- } bot's), v. p.	Herts	914	980	Stenners and Firth, p.	Ork. Sh	1,327	1,498	Stoke (Bruerne), p.	Northa.	861	824
Stanstead-Mount- } Fitchet, v. p.	Essex	1,719	1,769	Stenton, p.	Had.	719	692	Stoke (Canon), p.	Devon	480	452
Stanstead (St. Mar- } garet), p.	Herts	97	93	Stephen-in-Bran- } nel, p.	Cornw.	2,711	3,045	Stoke (Charity), p.	Hants	151	130
Stanton, p.	Glouc.	307	280	Stephen-by-Salt- } ash, p.	Cornw.	2,098	3,287	Stoke (Clamsland), p.	Suffolk	911	863
Stanton, tns.	Derby	705	716	Stephen (St.), p.	Herts	1,802	1,786	Stoke (D'Abernon), p.	Cornw.	2,596	2,554
Stanton (All } Saints, &c., p.)	Suffolk	1,082	1,045	Stephen's (St.), v. p.	Cornw.	934	873	Stoke (Damerall, v. p.)	Devon	38,180	50,440
Stanton-upon- } Arrow, p.	Heref.	359	387	Stephen's (St.), }	Waterf.	...	1,222	Stoke (Doyle), p.	Northa.	146	149
Stanton-by-Bridge, p.	Derby	215	185	Stephen's (St.), }	Waterf.	...	1,222	Stoke (Dry), p.	Lei. Rut	65	53
Stanton (Bury), p.	Bucks	27	29	Without, p. }	Waterf.	...	616	Stoke (East), p.	Dorset	630	594
Stanton-by-Dale, p.	Derby	689	499	Stepney, p.	Middles.	80,128	98,836	Stoke (East), p.	Notts	595	280
Stanton (Drew), p.	Somer.	592	523	Steppingly, p.	Bedford	404	365	Stoke (Edith), p.	Heref.	510	506
Stanton (Fitz- } warren), p.	Wilts	183	205	Sternfield, p.	Suffolk	188	208	Stoke (Ferry, tn. p.)	Norfolk	820	791
Stanton (Har- } court), p.	Oxford	699	621	Stetchworth, p.	Camb.	660	671	Stoke (Gabriel), p.	Devon	718	622
Stanton-upon- } Hine-Heath, p.	Salop	646	648	Stevenage, tn. p. w.	Herts	2,118	2,352	Stoke (Galford), p.	Glouc.	488	445
Stanton (Lacy), p.	Salop	1,556	1,598	Stevenson, p.	Ayr	3,811	5,452	Stoke (Goldington), p.	Bucks	932	963
Stanton (Long), p.	Salop	224	234	Stevenson, tn.	Ayr	2,995	2,704	Stoke-next-Guild- } ford, p.	Surrey	2,507	3,797
Stanton (Prior), p.	Somer.	149	136	Steventon, p.	Berks	978	886	Stoke - under - } Hamdon, p.	Somer.	1,404	1,395
Stanton (St. Ber- } nard), p.	Wilts	349	358	Steventon, p.	Hants	187	167	Stoke (Hammond), p.	Bucks	438	401
Stanton (St. Gab- } riel), p.	Dorset	...	75	Stevington, p.	Bedford	586	606	Stoke (Holycross), p.	Norfolk	451	446
Stanton (St. John- } tin), p.	Oxford	555	518	Stewarton, p.	Ayr	4,572	4,449	Stoke (Lacy), p.	Heref.	373	348
Stanton (St. Quin- } tin), p.	Wilts	346	338	Stewarton, tn. th.	Ayr	3,164	3,145	Stoke (Laine), p.	Somer.	921	734
Stanton (Stoney), p.	Leices.	751	703	Stewartstown, tn. w.	Byrone	1,422	1,041	Stoke (Layne), p.	Oxford	631	625
Stanton-on-the- } Wolds, p.	Notts	177	158	Stewley, p.	Tyrone	1,022	1,453	Stoke (Mandeville), p.	Bucks	538	477
Stanway, p.	Essex	951	964	Stewton, p.	Bucks	1,432	1,453	Stoke-near-Nay- } land, v. p.	Suffolk	1,406	1,275
Stanwell, p.	Glouc.	359	378	Steyning, tn. p. w.	Lincoln	79	73	Stoke-Newington, p.	Middles.	4,840	6,608
Stanwich, p.	Middles.	1,723	1,714	Steynton, p.	Sussex	1,464	1,620	Stoke (North), p.	Oxford	160	177
Stanwich (St. John) p.	Northa.	609	669	Stibbard, p.	Pemb.	3,610	3,710	Stoke (North), p.	Somer.	194	160
Stanwix, v. p.	York	959	708	Stibbington, p.	Norfolk	478	451	Stoke (North), p.	Sussex	80	58
Stapenhill, v. p.	Cumb.	2,276	2,356	Stickford, p.	Hunt.	790	721	Stoke (North), p.	Bucks	1,501	1,600
Staple (Fitzpaine), p.	Derby	2,604	3,077	Stickkillin, p.	Louth	275	253	Stoke (Pero), p.	Somer.	68	51
Staple-next-Wing- } ham, p.	Kent	590	520	Stickney, p.	Lincoln	917	851	Stoke (Prior), p.	Heref.	434	448
Stapleford, v. p.	Notts	1,963	1,729	Stiffkey, p.	Norfolk	520	513	Stoke-Prior, v. p.	Worcecs.	1,613	1,622
Stapleford, p.	Camb.	507	465	Stifford, p.	Essex	320	281	Stoke (Rivers), p.	Devon	276	242
Stapleford, p.	Herts	289	226	Stillingfleet, p.	York	1,024	964	Stoke (South), p.	Oxford	858	810
Stapleford, p.	Leices.	98	109	Stillington, p.	York	788	738	Stoke (South), p.	Somer.	337	375
Stapleford, p.	Lincoln	182	204	Stilton, v. p.	Hunt.	803	724	Stoke (South), p.	Sussex	...	111
Stapleford, p.	Wilts	309	280	Stinchcombe, p.	Glouc.	354	340	Stoke (St. Gregory), p.	Somer.	1,477	1,617
Stapleford (Ab- } bot's), p.	Essex	492	502	Stinsford, p.	Dorset	373	357	Stoke (St. Mary), p.	Somer.	275	266
Stapleford (Taw- } ney), p.	Essex	333	273	Stirley, p.	Salop	302	310	Stoke (St. Mil- } borough), p.	Salop	538	573
Staplegate, p.	Kent	...	233	Stirling, p.	Stirling	10,180	11,714	Stoke (Talmage), p.	Oxford	106	113
Staplegrove, p.	Somer.	513	469	Stirling, p.	Stirling	9,361	10,271	Stoke-upon-Tern, p.	Salop	987	961
Staplehurst, p.	Kent	1,660	1,695	Stirling, p.	Stirling	12,837	13,707	Stoke-upon-Trent, p.	Stafford	57,942	71,808
Stapleton, v. p.	Glouc.	4,840	5,355	Stirling, p.	Essex	888	821	STOKE-UPON- } Trent, tn. p. s.	Stafford	84,027	101,207
Stapleton, p.	Cumb.	1,119	984	Stithell & Hume, p.	Robx.	832	845	Stoke (Trister), p.	Somer.	440	395
Stapleton, p.	Salop	253	281	Stithian's (St.), p.	Cornw.	2,385	2,358	Stoke (Wake), p.	Dorset	124	112
Starston, p.	Norfolk	485	431	Stivichall, p.	Warw.	91	72	Stoke (West), p.	Sussex	284	94
Startforth, p.	York	828	802	Stixwold, p.	Lincoln	255	269	Stokefleming, p.	Devon	707	661
Statford, p.	Stafford	88	26	Stob, p.	Peebles	478	478	Stokeham, p.	Notts	60	53
Stathern, p.	Leices.	620	524	Stock, p.	Essex	702	657	Stokeinteignhead, p.	Devon	633	628
Staughton (Great), p.	Hunt.	1,316	1,312	Stock (Gayland), p.	Dorset	63	50	Stokenchurch, p.	Oxford	1,492	1,568
Staughton (Little), p.	Bedford	621	572	Stockbridge, tn. p. th.	Hants	1,066	935	Stokenham, p.	Devon	1,603	1,566
Staunton, p.	Glouc.	211	202	Stockbury, p.	Kent	589	613	Stokesay, p.	Salop	532	559
Staunton, p.	Notts	173	151	Stockerston, p.	Leices.	39	50	Stokesby-with- } Herringby, p. }	Norfolk	433	418
Staunton, p.	Worcecs.	559	507	Stockland, p.	Devon	1,701	1,123	Stokesley, tn. p. s.	York	2,446	2,401
Staveley, p.	Heref.	586	675	Stockland (Bris- } tol), p.	Somer.	181	142	Stonar, p.	Kent	44	42
Staveley, v. p.	York	348	343	Stockleigh (Eng- } lish), p.	Devon	126	114	Stondon (Massey), p.	Essex	268	273
Staverton, p.	Derby	4,634	7,513	Stockleigh (Pome- } roy), p.	Devon	221	188	Stondon (Upper), p.	Bedford	46	66
Staverton, p.	Devon	1,152	949	Stocklinch (Mag- } dalen), p.	Somer.	110	116	Stone, p.	Stafford	8,736	9,382
Staverton, p.	Glouc.	278	315	Stocklinch (Otter- } say), p.	Somer.	129	69	Stone, tn. t.	Stafford	3,443	4,094
				Stockport, p.	Chester	91,423	98,005	Stone, p.	Bucks	785	1,094
				Strockport, tn. m. }	Chester	53,835	54,681	Stone, p.	Kent	424	422
				& f. f.	Chester	53,835	54,681	Stone, p.	Worcecs.	478	475
				Stockton, p.	Norfolk	143	129	Stonecarthy, p.	Kilkny	582	354
				Stockton, p.	Warw.	451	548	Stone-near-Dart- } ford, p.	Kent	829	1,013
				Stockton, p.	Wilts	300	283	Stone (Easton), p.	Somer.	471	431
				Stockton, p.	Worcecs.	131	129	Stone-next-Faver- } sham, p.	Kent	91	91
				Stockton-on-the- } Forest, p.	Salop	479	490	Stonegrave, p.	York	277	290
					York	475	449	Stonehall, p.	Westm.	464	379
								Stoneham (North), p.	Hants	726	963
								Stoneham (South), p.	Hants	4,961	7,761
								Stonehaven, tn. th.	Kinciar.	3,240	3,009

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Stonehouse, p.	Lanark	2,781	3,267	Stratford - under- the-Castle, p.	Wilts	339	332	Sudbury, tn. m. th. s.	Suffolk	6,043	6,879
Stonehouse, tn.	Lanark	2,086	2,585	Stratford (Fenny), tn. - p. m.	Bucks	540	562	Sudbury, p. (All Saints, &c., p.)	Suffolk	...	6,011
Stonehouse, v. - p.	Glouc.	2,598	2,600	Stratford (Old), p.	Warw.	6,456	6,823	Sudley-Manor, p.	Glouc.	77	98
Stonehouse (East), p.	Devon	11,573	14,343	Stratford - upon- Slaney, tn.	Wickl.	281	340	Sunfield, p.	Norfolk	237	212
Stonleigh, v. - p.	Warw.	1,289	1,283	Stratford (St. An- drew), p.	Suffolk	200	181	Sulby, p.	Northa.	...	87
Stonesby, p.	Leices.	286	271	Stratford (St. Ma- rthy), p.	Wilts	165	161	Sulgrave, p.	Northa.	604	565
Stonesfield, p.	Oxford	632	650	Stratford (St. Ma- ry), p.	Suffolk	673	655	Sulham, p.	Berks	132	118
Stoneykirck, p.	Wigton	3,321	3,228	Stratford (Stony), tn. f.	Bucks	1,757	2,005	Sulhamstead (Abbots), p.	Berks	382	357
Stonham (Aspall), p.	Suffolk	814	694	Strath, p.	Invern.	3,243	2,664	Sulhamstead (Bannister), p.	Berks	302	261
Stonham (Earl), p.	Suffolk	860	752	Strathblane, tn. th.	Lanark	4,274	4,085	Sullington, p.	Sussex	243	241
Stonham (Farva), p.	Suffolk	402	391	Straththone, p.	Stirling	1,010	1,388	Sully, p.	Glamor.	137	192
Stonham Wyville, p.	Suffolk	106	102	Stratton, p.	Aberd.	1,531	1,459	Sunbury, p.	Middles.	2,076	2,332
Stonyford, tn.	Kilkny	...	293	Stratton, tu. - p.	Fife	2,509	2,261	Sunderland, p.	Durham	19,068	17,107
Stoodley, tn.	Devon	480	499	Stratton (East), p.	Cornw.	1,696	1,755	SUNDERLAND, tn. m. s. p.	Durham	63,897	78,211
Stonleigh, p.	Devon	161	130	Stratton-on-the- Foss, p.	Somer.	413	335	Sunderland (North), tns. }	Durham	67,394	85,797
Stopham, p.	Sussex	161	130	Stratton (St. Mar- garet), p.	Wilts	1,725	1,642	Sunderland (North), tns. }	North.	1,208	1,008
Stornoway, p.	Ross	8,057	8,068	Stratton (St. Mary), p.	Norfolk	751	740	Sundon, p.	Bedford	464	450
Stornoway, tn.	Ross	2,391	2,608	Stratton (St. Mi- chael), p.	Norfolk	318	251	Sundridge, v. - p.	Kent	1,642	1,495
Storrington, v. - p.	Sussex	1,098	1,104	Stratton (Straw- less), p.	Norfolk	242	202	Sunk Island, p.	York	310	370
Stotfold, p.	Bedford	1,395	2,071	Streatham, p.	Surrey	9,023	8,027	Sunninghill, v. - p.	Berks	1,350	1,596
Stottesden, p.	Sal. Hrf.	1,545	1,518	Streatham, p.	Bedford	385	341	Sunningwell, p.	Berks	357	364
Stoughton, p.	Sussex	644	633	Street, p.	Berks	584	552	Surfleet, p.	Lincoln	945	933
Stoughton, p.	Worces.	377	410	Street, p.	Somer.	1,647	1,898	Surlingham, p.	Norfolk	407	465
Stourbridge, tn. f.	Worces.	7,847	8,166	Street, p.	Sussex	170	190	Sustead, p.	Norfolk	133	136
Stourmouth, p.	Kent	274	294	Street, p.	Longf. & Westm.	2,758	2,435	Sutcombe, p.	Devon	488	441
Stourpain, p.	Dorset	621	658	Street, p.	Notts	279	253	Sutterby, p.	Lincoln	1,445	1,338
Stourport, with Lower Milton, } tn. v. s. }	Worces.	2,993	2,958	Street, p.	York	434	406	Sutton, p.	Bedford	449	438
Stourton, p.	Wilts	659	660	Street, p.	Worces.	339	279	Sutton, p.	Camb.	1,814	1,731
Stourton-Caundle, p.	Dorset	450	395	Street, p.	Heref.	42	50	Sutton, p.	Essex	149	148
Stouting, p.	Kent	237	213	Street, p.	Essex	45	41	Sutton, p.	Lancas.	5,288	9,223
Stoven, p.	Suffolk	172	161	Street, p.	Camb.	1,597	1,462	Sutton, p.	Norfolk	855	338
Stow, p.	Hunt.	239	208	Street, p.	Rutland	241	189	Sutton, p.	Salop	55	75
Stow, p.	Lincoln	1,049	1,070	Street, p.	Warw.	62	74	Sutton, p.	Suffolk	732	618
Stow, p.	Edinb.	1,973	2,171	Street, p.	Warw.	62	74	Sutton, p.	Surrey	1,387	3,186
Stow (Bardolph), p.	Norfolk	1,126	1,090	Street, p.	Salop	1,676	1,695	Sutton, p.	Sussex	389	364
Stow (Bedon), p.	Norfolk	351	343	Street, p.	Warw.	1,078	1,064	Sutton-in-Ash- field, v. - p.	Notts	7,092	7,643
Stow (Maries), p.	Essex	307	265	Street, p.	Derby	340	384	Sutton-in-Ash- field, v. - p.	Northa.	166	147
Stow-Market, p.	Suffolk	3,404	3,639	Street, p.	Warw.	450	435	Sutton-Basset, p.	Wilts	436	406
Stow-Market, tu. th.	Suffolk	3,161	3,531	Street, p.	Heref.	147	130	Sutton-Benger, p.	Somer.	75	67
Stow-cum-Quy, p.	Camb.	445	368	Street, p.	Aberd.	2,283	2,472	Sutton-Bingham, p.	Notts	1,220	1,019
Stow (Upland), p.	Suffolk	966	986	Street, p.	Somer.	159	144	Sutton - Bonning- ton, p.	Warw.	210	227
Stow (West), p.	Suffolk	315	238	Street, p.	Northa.	56	61	Sutton - under- Brailes, p.	Warw.	210	227
Stow - on - the - Wold, tu. - p. th. }	Glouc.	2,250	2,077	Street, p.	Roscom.	1,353	975	Sutton-Coldfield, tn. - p. m.	Warw.	4,574	4,062
Stow (Wood), p.	Oxford	31	27	Street, p.	Orkney	2,770	2,540	Sutton-Courtney, p.	Berks	1,600	1,581
Stowe, p.	Bucks	312	352	Street, p.	Orkney	2,055	1,795	Sutton-upon-Der- went, p.	York	367	355
Stowe, near Mar- ket-Deeping, p. }	Lincoln	14	11	Street, p.	Orkney	2,227	2,207	Sutton-by-Dover, p.	Kent	169	141
Stowe, p.	Salop	194	161	Street, p.	Kent	3,067	4,057	Sutton-cum-Duck- manton, p.	Derby	587	507
Stowe, p.	Stafford	1,269	1,267	Street, p.	Glouc.	8,798	9,090	Sutton (East), p.	Kent	383	385
Stowe (Nine Churches), p. }	Northa.	381	353	Street, p.	Glouc.	36,535	35,517	Sutton-on-the- Forest, p.	York	1,146	1,224
Stowell, p.	Glouc.	28	41	Street, p.	Lincoln	112	107	Sutton-on-the- Forest, p.	York	1,146	1,224
Stowell, p.	Somer.	103	133	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Sutton-Guilden, p.	Chester	221	223
Stower (East), p.	Dorset	538	426	Street, p.	Norfolk	441	386	Sutton-on-the- Hill, p.	Derby	570	545
Stower (Provost), p.	Dorset	869	889	Street, p.	Lincoln	186	157	Sutton-at-Home, p.	Kent	1,290	1,563
Stower (West), p.	Dorset	221	215	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Sutton (Long), p.	Hants	339	301
Stowey, p.	Somer.	187	180	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Sutton (Long), p.	Somer.	1,050	958
Stowey (Nether), p.	Somer.	833	876	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Sutton (Long), tn. - p. f.	Lincoln	6,591	6,124
Stowey (Over), p.	Somer.	561	613	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Sutton - cum - Lound, p.	Notts	870	916
Stowford, p.	Devon	576	471	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Sutton-Maddock, p.	Salop	893	420
Stowlangtoft, p.	Suffolk	186	204	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Sutton-Mandeville, p.	Wilts	309	289
Strabane, tn. i	Tyr. Don	4,856	4,911	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Sutton-in-the- Marsh, p.	Lincoln	323	368
Strabannan, p.	Louth	...	1,250	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Sutton-Montis, p.	Somer.	179	155
Straboe, p.	Carlow	168	150	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Sutton (St. Michael), p.	Heref.	83	95
Straboe, p.	Queen's	1,281	1,174	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Sutton (St. Nicho- las), p.	Heref.	245	251
Stracathro, p.	Forfar	505	546	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Sutton - with - Stonefery, p.	York	7,783	8,348
Strachan, p.	Kincard.	947	870	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Sutton-upon- Trent, p.	Notts	1,262	1,147
Strachur and Stra- lachlan, p. }	Argyle	915	872	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Sutton - Valence, v. - p.	Kent	1,090	1,056
Stradbally, p.	Queen's	2,072	1,875	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Sutton-Veney, p.	Wilts	860	794
Stradbally, tn. s.	Queen's	1,325	1,303	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Sutton-Waldron, p.	Dorset	257	243
Stradbally, p.	Galway	777	666	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Swaby, p.	Lincoln	474	498
Stradbally, v. - p.	Kerry	1,031	883	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Swadlincote, tns.	Derby	1,007	1,076
Stradbally, p.	Waterf.	3,273	2,682	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Swaffham, tn. - p.	Norfolk	3,858	3,559
Stradbally, tn.	Waterf.	665	613	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Swaffham-Buil- beck, p.	Camb.	888	873
Stradbally, p.	Limer.	4,133	3,315	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Swaffham-Prior, p.	Camb.	1,384	1,329
Stradbrooke, p.	Suffolk	1,822	1,537	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Swaffield, p.	Norfolk	181	172
Stradishall, p.	Suffolk	430	425	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Swainsworth, p.	Norfolk	349	338
Stradsett, p.	Norfolk	157	180	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Swanswick, p.	Somer.	604	632
Straffan, p.	Kildare	736	608	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Swalecliffe, p.	Oxford	2,012	1,919
Stragglethorpe, p.	Lincoln	84	90	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Swalecliffe, p.	Kent	176	168
Straiton, p.	Ayr	1,540	1,544	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Swallow, p.	Lincoln	215	239
Strangford, tn.	Down	620	407	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295	Swallowcliffe, p.	Wilts	367	317
Stranorlar, p.	Donegal	5,374	4,718	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295				
Stranorlar, tn. s.	Donegal	512	476	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295				
Stranraer, p.	Wigton	3,877	4,022	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295				
STRANRAER, m. f. p. }	Wigton	3,877	3,980	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295				
Stranton, tn. - p.	Durham	4,769	14,515	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295				
Stratfield (Morti- mer), p. }	Berks & Hants	1,346	1,419	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295				
Stratfield-Saye, p.	Berks & Southa.	864	827	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295				
Stratfield (Turgis), p.	Hants	245	195	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295				
Stratford, tn.	Essex	10,530	15,994	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295				
Stratford - upon - Avon, tn. m. f. }	Warw.	3,372	3,672	Street, p.	Lincoln	287	295				

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Swallowfield, p.	Berks	1,218	1,265	Tallaght, p.	Dublin	4,367	3,331	Teignmouth, tn. s.	Devon	5,013	6,022
Swallowwell, tns.	Durham	1,429	1,479	Talland, p.	Cornw.	1,605	1,570	Teignmouth (East), p.	Devon	1,760	2,059
Swanage, p.	Dorset	2,139	2,004	Tallanstown, p.	Louth	637	463	Teignmouth (West), p.	Devon	8,389	8,903
Swanbourne, p.	Bucks	646	603	Tallaton, p.	Devon	443	437	Tellarought, p.	Wexford	323	293
Swanlinbar, tn.	Cavan	...	436	Talley, p.	Carmar.	1,005	1,022	Tellisford, p.	Somer.	124	119
Swannington, p.	Norfolk	395	385	Tallington, p.	Lincoln	267	239	Telcombe, p.	Sussex	176	156
Swanscombe, p.	Kent	1,763	2,323	Tallow, p.	Waterf.	3,884	2,527	Teltown, p.	Meath	1,128	790
Swansea, p. w. s.	Glamor.	24,902	33,972	Tallow, tn. s.	Tip.	1,986	1,629	Temple, p.	Cornw.	24	12
Swansea Dist. of Bors.	Glamor.	...	57,488	Tallylyn, p.	Merion.	1,123	1,264	Temple, p.	Edinb.	1,414	1,385
SWANSEA, tn. M. & P.	Glamor.	31,461	41,606	Tamerton-Folliot, v. p.	Devon	1,147	1,184	Temple, p.	Glouc.	6,060	5,592
Swanton-Abbott, p.	Norfolk	538	523	Tamerton (North), p.	Cornw.	516	486	Templechally, p.	Tip.	2,098	1,644
Swanton-Morley, p.	Norfolk	806	769	Tamlaght, p.	Lo.-Tyr.	2,489	2,208	Templebeg, p.	Tip.	902	841
Swanton-Novers, p.	Norfolk	345	315	Tamlaght (Finlagan), p.	London.	5,647	4,265	Templebodan, p.	Cork	924	798
Swarwick, tns.	Derby	1,819	...	Tamlaght (O'Crilly), p.	London.	8,301	8,285	Templeboy, p.	Lim.-Ti.	1,457	810
Swarby, p.	Lincoln	208	188	Tamworth, p.	London.	...	10,190	Templebredy, p.	Cork	1,587	1,492
Swardeston, p.	Norfolk	381	385	TAMWORTH, tn. M. & P.	Sta. War	...	10,190	Temple Bruer, &c., p.	Lincoln	...	104
Swarkeston, p.	Derby	289	307	Tandridge, p.	Stafford	4,059	4,326	Templecam, p.	Cork	319	356
Swarraton, p.	Hants	93	100	Tanderagee, tn. w.	Stafford	8,655	10,192	Templecan, p.	Don.Fe.	4,926	4,420
Swaton, p.	Lincoln	301	297	Tandridge, p.	Stafford	1,496	1,185	Temple (Combe and Abbas), p.	Somer.	456	487
Swavesey, p.	Camb.	1,385	1,371	Taney, p.	Armagh	1,496	1,185	Templecorran, p.	Antrim	1,472	1,572
Swayfield, p.	Lincoln	383	263	Taney, p.	Surrey	694	621	Templecorran, p.	Donegal	9,592	10,331
Swearing, p.	Suffolk	333	318	Tanfield, v.	Dublin	3,929	4,208	Templecory, p.	Tip.	1,457	1,112
Swell, p.	Somer.	137	110	Tanfield (West), p.	Durham	3,480	4,593	Templedowney, p.	Tip.	348	277
Swell (Lower), p.	Glouc.	481	449	Tangle, p.	York	628	623	Temple-Etney, p.	Tip.	1,050	757
Swell (Upper), p.	Glouc.	83	65	Tangmere, p.	Hants	278	270	Temple-Grafton, p.	Warw.	403	403
Sweepstone, p.	Leices.	555	566	Tankardstow, p.	Snssex	221	201	Templeharro, p.	Warw.	403	403
Swerford, p.	Oxford	480	402	Tankardstow, p.	Kil.-Qu.	702	1,345	Templekeeran, p.	Warw.	939	757
Swettenham, p.	Chester	381	350	Tankardstow, p.	Limer.	344	312	Templekeeran, p.	Meath	113	67
Swilland, p.	Suffolk	267	243	Tannadice, p.	York	1,928	2,524	Templekidigan, p.	Wexford	1,723	1,476
Swillington, p.	Suffolk	607	662	Tannington, p.	Forfar	1,517	1,438	Templemalley, p.	Clare	1,014	743
Swimbridge, v. p.	Devon	1,738	1,532	Tansor, p.	Suffolk	243	246	Templemartin, p.	Cork	1,550	1,236
Swinbrook, p.	Oxford	195	191	Tanworth, v. p.	Northa.	256	248	Templemichael, p.	Longf.	9,106	7,050
Swincombe, p.	Oxford	428	446	Taplow, p.	Warw.	1,892	1,946	Templemichael, p.	Cork	550	404
Swinderley, p.	Lincoln	541	572	Tara, p.	Bucks	704	811	Templemichael, p.	Tip.	775	638
Swindon, p.	Glouc.	221	227	Tarbat, p.	Meath	422	354	Templemichael, p.	Waterf.	1,645	1,224
Swindon, including New Swindon, tn. p. w.	Wilts	4,876	6,856	Tarbat, p.	Ross	2,151	2,269	Templemelaga, p.	Cork	1,180	1,104
Swine, p.	York	1,744	1,823	Tarbert, tn.	Kerry	996	857	Templemore, p.	London.	23,772	23,403
Swinefleet, v.	York	1,152	1,149	Tarbolton, tn. p.	Ayr	2,824	2,669	Templemore, p.	Mayo	2,387	2,560
Swineford, tn. t.	Mayo	991	1,298	Tardebigg, p.	Wo.-Wa.	6,423	7,010	Templemore, p.	Tip.	5,966	5,124
Swineshead, tn. p.	Lincoln	2,044	1,903	Tarland & Migvie, p.	Aberd.	1,197	1,246	Templemore, tn. w. s.	Tip.	4,375	4,137
Swineshead, p.	Hunt.	267	275	Tarleton, p.	Lancas.	1,945	1,987	Templenny, p.	Mayo	514	455
Swinford, p.	Leices.	420	402	Tarporely, p.	Chester	2,632	2,577	Templenny, p.	Cork	891	749
Swinford-Regis, p.	Stafford	27,301	34,257	Tarrant (Crawford), p.	Dorset	677	677	Templenny, p.	Tip.	2,677	2,166
Swingfield, p.	Kent	421	418	Tarrant (Gunville), p.	Dorset	475	441	Templenevism, tns.	York	1,693	1,806
Swinhope, p.	Lincoln	128	105	Tarrant (Hinton), p.	Sorford	319	258	Templence, p.	Kerry	3,011	2,758
Swinerton, v. p.	Stafford	946	880	Tarrant (Keynston), p.	Dorset	321	309	Templence, p.	Tip.	1,238	616
Swinstead, p.	Lincoln	490	396	Tarrant-Launceston, p.	Dorset	123	107	Templemalus, p.	Cork	913	791
Swinton, v.	York	1,817	3,190	Tarrant-Monckton, p.	Dorset	255	243	Templemar, p.	Westm.	961	821
Swinton and Simprim, p.	Berwick	994	964	Tarrant-Rawston, p.	Dorset	66	53	Templepatrick, v. p.	Antrim	3,925	3,555
Switland, p.	Leices.	285	255	Tarrant (Rushton), p.	Dorset	196	173	Templepatrick, p.	Westm.	365	314
Swords, tn. p.	Dublin	2,965	2,687	Tarrant (Rushton), p.	Dorset	196	173	Templepeter, p.	Carlow	234	159
Swyre, p.	Dorset	254	277	Tarrant (Rushton), p.	Sussex	74	84	Templeport, p.	Cavan	9,788	9,335
Sydenham, p.	Oxford	394	397	Tarrant (Rushton), p.	Sussex	593	606	Templequinlan, p.	Cork	870	704
Sydenham-Damerel, p.	Devon	466	603	Tarrant (Rushton), p.	Heref.	534	543	Templere, p.	Tip.	1,189	802
Sydenstone, p.	Norfolk	552	528	Tarrant (Rushton), p.	Armagh	6,724	7,483	Templeroan, p.	Cork	1,154	912
Sydling (St. Nicholas), p.	Dorset	675	692	Tartaraghan, p.	Aberd.	2,469	2,509	Templeroan, p.	Cork	15,332	11,430
Syerston, p.	Notts	241	196	Tarves, p.	Chester	3,511	3,319	Templeroan, p.	Wexford	431	316
Syleham, p.	Suffolk	374	357	Tasbury, p.	Norfolk	475	446	Templeshanbo, p.	Wexford	3,688	3,057
Symington, p.	Ayr	902	855	Tatnell, p.	Salop	86	78	Templeshannon, p.	Wexford	2,851	2,420
Symington, p.	Lanark	536	528	Tatnell, p.	Stafford	2,329	2,500	Templetenny, p.	Galw.	4,667	3,967
Symondsburly, p.	Dorset	1,393	1,352	Tatnell, p.	Lancas.	654	588	Templetoghy, p.	Tip.	4,042	3,985
Syresham, p.	Northa.	1,027	1,047	Tatnell, p.	Lincoln	429	405	Templeton, p.	Devon	218	217
Syston, p.	Leices.	1,609	1,656	Tatnell, p.	Surrey	182	182	Templetoughy, tn p.	Tip.	2,561	1,557
Syston, p.	Lincoln	325	238	Tattershall, tn. p. th.	Chester	1,204	1,262	Templetown, p.	Wexford	1,442	1,133
Sywell, p.	Northa.	218	241	Tatterson, p.	Bucks	55	64	Templetown, p.	Cork	1,019	812
Tabley-Superior, tns	Chester	537	490	Tatterson, p.	Norfolk	86	70	Templensque, p.	Cork	1,128	857
Tachbrook-Bishop, p.	Warw.	663	603	Tatterson, p.	Norfolk	189	205	Tempo, tn.	Ferman.	...	516
Tackley, p.	Oxford	558	626	Tatterson, p.	Lincoln	987	848	Tempors, p.	Bedford	622	566
Tacolnestone, p.	Norfolk	501	452	Tatterson, p.	Suffolk	597	626	Tenbury, tn. p. t.	Worce.	1,786	1,947
Tacumshin, p.	Wexford	876	679	Tatterson, p.	Donegal	4,851	4,453	Tenby, p.	Pemb.	3,208	3,197
Tadcaster, tn. p. w.	York	2,979	3,126	Tatterson, p.	Somer.	14,176	14,067	TENBY, tn. M. & P. w. s.	Pemb.	2,982	2,982
Tadlow, p.	Hants	876	900	Tatterson, p.	Norfolk	207	212	Tending, p.	Essex	953	929
Tadmarton, p.	Camb.	189	214	Tatterson, p.	Devon	8,147	8,965	Tenterden, p.	Kent	3,782	3,656
Tadmalon, p.	Oxford	450	411	Tatterson, p.	Devon	8,086	8,857	Tenterden, tn. M. f.	Kent	3,901	3,762
Taghboe, p.	Kildare	377	285	Tatterson, p.	Devon	913	836	Terling, p.	Essex	600	902
Taghboe, p.	Gal.-Ro.	2,792	2,592	Tatterson, p.	Devon	1,388	1,257	Termonamongan, p.	Tyrene	6,890	6,594
Tagheen, p.	Mayo	2,051	1,839	Tatterson, p.	Devon	2,004	1,857	Termonbarry, p.	Roseom.	3,044	2,888
Taghuanacconnell, p.	Roscom.	3,048	2,827	Tatterson, p.	Devon	1,906	1,849	Termonsee, p.	London.	1,875	1,771
Taghuanon, p.	Wexford	8,119	2,400	Tatterson, p.	Devon	1,758	1,541	Termonsee, v. p.	Louth	2,862	2,374
Taghuanon, tn. t. f.	Wexford	1,082	815	Tatterson, p.	Chester	898	1,329	Termonmaguirk, p.	Tyrene	9,628	10,168
Taghuanon, p.	Westm.	798	664	Tatterson, p.	Glouc.	631	689	Terregles, p.	Kirkc.	506	580
Taghuanon, p.	Longf.	1,517	1,818	Tatterson, p.	Oxford	379	341	Terrington, p.	York	753	833
Taghuanon, p.	Longf.	...	1,324	Tatterson, p.	Lincoln	861	863	Terrington (St. Clement), p.	Norfolk	2,250	2,303
Tain, p.	Ross	3,574	3,294	Tatterson, p.	Forfar	844	833	Terrington (St. John), p.	Norfolk	784	793
TAIN, M. t. f.	Ross	2,588	2,319	Tatterson, p.	Cornw.	...	1,980	Terrington (St. John), p.	Tip.	1,986	1,408
Takely, p.	Essex	2,049	1,779	Tatterson, p.	Queen's	144	104	Terryglass, p.	Snssex	97	106
Talachiddu, p.	Brecon	187	193	Tatterson, p.	Monag.	8,442	7,978	Terwick, p.	Norfolk	13	12
Talbenny, p.	Pemb.	235	204	Tatterson, p.	Devon	861	768	Testerton, p.	Kent	268	267
Talgarth, p.	Brecon	1,328	1,330	Tatterson, p.	Stafford	...	117	Teston, p.	Glouc.	3,325	3,274
Talk-o'-th'-Hill, tns.	Stafford	1,973	2,406	Tatterson, p.	Middles.	1,146	1,138	Tethbury, p.	Glouc.	2,615	2,385
				Tatterson, p.	Heref.	193	205	Tethury, tn. w.	Devon	289	289
				Tatterson, p.	Heref.	69	74	Tetcot, p.	Lincoln	799	793
				Tatterson, p.	Wilts	177	163	Tetford, p.	Lincoln	869	917
				Tatterson, p.	Wilts	281	292	Tetney, p.	Oxford	512	481
				Tatterson, p.	Monag.	2,906	2,651	Tetworth, p.	Stafford	3,396	3,716
				Tatterson, p.	Rutland	147	128		Hunt.	221	261
				Tatterson, p.	Devon	187	172				

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Teversall, p.	Notts	373	351	Thornton, p.	Leices.	1,350	1,292	Thurrock (West), p.	Essex	754	1,039
Teversham, p.	Camb.	233	231	Thornton, p.	Lincoln	240	281	Thursby, p.	Cumb.	591	668
Teviothead, p.	Roxb.	560	438	Thornton, v.	York	844	527	Thursford, p.	Norfolk	346	322
Tew (Great), p.	Oxford	541	454	Thornton, tns.	Lancas.	208	201	Thursketon, p.	Devon	...	484
Tew (Little), p.	Oxford	237	262	Thornton, p.	Chester	942	913	Thursley, p.	Surrey	756	805
Tewin, p.	Herts	522	547	Thornton-in-Cra- veil, p.	York	2,202	2,112	Thurso, p.	Caith.	5,096	5,561
TEWKSBURY, tu.-p. } M. & P. w. s. }	Glouc.	5,878	5,876	Thornton-Curtis, p.	Lincoln	407	483	Thurso, tn. f.	Caith.	2,908	3,426
Tey (Great), p.	Essex	735	818	Thornton-Dale, p.	York	927	893	Thurstaston, p.	Chester	142	162
Tey (Little), p.	Essex	74	63	Thornton (East), p.	York	816	851	Thurston, p.	Suffolk	759	740
Tey (Marks), p.	Essex	473	396	Thornton-le-Feu, p.	Lincoln	...	193	Thurstonland, v.	York	1,320	1,116
Teynham, p.	Kent	842	919	Thornton-in-Lous- dale, p.	York	1,130	1,151	Thurton, p.	Norfolk	242	246
Thakeham, p.	Sussex	631	559	Thornton-le-Moor, p.	Lincoln	108	127	Thuxton, p.	Norfolk	133	132
Thame, p.	Oxford	3,259	3,245	Thornton-Steward, p.	York	304	253	Thwaite, p.	Norfolk	138	147
Thame, tn. l.	Oxford	2,869	2,917	Thornton-Street, p.	York	224	241	Thwaite (St. Mary), p.	Suffolk	179	147
Thames Ditton, p.	Surrey	2,351	2,253	Thornton-Watlass, p.	York	421	440	Thwaite, p.	Norfolk	190	136
Thanington, p.	Kent	385	457	Thornton, p.	Notts	177	210	Tibberaghny, p.	Kilkny	444	416
Tharston, p.	Norfolk	374	351	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tibbennore, p.	Perth	1,495	1,296
Thatcham, p.	Berks	4,293	4,129	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tibberton, p.	Glouc.	302	391
Thaxted, p.	Essex	2,556	2,302	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tibberton, p.	Worces.	329	309
Theberton, p.	Suffolk	591	541	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tibenham, p.	Norfolk	727	729
Thebtingworth, p.	Leices.	279	281	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tiberton, p.	Heref.	141	153
Theddlethorpe (All Saints), p.	Lincoln	356	300	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tibohine, p.	Roscom.	13,718	14,884
Theddlethorpe (St. Helen), p.	Lincoln	360	426	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tibshill, p.	Derby	806	863
Thelbridge, p.	Devon	290	259	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Ticehurst, v. p.	Sussex	2,850	2,758
Thelmetham, p.	Suffolk	552	516	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, p.	Rutland	98	104
Thelveton, p.	Norfolk	154	160	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, p.	Somer.	424	401
Thelmethorpe, p.	Norfolk	93	68	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	2,159	1,950
Thenford, p.	Northa.	132	112	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	3,903	4,107
Therfield, p.	Herts	1,325	1,222	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	1,241	1,068
Therford, tn. m. } & p. }	Norfolk	4,075	4,208	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	218	274
Thetford (St. Cuth- bert), p.	Norfolk	1,612	1,697	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	1,753	1,661
Thetford (St. Ma- ry), p.	Norfolk	1,252	1,256	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	3,411	8,512
Thetford (St. Pe- ter), p.	Norfolk	1,211	1,257	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	165	179
Thimbleby, p.	Lincoln	492	477	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	53	69
Thirkleby with- Osgodby, p.	York	300	299	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	385	345
Thirne, p.	Norfolk	205	210	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	290	208
Thirsk, p.	York	4,704	4,815	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	154	214
THIRSK, tn. f. m.	York	5,319	5,350	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	1,185	869
Thistleton, p.	Rutland	142	142	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	359	329
Thockrington, p.	Norht.	173	166	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	300	292
Thomas (St.), p.	Dublin	...	23,584	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	401	403
Thomas (St.) the- Apostle, p.	Cornw.	1,005	887	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	519	385
Thomastown, p.	Kilkny	2,180	1,932	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	2,188	2,330
Thomastown, tn. m. s.	Kilkny	1,793	1,426	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	4,686	5,054
Thomastown, p.	Kildare	...	54	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	1,048	1,040
Thomson, p.	Norfolk	496	475	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	982	908
Thoresby (North), p.	Lincoln	738	824	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	...	79
Thoresby (South), p.	Lincoln	156	162	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	447	405
Thoresway, p.	Lincoln	135	196	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	575	510
Thorganby, p.	York	388	407	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	273	295
Thorganby, p.	Lincoln	120	140	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	943	855
Thorington, p.	Suffolk	157	121	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	528	500
Thorley, p.	Hants	184	143	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	837	817
Thorley, p.	Herts	402	888	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	337	348
Thormanby, p.	York	154	147	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	410	432
Thornage, p.	Norfolk	349	358	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	101	83
Thornborough, p.	Bucks	754	694	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	1,052	1,021
Thornbury, p.	Glouc.	4,614	4,494	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	1,638	1,618
Thornbury, tn. s.	Glouc.	1,470	4,244	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	442	434
Thornbury, p.	Devon	489	365	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	243	214
Thornbury-with- Netherwood, p.	Heref.	196	224	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	1,000	965
Thornby, p.	Northa.	220	252	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	1,265	986
Thorncombe, p.	Dorset	1,317	1,277	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	63	41
Thornodon (All Saints), p.	Suffolk	725	674	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	194	207
Thorne, p.	York	3,454	3,381	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	1,639	1,551
Thorne, tn. w.	York	2,820	2,591	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	241	222
Thorne (Coffin), p.	Somer.	102	99	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	562	510
Thorne (Falcon), p.	Somer.	229	196	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	176	154
Thorne (St. Mar- garet), p.	Somer.	143	144	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	877	914
Thorn, v. p.	York	1,530	1,500	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	196	226
Thorney, p.	Notts	412	395	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	2,874	2,697
Thorney-Abbey, } tu.-p. th. }	Camb.	2,174	2,219	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	...	370
Thorney (West), p.	Sussex	111	93	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	1,084	900
Thorneyburn, p.	Norht.	340	514	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	2,163	1,660
Thornford, p.	Dorset	410	415	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	379	335
Thornham, p.	Kent	511	531	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	529	437
Thornham, p.	Norfolk	792	728	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	3,027	2,491
Thornham (Magna), p.	Suffolk	322	282	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	1,080	1,079
Thornham (Parva), p.	Suffolk	155	124	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	287	235
Thornhaugh, p.	Northa.	266	243	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	548	352
Thornhill, v. p.	York	6,858	7,633	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	7,601	5,623
Thornhill, v. p.	Dumf.	1,658	1,450	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	8,227	5,872
Thornley, tns.	Durham	2,740	3,306	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	512	461
Thornliebank, v.	Renfrew	1,620	1,839	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	24,872	28,870
Thornston, tns.	York	194	179	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	719	525
Thorton, p.	Bucks	103	111	Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	526	539
				Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	1,576	1,085
				Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	284	264
				Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	945	960
				Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	650	653
				Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	1,122	969
				Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	2,031	1,430
				Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	344	403
				Thorpære - cum - Dishley, p.	Leices.	260	195	Tickenham, v. p.	York	229	221
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PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1851.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1851.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1861.	Pop. 1851.
Titchfield, p. s.	Hants	3,956	4,043	Tottington, p.	Norfolk	370	308	Troston, p.	Suffolk	427	322
Titchmarsh, p.	Northa.	883	893	Tottington-Lower- End, tns.	Lancas.	10,691	11,764	Trostrey, p.	Monm.	176	190
Titchwell, p.	Norfolk	163	146	Toughty, p.	Mayo	884	843	Trotton, p.	Sussex	484	457
Titeskin, p.	Cork	371	279	Tough, p.	Aberd.	891	874	Trowbridge, p. t. h. s.	Wilts	11,148	10,482
Titley, p.	Heref.	375	373	Towcester, tn.-p. t.	Northa.	2,665	2,715	Trowbridge, p. t. h. s.	Wilts	10,157	9,626
Titsey, p.	Surrey	154	167	Towdenack, p.	Cornw.	1,057	1,007	Trowell, p.	Notts	392	343
Titteshall, p.	Norfolk	615	544	TOWER HAMLETS, P.	Middles	...	647,845	Trowse, p.	Norfolk	1,363	1,404
TIVERTON, tn.-p. } m. & p. t. s. }	Devon	11,144	10,447	Towersey, p.	Bucks	448	449	Trabley, p.	Meath	88	73
Tivetshall (St. Mar- garet), p.	Norfolk	355	375	Towie, p.	Aberd.	756	839	Trull, p.	Somer.	716	779
Tivetshall (St. Ma- ry), p.	Norfolk	352	362	Townstall, p.	Devon	1,303	1,337	Trumpington, p.	Camb.	771	716
Tixall, p.	Stafford	221	289	Town-Yetholm, v.	Roxb.	618	544	Trunch, p.	Norfolk	451	464
Tixover, p.	Rutland	115	129	Towton, tns.	York	322	122	Trusham, p.	Devon	205	223
Tober, p.	Wickl.	352	279	Towyn, p. f.	Merion.	2,769	2,859	Trusley, p.	Derby	90	99
Tobercurry, tn.	Sligo	755	842	Toxeth Park, p.	Lancas.	...	69,234	Trysull, p.	Lincoln	289	332
Tobemore, tn.	London.	...	501	Toxton (All Saints), p. }	Lincoln	515	471	Tuam, p.	Galway	13,660	9,306
Tockenham, p.	Wilts	190	157	Toynton (High), p.	Lincoln	212	210	Tuam, tn. v. s.	Galway	7,819	4,565
Todbers, p.	Dorset	119	122	Toynton (Low), p.	Lincoln	333	155	Tabbercurry, tn. m.	Sligo	755	542
Toddington, tn.-p. s.	Bedford	2,438	2,433	Toynton (St. Peter), p.	Lincoln	486	435	Tubrid, p.	Kilkny	216	260
Toddington, p.	Glouc.	189	153	Trabolgan, p.	Cork	590	313	Tubrid, p.	Tip.	2,922	2,237
Todenham, p.	Glouc.	402	408	Tracton, p.	Cork	1,796	1,564	Tubridbrittain, p.	Kilkny	929	698
Todmorden, tn.	Lancas.	4,532	11,737	Tracle, p.	Kerry	12,649	10,404	Tubney, p.	Berks	233	180
Todwick, p.	York	200	187	TRALEE, tn. p. t. s.	Kerry	13,759	10,369	Tuddenham, p.	Suffolk	479	413
Toem, p.	Tip.	3,521	2,975	Trallong, p.	Brecon	319	278	Tuddenham, near Ipswich, p. }	Suffolk	425	394
Toft, p.	Camb.	380	359	Trauent, tn.	Had.	4,158	4,647	Tuddenham (East), p.	Norfolk	589	512
Toft (Monks), p.	Norfolk	421	427	Trautemere, tns.	Chester	2,096	2,257	Tuddenham (North), p. }	Norfolk	430	437
Toft-next-Newton, p.	Lincoln	77	85	Traquair, p.	Lincoln	6,519	9,918	Tudely, p.	Kent	642	547
Toft-Trees, p.	Norfolk	68	64	Trawden, tns.	Lancas.	2,601	2,087	Tudy (St.), p.	Cornw.	652	570
Toft (West), p.	Norfolk	191	193	Trawsfynydd, p.	Merion.	1,498	1,517	Tudon, or Tuck- ington, p. }	Hants	163	142
Toller (Fratrum), p.	Somer.	147	138	Treadingstown, p.	Kilkny	423	350	Tagby, p.	Leices.	365	360
Toller (Porcorum), p.	Dorset	574	594	Treats (Roseacre and Wharles), tns }	Lancas.	696	632	Tugford, p.	Salop	157	119
Tollerton, p.	Notts	157	148	Treborough, p.	Somer.	142	183	Tulla, p.	Clare	6,760	5,240
Tollerton, tns.	York	157	148	Tredegar, tn. s.	Monm.	8,305	9,383	Tulla, tn.	Clare	...	1,198
Tollshury, p.	Essex	1,193	1,462	Tredington, p.	Glouc.	143	117	Tullabracky, p.	Limer.	836	696
Tollshunt (D'Arey), p.	Essex	792	803	Trednington, p.	Worce.	1,117	1,100	Tullagh, p.	Cork	2,374	2,038
Tollshunt (Knight's), p.	Essex	371	336	Trednook, p.	Monm.	157	104	Tullaghanbrogue, p.	Kilkny	750	622
Tollshunt (Major), p.	Essex	479	438	Treeton, p.	York	665	612	Tullaghanoge, p.	Meath	165	107
Tollshunt (P.), p.	Dorset	354	401	Tref-Draeth, p.	Angles.	994	921	Tullaghore, p.	Antrim	82	67
Tolpennell, p.	Dorset	354	401	Tref-Eglwys, p.	Montg.	1,793	1,701	Tullaghmelan, p.	Tip.	730	590
Tolpennell, v.	Banff	641	659	Trefeigr, tns.	Cardig.	887	1,005	Tullaghobegly, p.	Donegal	8,982	9,367
Tolpennell, p.	Limer.	281	166	Treffarne, p.	Pemb.	99	86	Tullaghorthon, p.	Tip.	1,504	1,114
Tolpennell, p.	Clare	3,182	2,639	Treffilan, p.	Cardig.	308	313	Tullagherin, p.	Kilkny	847	643
Tolpennell, p.	Clare	6,673	3,086	Tref-Llys, p.	Carnar.	103	91	Tullahought, p.	Kilkny	1,364	1,060
Tolpennell, p.	Wexford	826	642	Trefriw, p.	Carnar.	428	483	Tullamain, p.	Tip.	473	360
Tolpennell, p.	Ca.-Fer.	3,405	2,922	Tregain, p.	Angles.	...	160	Tullamore, tn. t. s.	King's	4,630	4,794
Tong, v.	York	2,797	3,035	Tregaria, p.	Monm.	325	319	Tullaroan, p.	Kilkny	2,373	1,660
Tong, p.	Kent	242	277	Tregaron (Caron- ys-Clawdd), p. }	Cardig.	2,593	2,608	Tullibally, p.	Perth	3,043	2,410
Tong, p.	Salop	511	532	Tregavethan, p.	Cornw.	...	34	Tullibally, v.	Clack.	600	602
Tong, tns.	Lancas.	3,831	4,606	Tregvony, tn.-p.	Cornw.	846	699	Tullomoy, p.	Queen's	1,015	829
Tongland, p.	Kirkcu.	924	892	Tregvony, p.	Montg.	718	703	Tulloch, v. s.	Carlow	2,963	2,385
Tongue, p.	Suther.	2,041	2,077	Trelech - ar - Betws, p. }	Carmar.	1,532	1,456	Tullochreen, p.	Carlow	1,110	988
Toome, p.	Wexford	1,768	1,331	Trelleck, p.-v.	Monm.	1,136	1,128	Tullochmaginnia, p.	Carlow	984	851
Toomore, p.	Mayo	2,498	2,899	Tremain, p.	Monm.	276	282	Tullophelmin, p.	Carlow	3,497	3,116
Toomour, p.	Sligo	2,351	2,349	Tremaine, p.	Cardig.	95	109	Tully, p.	Dublin	1,087	940
Toomyvara, tn.	Tip.	419	425	Tremeirchion, or Dymeirchion, p. }	Flint	707	707	Tullyallen, p.	Kildare	983	873
Tooting-Graveney, p.	Surrey	2,122	2,055	Trenegloss, p.	Cornw.	193	138	Tullycortbet, p.	Lo.-Me.	4,142	3,191
Topcliffe, p.	York	2,797	2,800	Trent, p.	Somer.	530	512	Tullyfern, p.	Monag.	3,293	2,983
Topcroft, p.	Norfolk	477	418	Trentham, p.	Stafford	2,747	4,611	Tullyfish, p.	Donegal	5,116	4,525
Topesfield, p.	Essex	1,051	1,045	Trentham, tn.	Stafford	680	645	Tullylease, p.	Cork	1,600	1,508
Topsham, p.	Devon	3,377	3,503	Trentishoe, p.	Devon	129	123	Tullylish, p.	Down	13,400	12,908
Topsham, tn. s.	Devon	2,717	2,772	Tresmer, p.	Cornw.	175	148	Tullynakill, p.	Down	1,221	1,037
Torbuck, tns.	Lancas.	681	626	Treswell, p.	Notts	254	270	Tullynassle and Forbes, p. }	Aberd.	930	957
Torbrian, p.	Devon	229	205	Trotire (Michael- Church), p. }	Herts	138	147	Tullyniskan, p.	Tyrone	3,474	3,203
Torksey, p.	Lincoln	438	379	Trevalga, p.	Cornw.	126	158	Tullyrusk, p.	Antrim	1,049	954
Torkmarton, p.	Glouc.	463	454	Trevet, p.	Meath	416	237	Tullyveery, tn.	Down	...	984
Tormoham-with- Torquay, p. }	Devon	11,474	16,419	Trevethin - with - Pontypool, p. }	Monm.	16,864	18,146	Tumna, p.	Roscom.	2,849	2,872
Torcas, p.	Argyle	1,361	1,380	Treville, p.	Heref.	...	145	Tunbridge, p.	Kent	16,548	21,004
Torpenhow, p.	Cumb.	1,175	1,053	Trewalchmal, p.	Angles.	...	768	Tunbridge, tn.	Kent	4,539	5,919
Torrichen, p.	Linlith.	1,356	1,848	Treyford, p.	Cornw.	188	178	Tunbridge Wells, tn }	Kent	10,587	13,807
Torquay, tn.	Devon	7,903	16,419	Trim, p.	Sussex	...	123	Tundergarth, p.	Dumf.	577	507
Torrington (Black), p.	Devon	1,115	1,020	Trim, tn. s.	Tyrone	449	412	Tunstell, p.	Kent	165	207
Torrington (East), p.	Lincoln	113	120	Trimdon, p.	Meath	6,226	4,396	Tunstell, p.	Norfolk	139	112
Torrington (Great), p.	Devon	3,308	3,208	Trimingham, p.	Norfolk	243	185	Tunstell, p.	Suffolk	676	701
Torrington (Little), p.	Devon	623	563	Trimley (St. Mar- ty), p. }	Suffolk	574	582	Tunstell, p.	York	159	166
Torrington (West), p.	Lincoln	133	165	Tring, p.	Herts	4,746	4,841	Tunstell, p.	Lancas.	814	803
Torry (Low), v.	Fife	...	371	Tring, tn. f.	Herts	3,218	3,130	Tunstead, p.	Stafford	9,566	11,207
Torryburn, p.	Fife	1,341	1,229	Trinity, p.	Jersey	2,610	2,273	Tunstead, p.	Norfolk	449	405
Torteval, p.	Guern.	355	365	Trinity (Within), p.	Perth	597	488	Tunworth, p.	Hants	133	118
Torthorwald, p.	Dumf.	1,313	1,254	Trinity (Without), p.	Waterf.	1,380	2,040	Tuoh, p.	Limer.	2,272	2,270
Tortington, p.	Sussex	204	132	Troedyraur, p.	Cardig.	1,020	974	Tuoghluiggin, p.	Limer.	426	325
Tortworth, p.	Glouc.	127	235	Troon, tn.	Ayr	2,404	2,427	Tuosist, p.	Kerry	4,034	3,399
Totland, p.	Hunt.	230	217	Troqueur, p.	Kirkcu.	4,925	4,273	Tupholme, p.	Lincoln	73	81
Tossie, p.	York	...	96	Trosley, or Trot- terscliffe, p. }	Kent	283	293	Tupsley, tns.	Heref.	669	802
Tostock, p.	Suffolk	348	382	Trosley, or Trot- terscliffe, p. }	Kent	283	293	Turkdean, p.	Glouc.	278	291
Totham (Grent), p.	Essex	846	812	Trosley, or Trot- terscliffe, p. }	Kent	283	293	Turlough, p.	Mayo	4,516	4,612
Totham (Little), p.	Essex	388	346	Trosley, or Trot- terscliffe, p. }	Kent	283	293	Turleston, p.	Heref.	70	54
Tothill, p.	Lincoln	50	61	Trosley, or Trot- terscliffe, p. }	Kent	283	293	Turner's-Puddle, p.	Dorset	109	111
Totnes, p.	Devon	3,828	3,409	Trosley, or Trot- terscliffe, p. }	Kent	283	293	Turnworth, p.	Dorset	103	150
Totnes, tn. m. & p. s.	Devon	4,410	4,001	Trosley, or Trot- terscliffe, p. }	Kent	283	293	Turriff, tn.-p.	Aberd.	3,584	3,693
Tottenham, v.-p.	Middles.	9,120	13,240	Trosley, or Trot- terscliffe, p. }	Kent	283	293	Turvey, p.	Bedford	1,028	1,093
Tottenham, p.	Norfolk	412	342	Trosley, or Trot- terscliffe, p. }	Kent	283	293	Turville, p.	Bucks	436	437
Tottenham, p.	Bedford	753	652	Trosley, or Trot- terscliffe, p. }	Kent	283	293	Turweston, p.	Bucks	322	385
Totteridge, p.	Herts	595	573	Trosley, or Trot- terscliffe, p. }	Kent	283	293	Tusmore, p.	Oxford	52	45

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Walton, p.	Suffolk	897	988	Warrenspoint, p.	Down	2,152	1,940	Weldon (Great), p.	Northa.	858	816
Walton, p.	York	245	221	Warrenspoint, tn.	Down	1,769	1,635	Welford, p.	Berks	1,115	1,030
Walton, tns.	Derby	1,114	1,082	Warrington, p.	Lancas.	...	26,960	Welford, p.	Glo. Wa.	659	677
Walton (Cardiff), p.	Glouc.	60	70	WARRINGTON, tn.-}	Lancas.	22,894	26,431	Welford, v.-p.	Northa.	1,153	1,099
Walton-le-Dale, tns.	Lancas.	6,855	7,383	}	}			Welham, p.	Leices.	68	65
Walton (East), p.	Norfolk	202	175	}	}			Well, p.	Lincoln	80	99
Walton (East), p.	Pemb.	279	223	}	}			Well, p.	York	1,044	963
Walton-in-Gordano, p.	Somer.	225	191	Warsill, p.	York	23,651	26,947	Welland, p.	Worce.	582	802
Walton-on-the-Hill, tn.-p.	Lancas.	46,302	85,058	Warsop, v.-p.	Notts	1,398	1,426	Wellbourne (Hastings), p.	Warw.	797	800
Walton-on-the-Hill, p.	Surrey	426	475	Warter, p.	York	483	539	Wellbourne (Mountbourn), p.	Warw.	728	742
Walton-le-Soken, v.-p.	Essex	729	697	Warthill, p.	Sussex	1,039	914	Wellborough, tn.-p.	Northa.	5,297	6,382
Walton-upon-Thames, p.	Surrey	2,881	4,010	Warthill, p.	Lancas.	2,099	2,161	Wellingham, p.	Norfolk	163	145
Walton-upon-Trent, p.	Derby	465	430	Watford, p.	Cumb.	363	324	Wellington (All Saints), p.	Lincoln	914	943
Walton (West), p.	Norfolk	999	950	WARWICK, tn. M. & p. s.	Warw.	10,973	10,570	Wellington (All Saints), tn. th.	Heref.	689	620
Walton (West), p.	Pemb.	518	397	Washbourne (Great), p.	Glouc.	117	83	Wellington (All Saints), p.	Salop	11,544	12,968
Walton-on-the-Wolds, p.	Leices.	260	221	Washbrook, p.	Suffolk	514	451	Wellington (St. John the Baptist), p.	Salop	4,601	5,570
Walwyns Castle, p.	Pemb.	353	350	Washfield, p.	Devon	452	471	Wellington (St. John the Baptist), tn. th.	Somer.	6,415	6,006
Walworth, h.	Surrey	29,861	44,463	Washford-Pyne, p.	Devon	192	182	Wellow, p.	Notts	597	468
Wambrook, p.	Dumf.	245	286	Washingborough, p.-v.	Lincoln	1,180	1,213	Wellow (East), p.	Somer.	1,142	1,087
Wamphray, p.	Surrey	523	559	Washingley, p.	Hunt.	88	75	Wellow (West), p.	Hants	289	332
Wanborough, p.	Surrey	208	192	Washington, v.-p.	Sussex	884	908	Wells, p.	Wilts	407	408
Wanborough, p.	Wilts	954	960	Wasing, p.	Durham	3,485	5,981	WELLS, C.M. & p. v. s.	Car. Kil.	1,298	1,073
Wandell and Lannington, p.	Lancas.	369	380	Wasington, v.-p.	Berks	88	76	WELLS next the sea p.	Somer.	4,736	4,648
Wandsworth, tn.-p.	Surrey	9,611	13,346	Wasington, v.-p.	Warw.	202	269	Welsh (Bicknor), p.	Norfolk	3,675	3,464
Wangford, p.	Suffolk	814	862	Wasing, p.	Warw.	202	269	Welsh (Newton), p.	Heref.	...	80
Wangford near Brandon, p.	Suffolk	33	50	Wasington, v.-p.	Warw.	202	269	Welsh (St. Donat's), p.	Heref.	...	226
Waulip, p.	Leices.	137	117	Waterbeach, p.	Camb.	1,440	1,435	Welshpool, p.	Glamor.	291	275
Wansford, p.	Northa.	154	180	Watercombe, p.	Dorset	...	37	Welshpool, tn. M.	Montg.	6,564	7,304
Wanstead, p.	Essex	2,207	2,742	Waterden, p.	Dorset	...	37	Welton, p.	Montg.	4,434	5,004
Wanstrow, p.	Somer.	471	454	Waterfall, p.	Norfolk	39	44	Welton, p.	Lincoln	604	692
Wantage, p.	Berks	3,860	3,925	Waterfall, c. m. v. th. s.	Stafford	521	533	Welton, p.	Northa.	663	592
Wantage, tn. s.	Berks	2,951	3,064	Watergrasshill, v.	Waterf.	25,297	23,203	Welton, p.	York	856	863
Wantsiden, p.	Suffolk	107	106	Waterhead, v.	Cork	651	278	Welton-in-the-Marsh, p.	Lincoln	431	468
Wapley-cum-Codrington, p.	Glouc.	305	253	Wateringbury, v.-p.	Lancas.	411	410	Welwyn, v.-p.	York	468	472
Wappenbury, p.	Warw.	371	275	Waterloo, p.	Kent	1,448	1,370	Wem, tn.-p.	Herts	1,557	1,612
Wappenham, p.	Northa.	599	650	Water-Newton, p.	Hants	...	243	Wemton, p.	Salop	3,747	3,802
Wapping, p.	Middes	4,477	4,033	Waterperry, p.	Hants	133	149	Wenbury, p.	Somer.	819	934
Warbleton, p.	Sussex	1,569	1,431	Waterstock, p.	Hants	258	231	Wenbury, p.	Devon	577	561
Warblington, p.	Hants	2,302	2,196	Water-Stratford, p.	Oxford	141	147	Wemyss, p.	Devon	444	463
Warborough, p.	Oxford	729	764	Waters-Upton, p.	Oxford	179	179	Wemyss (East), v.	Fife	5,647	6,003
Warboys, p.	Hunt.	1,996	1,911	Watford, p.	Salop	202	206	Wendens-Ambo, p.	Fife	...	799
Warbstow, p.	Cornw.	470	419	Watford, tn. t.	Northa.	503	450	Wendens-Ambo, p.	Essex	421	419
Warburton, p.	Chester	489	484	Wath, p.	Herts	6,546	7,418	Wendlebury, p.	Oxford	242	257
Warop, p.	Westml.	740	806	Wath-union-Dearne, v.-p.	Herts	3,800	4,385	Wending, p.	Norfolk	385	371
Ward, p.	Dublin	128	111	Watlington, tn.-p. s.	York	747	718	Wendon-Lofts, p.	Essex	89	61
Warden, p.	Kent	55	47	Watten, p.	Norfolk	577	588	Wendover, tn.-p. m.	Bucks	1,937	1,932
Warden, v.-p.	North.	646	716	Wattisfield, p.	Oxford	1,884	1,938	Wendron, p.	Norw.	8,675	9,861
Warden (Old), p.	Bedford	627	597	Wattisham, p.	Caith.	1,351	1,491	Wendry, p.	Camb.	154	128
Wardleworth, tns.	Lancas.	14,103	17,840	Watton, p.	Suffolk	603	615	Wenham (Great), p.	Suffolk	269	260
Wardour, p.	Rutland	59	68	Watton, tn.-p. v.	Suffolk	220	220	Wenham (Little), p.	Suffolk	1,068	948
Ware, p.	Herts	734	710	Wavendon, p.	Herts	976	864	Wenhamston, p.	Salop	18,728	19,699
Ware, tn. m.	Herts	5,088	5,397	Waw, p.	York	315	343	WENLOCK, tn. M. p.	Salop	20,588	21,590
WARHAM, tn. r. s.	Dorset	4,882	5,002	Waxham, p.	Norfolk	347	405	Wenlock (Little), p.	Salop	1,033	988
Wareham, p.	Hunt.	507	412	Wayford, p.	Norfolk	76	75	Wenlock (Much), p.	Salop	2,398	2,494
Wareley, p.	Kent	295	292	Weald-Bassett (North), p.	Somer.	238	191	Wenn (St.), p.	Cornw.	650	580
Warfield, p.	Berks	1,374	1,497	Weald-Bassett (South), p.	Essex	842	842	Wennington, p.	Essex	177	130
Wargrave, p.	Berks	1,773	1,896	Weald-Bassett (South), p.	Essex	3,588	5,209	Wensley, v.-p.	York	2,105	2,387
Warham (All Saints), p.	Norfolk	343	392	Wear-Gifford, p.	Somer.	715	677	Wentnor, p.	Salop	646	664
Warham (St. Mary), p.	Norfolk	61	92	Weasenham (All Saints), p.	Devon	556	494	Wentworth, tns.	York	1,556	1,650
Warlingston, tn.	Down	956	784	Weasenham (St. Peter), p.	Norfolk	363	360	Wentworth, p.	Camb.	189	180
Wark, v.-p.	North.	865	599	Weaverham, p.	Norfolk	326	320	Wenwoe, p.	Glamor.	475	504
Warkleigh, p.	Devon	327	330	Weaverthorpe, p.	Chester	2,745	2,782	Wenwoley, p.-tn.	Heref.	908	849
Warkton, p.	Northa.	309	315	Webbheath, tns.	York	1,066	1,033	Weonards (St.), p.	Heref.	648	690
Warkworth, p.	Northa.	559	1,111	Weddington, p.	Worce.	888	823	Werburghs (St.), p.	Heref.	648	690
Warkworth, tn.-p.	North.	4,439	5,987	Wedmore, v.-p.	Warw.	54	74	Werham, p.	Norfolk	609	597
Warleggon, p.	Cornw.	295	295	Wednesbury, v.-p.	Somer.	3,905	3,653	Werneth, tns.	Chester	3,635	3,464
Warley, v.	York	6,408	6,482	Wednesbury, tn.	Stafford	14,281	21,968	Werrington, p.	Devon	657	664
Warley (Great), p.	Essex	952	1,220	Wednesfield, v.	Stafford	11,914	15,298	Wessington, tns.	Derby	515	519
Warley (Little), p.	Essex	844	485	Wedon, v.-p.	Stafford	4,858	8,553	West (Greenock), p.	Renfrew	20,318	22,313
Warlingham, p.	Surrey	505	602	Weedon (Lois), p.	Northa.	1,996	2,189	Westacre, p.	Norfolk	475	415
Warmfield, or Kirkthorpe, v.-p.	York	969	1,045	Weeford, p.	Northa.	545	555	Westbere, p.	Kent	197	220
Warnalugham, p.	Chester	1,271	1,205	Week (St. Mary), p.	Cornw.	641	611	Westborough, p.	Lincoln	236	245
Warnalughurst, p.	Sussex	116	106	Weeko, p.	Hants	446	529	Westbourne, p.	Sussex	2,178	2,165
Warnington, p.	Warw.	523	452	Weekley, p.	Northa.	265	268	WESTBURY, tn.-p. r. t.	Wilts	7,029	6,495
Warnington, p.	Northa.	671	724	Weeks, p.	Essex	778	752	Westbury, p.	Bucks	458	379
Warnminster, p.	Wilts	6,285	5,995	Weeks, p.	Essex	617	630	Westbury, p.	Salop	2,485	2,545
Warnminster, tn. s.	Wilts	4,220	3,675	Weekley, p.	Perth	740	692	Westbury, p.	Somer.	625	664
Warmsworth, p.	York	889	361	Weethley, p.	Warw.	48	33	Westbury-on-Seyern, p.	Glouc.	2,498	2,501
Warmwell, p.	Dorset	149	148	Weeting (All Saints), p.	Warw.	48	33	Westbury-upon-Trym, p.-v.	Glouc.	6,728	8,320
Warnborough (South), p.	Hants	410	369	Weighton (Mar-kef), tn.-p.	Norfolk	429	365	Westcald, p.	Edinb.	2,120	1,827
Warndon, p.	Worce.	193	164	Welborne, p.	York	242	244	Westcote, p.	Glouc.	242	245
Warnford, p.	Hants	414	460	Welbourn, p.	York	481	499	Westerdale, p.	York	286	279
Warnham, p.	Sussex	1,016	1,006	Welby, p.	Lincoln	...	132	Westerfield, p.	Suffolk	324	325
Warpgrove, p.	Oxford	80	20	Welches Dam, p.	Lamb.	...	...		
Warrou, p.	Pemb.	124	121	Welcombe, p.	Devon	234	209				

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Widford, p.	Oxford	43	39	Wilton, p.	Somer.	949	1,030	Winterborne	Dorset	595	554
Widley, p.	Hants	565	725	Wilton, tn.-p.	Roxb.	2,557	3,357	(Whitechurch), p.	Dorset		
Widmerpool, p.	Notts	147	151	Wilton, p.	Wilts	1,804	1,930	Winterborne (Zel-	Dorset	224	199
Widnes, tn.	Lancas.	...	4,803	Wilton, tn. P. <i>gc. s.</i>	Wilts	8,607	8,657	stone), p.	Glouc.	2,876	3,067
Widworthy, p.	Devon	192	188	Wilton (Bishop), p.	York	886	910	Winterbourne, p.	Wilts	289	249
Wield, p.	Hants	907	904	Wilton (Hock-	Norfolk	1,067	803	Winterbourne {	Wilts		
Wigan, p.	Lancas.	63,287	73,190	woldam), p. }	Essex	1,004	939	(Basset), p. }	Wilts		
WIGAN, tn. M. & } P. m. f. }	Lancas.	31,941	37,658	Wimbish, p. }	Surrey	2,693	4,644	Winterbourne {	Wilts	187	171
Wigborough } (Great), p. }	Essex	471	428	Wimbleton, p. }	Dorset	4,759	4,807	(Dantsey), p. }	Wilts	281	276
Wigborough } (Little), p. }	Essex	89	92	Wimborne(Min- } ster), p. }	Dorset	2,295	2,271	Winterbourne {	Wilts	167	150
Wiggenhall (St. } Germans), p. }	Norfolk	750	633	Wimborne (Min- } ster), tn. f. }	Dorset	495	436	Winterbourne {	Wilts	245	214
Wiggenhall (St. } Mary Magda- } lene), p. }	Norfolk	845	825	Wimbotsam, p. }	Norfolk	606	508	Winterbourne {	Wilts	365	383
Wiggenhall (St. } Mary the Vir- } gin), p. }	Norfolk	325	307	Wimeswold, p. }	Leices.	1,235	1,209	Winteringham, p. }	Lincoln	824	858
Wiggenhall (St. } Peter), p. }	Norfolk	162	153	Wincople, p. }	Camb.	452	406	Winteslow, p. }	Lincoln	913	904
Wiggington, p.	Herts	643	641	Wincanton, tn.-p. <i>gc.</i>	Somer.	2,483	2,450	Winterton, p. }	Norfolk	722	682
Wiggington, p.	Oxford	314	338	Winch (East), p. }	Lincoln	78	67	Winterton, tn.-p. }	Lincoln	1,065	1,780
Wiggington, p.	York	374	349	Winch (West), p. }	Norfolk	469	434	Winthorpe, p. }	Lincoln	299	305
Wiggonholt, p.	Sussex	39	34	Wincham, tns. }	Norfolk	477	470	Winthorpe, p. }	Notts	243	262
Wighill, p.	York	296	280	Winchcomb, tn.-p. }	Chester	684	642	Wintringham, p. }	York	588	602
Wighton, p.	Norfolk	582	612	Winchelsea, tn.-p. }	Glouc.	2,824	2,937	Winwick, p. }	Ntha. & } Hunt.	431	380
Wigmore, p.	Heref.	494	409	Winchendon (Up- } per), p. }	Sussex	778	719	Winwick, p. }	Lancas.	707	704
Wigston (Magna), p.	Leices.	2,441	2,521	WINDCHESTER, C. M. } & P. <i>gc. s.</i> }	Bucks	284	316	Winwick, v. }	Lancas.	469	451
Wigton, p.	Lincoln	741	732	Winchfield, p. }	Hants	13,704	14,776	Winwick near {	Northa.	155	122
Wigton, p.	Lincoln	2,824	2,637	Windermere, p. }	Hants	327	329	Daventry, p. }	Derby	7,480	7,098
Wigton, p.	Lincoln	2,232	2,101	Windle, tns. }	Westm.	3,280	4,223	Wirksworth, p. }	Derby	2,632	2,592
Wigton, m. s. }	Lincoln	2,121	2,027	Windle, tns. }	Lancas.	9,370	12,229	Wisbeach (St. } Mary), tn.-p. }	Camb.	2,115	1,887
Wigton, tn.-p. <i>t. f.</i>	Cumb.	6,229	6,023	Windlesham, v.-p. }	Surrey	1,794	2,090	Wisbeach (St. } Peter), p. m. s. }	Camb.	10,594	9,276
Wilbarston, p.	Northa.	754	721	Windrush, p. }	Glouc.	332	290	Wisborough {	Sussex	1,746	1,682
Wilberfoss, p.	York	602	632	Windsor (New), p. }	Berks	6,872	6,728	Green, v.-p. }	Sussex	1,746	1,682
Wilbraham } (Great), p. }	Camb.	644	596	Windsor (Old), p. }	Berks	1,785	1,835	Wisely, p. }	Surrey	107	166
Wilbraham } (Little), p. }	Camb.	397	353	WINDSOR (OLD), } tn. m. & P. <i>s.</i> }	Berks	9,596	9,520	Wishaw, p. }	Warw.	282	216
Wilburton, p.	Camb.	562	560	Winstead, p. }	York	131	173	Wishaw, v. }	Lanark	3,373	6,612
Wilby, p.	Norfolk	106	98	Winfarthing, p. }	Norfolk	691	615	Wishford (Great), p. }	Wilts	378	351
Wilby, p.	Northa.	468	456	Winford, p. }	Somer.	1,022	934	Wisington, p. }	Lincoln	83	85
Wilby, p.	Suffolk	620	560	Winforton, p. }	Heref.	159	162	Wissett, p. }	Suffolk	490	427
Wilcote, p.	Wilts	702	651	Winfrith-New- } burgh, p. }	Dorset	1,101	1,020	Wissington, or }	Suffolk	256	254
Wilcote, p.	Oxford	10	12	Wing, p. }	Bucks	1,376	1,504	Wiston, p. }	Suffolk	256	254
Wilcric, p.	Monm.	28	28	Wing, p. }	Rutland	334	342	Wistanstow, p. }	Salop	1,044	1,121
Wilden, p.	Bedford	483	501	Wingate Grauge, } tns. }	Durham	2,456	2,143	Wistaston, p. }	Chester	298	351
Wildford, p.	Notts	570	604	Wingerworth, p. }	Derby	463	433	Wisrox, p. & P. }	Pemb.	774	713
Wilksby, p.	Lincoln	66	57	Wingfield } (North), p. }	Suffolk	654	593	Wiston, p. }	Sussex	301	311
Willand, p.	Devon	398	382	Wingfield } (South), p. }	Derby	4,351	7,339	Wiston and Ro- } berton, p. }	Lanark	830	786
Willen, p.	Bucks	98	80	Wingrave-with- } ing, p. }	Derby	1,092	1,241	Wistow, p. }	Hunt.	553	532
Willenhall, tns. }	Stafford	11,931	17,256	Wingrave-with- } ing, p. }	Derby	1,092	1,241	Wistow, p. }	Leices.	261	247
Willerby, p.	York	422	468	Wingrave-with- } ing, p. }	Derby	1,092	1,241	Wistow, p. }	York	788	849
Willesey, p.	Glouc.	372	373	Wingrave-with- } ing, p. }	Kent	813	1,060	Wiswall, tns. }	Lancas.	747	465
Willesley, p.	Heref.	5	13	Wingrave-with- } ing, p. }	Bucks	1,083	863	Witcham, p. }	Camb.	594	495
Willesborough, p.	Kent	1,022	1,780	Winkbourn, p. }	Notts	129	172	Witchampton, p. }	Dorset	504	588
Willesden, p.	Middes	2,939	3,879	Winkfield, p. }	Berks	2,185	2,508	Witchford, p. }	Camb.	620	559
Wilsley, p.	Derby	48	45	Winkfield-with- } rowley, p. }	Wilts	305	362	Witchingham } (Great), p. }	Norfolk	669	642
Willey, p.	Salop	144	149	Winkfield-with- } rowley, p. }	Devon	1,554	1,425	Witchingham } (Little), p. }	Norfolk	42	33
Willey, p.	Warw.	127	141	Winkley, p. }	Devon	1,554	1,425	Witchling, p. }	Kent	124	147
Williamstown, tn. }	Dublin	...	1,362	Winkton, v.-p. }	Durham	6,055	7,372	Witham, tn.-p. <i>t.</i>	Essex	3,303	3,455
William, p.	Herts	822	281	Winnall, p. }	Hants	117	120	Witham (Fairy), p. }	Somer.	556	576
Willingale (Doe), p.	Essex	518	438	Winnow (St.), p. }	Cornw.	1,076	1,115	Witham (North), p. }	Lincoln	309	278
Willingale (Spain), p.	Essex	216	207	Winscombe, p. }	Somer.	1,432	1,326	Witham-on-the- } Hill, p. }	Lincoln	635	548
Willingdon, p.	Sussex	678	709	Winsford, p. }	Somer.	604	574	Witham (South), p. }	Lincoln	544	531
Willingham, p.	Camb.	1,604	1,630	Winslade-with- } Kempshot, p. }	Somer.	1,062	1,033	Witheal, p. }	Lincoln	117	121
Willingham near } Gainsborough, p. }	Lincoln	499	520	Winstan, tn. p. }	Hants	174	183	Witheote, p. }	Leices.	40	45
Willingham } (North), p. }	Lincoln	861	203	Winstan, tn. }	Bucks	1,859	1,890	Witheridge, tn.-p. }	Devon	1,309	1,237
Willingham } (South), p. }	Lincoln	341	340	Winstan, p. }	Derby	928	971	Witherley, p. }	Leices.	540	528
Willington, p.	Bedford	282	290	Winstone, p. }	Durham	301	342	Witherr, p. }	Lincoln	603	528
Willington, p.	Derby	442	477	Winterborne (Ab- } bas), p. }	Suffolk	892	852	Witherwell, p. }	York	513	499
Willington, p.	Chester	...	106	Winterborne (Camo), p. }	Glouc.	252	230	Withersdale, p. }	Suffolk	199	225
Willington, tns. }	North.	2,284	3,031	Winterborne (Clenstone), p. }	Dorset	195	205	Witersfield, p. }	Suffolk	642	624
Willisham, p.	Suffolk	213	186	Winterborne (Herringstone), p. }	Dorset	52	52	Witfield, p. }	Cornw.	452	307
Willoughby, p.	Lincoln	748	785	Winterborne (Houghton), p. }	Dorset	150	125	Witfield (Florey), p. }	Somer.	104	164
Willoughby, p.	Warw.	373	372	Winterborne (Kingston), p. }	Dorset	584	589	Witington, tns. }	Lancas.	1,492	2,712
Willoughby-ou- } che-Wolds, p. }	Notts	600	573	Winterborne (Monckton), p. }	Dorset	87	86	Witington, p. }	Glouc.	823	783
Willoughby (Wa- } terless), p. }	Leices.	361	372	Winterborne (Steepleton), p. }	Dorset	206	191	Witington, p. }	Heref.	881	970
Willoughton, p.	Lincoln	657	620	Winterborne (Stickland), p. }	Dorset	407	444	Witington, p. }	Salop	266	292
Willington, p.	Kent	915	1,058	Winterborne (St. Martin), p. }	Dorset	434	458	Witington (Low- } er), tns. }	Chester	570	578
Willington, p.	Sussex	288	250	Winterborne (Thomson), p. }	Dorset	37	39	Witnell, tns. }	Lancas.	1,975	2,059
Wimslow, v.-p. }	Chester	4,952	6,616					Witney, p. }	Warw.	334	327
Wilne, p.	Derby	2,096	2,095					Witney, p. }	Somer.	329	349
Wilneote, h. }	Warw.	824	1,350					Witney, p. }	Devon	1,811	2,145
Wilsden, tns. }	York	3,454	2,888					Witney, p. }	Sussex	1,692	1,507
Wilsford, p.	Lincoln	484	641					Witney, p. }	Somer.	259	307
Wilsford, p.	Wilts	575	521					Witney, p. }	Surrey	1,546	1,555
Wilsford near } Salisbury, p. }	Wilts	185	140					Witney (Great), p. }	Worces.	408	445
Wilschampstead, p.	Bedford	923	1,032					Witnesham, p. }	Suffolk	675	634
								Witney, p. }	Oxford	5,437	5,180
								Witney, tn. <i>th.</i>	Oxford	3,069	8,453
								Wittenham (Little), p. }	Berks	128	134

PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	PLACE.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Wittenham Long, p.	Berks	608	582	Woodstock, tn. p. t.	Oxford	7,983	7,827	Worting, p.	Hants	158	154
Witter, p.	Down	965	787	Woodstone, p.	Hunt.	820	847	Wortley, tns.	York	1,035	1,121
Wittering, p.	Northa.	262	235	Woodton, p.	Norfolk	583	531	Worton (Nether), p.	Oxford	...	...
Wittering (East), p.	Sussex	233	223	Woodwalton, p.	Hunt.	880	888	Worton (Over), p.	Oxford	...	82
Wittering (West), p.	Sussex	609	616	Woodyatcs (West), p.	Dorset	...	20	Wortwell, p.	Norfolk	541	466
Wittersham, p.	Kent	987	877	Woodycs, p.	Somer.	1,158	1,129	Wotton, p.	Surrey	746	823
Witton, p.	Hunt.	267	311	Wool, p.	Dorset	545	590	Wotton - under -	Glouc.	4,224	8,673
Witton, p.	Norfolk	299	269	Woolavington, p.	Somer.	405	415	Edge, tn.-p. f.			
Witton near	Norfolk	153	144	Woolavington, p.	Sussex	462	488	Wotton - Under }			
Blofield, p. }				Woolbeding, p.	Sussex	320	338	wood, p. }			
Witton (East), p.	York	610	621	Woolengränge, p.	Kilkny	...	256	Wotton-Ville, p.	Glouc.	...	91
Witton (West), p.	York	550	659	Wooler, tn.-p.	North.	1,911	1,697	Woughton-on-the-	Bucks	...	...
Witton-Gilbert, v.-p.	Durham	1,758	2,098	Woolfardisworthy }	Devon	824	776	Green, p. }	Bucks	337	314
Witton (Nether), p.	North.	...	486	near Bideford, p. }							
Witton-le-Wear, v.-p.	Durham	918	1,366	Woolfardisworthy }	Devon	208	175	Wouldham, p.	Kent	343	433
Wiveliscombe, tn.-	Somer.	2,861	2,735	ur. Crediton, v. p }	Berks	602	559	Wrabness, p.	Essex	261	226
p. t. s. }				Woolhampton, p.	Hunt.	902	803	Wragby, p.	York	762	594
Wivelsfield, p.	Sussex	608	1,162	Woolhope, p.	Heref.	902	803	Wrappingham, p.	Norfolk	245	194
Wivenhoe, tn.-p.	Essex	1,672	1,843	Woolland, p.	Dorset	107	132	Wrangle, p.	Lincoln	1,196	1,198
Wiveton, p.	Norfolk	245	232	Woollaston, p.	Glouc.	1,110	971	Wrating (Great), p.	Suffolk	391	423
Wix, p.	Essex	778	752	Woolley, p.	Somer.	91	71	Wrating (Little), p.	Suffolk	212	193
Wixford, p.	Warw.	117	123	Woolley, p.	Hunt.	90	114	Wrating (West), p.	Camb.	868	777
Woburn, tn.-p. f.	Bedford	2,049	1,764	Woollos (St.), p.	Monm.	20,279	24,756	Wrawby, p.	Lincoln	3,132	2,961
Woburn, v.-p.	Surrey	2,837	3,819	Woolpit, v.-p.	Suffolk	1,071	1,008	Wraxall, p.	Dorset	87	88
Wokingham, p.	Berks	3,752	4,144	Woolstaston, p.	Salop	72	64	Wraxall, p.	Somer.	1,016	912
Wokingham, tn. t.	Berks	2,272	2,404	Woolsthorpe, p.	Lincoln	632	615	Wraxall (North), p.	Wilts	450	466
Wolborough, p.	Devon	3,227	4,427	Woolstone, p.	Glouc.	86	81	Wray-with-Bot-	Lancas.	833	779
Woldingham, p.	Surrey	48	67	Woolstone (Great), p.	Bucks	72	71	ton, tns. }			
Wold Newton, p.	York	276	351	Woolstone (Little), p.	Bucks	102	125	Wrenbury, p.	Chester	2,060	2,505
Wolferlow, p.	Heref.	185	112	Woolton (Little), p.	Lancas.	1,016	1,062	Wrenningham, p.	Norfolk	452	437
Wolhamcote, p.	Warw.	464	444	Woolton (Much), tn.	Lancas.	...	3,296	Wrentham, p.	Suffolk	1,026	1,051
Wolfrat (Great), p.	Warw.	520	534	Woolvercott, p.	Oxford	637	617	Wressell, p.	York	378	423
Wollaston, p.	Northa.	1,261	1,443	Woolverstone, p.	Suffolk	241	239	Wrestlingworth, p.	Bedford	588	657
Wollaston, tns.	Worce.	1,229	2,041	Woolverton, p.	Somer.	174	171	Wrestham (East), p.	Norfolk	219	257
Wollaton, p.	Notts	581	555	Woolwich, tn.-p.	Kent	32,367	41,695	Wrestham (West), p.	Norfolk	166	207
Wolsingham, tn.-p. t.	Durham	4,585	5,531	Wooton, p.	Bedford	1,204	1,349	Wretton, p.	Norfolk	538	496
Wolstanton, v.-p.	Stafford	22,191	32,029	Wooton, p.	Hants	58	79	Wrexham, p.	Denbigh	15,520	19,780
Wolston, v.-p.	Warw.	1,200	1,263	Wooton, p.	Berks	370	354	WREXHAM, tn. m. }	Denbigh	6,714	7,562
Wolterton, p.	Norfolk	44	48	Wooton, p.	Kent	153	163	& p. th. s. }			
Wolterhampton, p.	Stafford	92,287	113,832	Wooton, p.	Lincoln	606	591	Wrightington, tns.	Lancas.	1,613	1,618
WOLVERHAMPTON, tn. m. & c. }	Stafford	49,985	60,860	Wooton, p.	Northa.	877	837	Wrighton, tn.-p.	Somer.	1,600	1,617
Wolverley, v.-p.	Worce.	2,441	2,955	Wooton, p.	Oxford	1,250	1,238	Writlington, p.	Somer.	192	367
Wolverton, p.	Bucks	2,070	2,370	Wootton-Basset, }	Wilts	2,123	2,101	Writte, tn.-p. }	Essex	2,423	2,374
Wolverton, p.	Hants	188	146	tn.-p. }							
Wolverton, p.	Norfolk	165	179	Wootton Courtney, p.	Somer.	411	378	Wrockwardine, v.-p.	Salop	3,107	4,365
Wolverton, p.	Warw.	174	159	Wootton Fitzpaine, p.	Dorset	361	307	Wroot, p.	Lincoln	349	392
Wolves-Newton, p.	Monm.	219	193	Wootton-Glanville, p.	Dorset	328	300	Wrotham, v.-p.	Kent	3,184	3,336
Wolvey, p.	Warw.	963	958	Wootton (North), p.	Norfolk	188	247	Wroughton, p.	Wilts	1,645	1,721
Wombourne, p.	Stafford	2,007	2,236	Wootton (North), p.	Somer.	335	322	Wroxteter, p.	Salop	642	616
Wombridge, p.	Salop	2,166	2,601	Wootton (North), p.	Dorset	75	76	Wroxhall, p.	Warw.	179	144
Wombwell, tns.	York	1,627	3,738	Wootton Rivers, p.	Wilts	427	444	Wroxham, p.	Norfolk	429	409
Womenswold, p.	Kent	256	276	Wootton (St. Law-	Hants	922	917	Wroxton, p.	Oxford	789	751
Womersley, p.	York	998	996	rence), p.	Norfolk	155	150	Wuerdle - with -	Lancas.	7,855	8,201
Wonasow, p.	Monm.	141	150	Wootton (South), p.							
Wonersh, v.-p.	Surrey	1,280	1,438	Wootton-under-	Bucks	253	266	Wardle, tns. }			
Wonston, p.	Hants	716	706	Wood, p. }							
Woodburn, v.-p.	Bucks	2,026	2,245	Wootton-Wawen, p.	Warw.	2,306	2,253	Wycombe, M. f. }	Bucks	7,179	8,373
Woodbastwick, p.	Norfolk	293	294	Worcester, c. m. }	Worce.	27,528	31,227	p. }			
Woodborough, p.	Wilts	424	406	& p. w. f. s. }				Suffolk	56	65	Wycombe (West), p.	Bucks	2,000	2,101
Woodborough, p.	Notts	852	833	Worfield, p.	Salop	1,735	1,785	Wyddall, p.	Herts	245	213
Woodbridge, tn.-p. & c.	Suffolk	5,161	4,513	Worlington, tn.-p. }	Cumb.	7,159	7,834	Wye, v.-p.	Kent	1,724	1,594
Woodbury, v.-p.	Devon	2,014	1,966	Worship, tn.-p.	Notts	7,215	8,361	Wyersdale (Nether) p.	Lancas.	704	667
Woodchester, v. p.	Glouc.	898	816	Worship, tn.-p.	Lincoln	500	526	Wyfordby, p.	Leices.	161	144
Woodchurch, p.	Chester	2,927	3,922	Worship, p.	Lincoln	36	87	Wyham - with -	Lincoln	128	135
Woodchurch, p.	Kent	1,286	1,262	Worldham (East), p.	Hants	238	235	Wykelian, p.	York	643	521
Woodcote, p.	Hants	100	80	Worldham (West), p.	Hants	98	89	Wykelian, p.	Lincoln	26	35
Wood Dalling, p.	Norfolk	574	508	Worle, p.	Somer.	960	980	Wyken, p.	Warw.	141	148
Wood Ditton, p.	Camb.	1,298	1,375	Worlingham, p.	Suffolk	174	192	Wyke-Regis, p.	Dorset	1,898	2,025
Wood Eaton, p.	Oxford	89	83	Worlington, p.	Suffolk	391	349	Wylam, tns.	North.	1,091	1,040
Wood-Einderby, p.	Lincoln	291	244	Worlington (East), p.	Devon	277	284	Wylde, p.	Wilts	510	489
Woodford, v.-p.	Essex	2,774	3,457	Worlington (West), p.	Devon	229	193	Wymering, p.	Hants	751	1,071
Woodford, p.	Northa.	800	912	Worlingworth, p.	Suffolk	811	740	Wymeswold, p.	Leices.	1,235	1,209
Woodford, p.	Wilts	496	500	Wormbridge, p.	Heref.	91	91	Wymington, p.	Bedford	296	349
Woodford, tn.	Galway	...	325	Wormegay, p.	Norfolk	440	423	Wymondham, p.	Leices.	800	851
Woodford-cum	Northa.	726	735	Wormingford, p.	Essex	535	503	Wymondham, or }	Norfolk	5,177	4,952
Menbris, p. }				Worminghall, p.	Bucks	360	354	Wynndham, tn.-p. }			
Woodgreen, p.	Hants	...	345	Wormington, p.	Glouc.	62	79	Wynndham, or }	Norfolk	2,970	2,152
Woodhay (East), p.	Hants	1,550	1,533	Wormleighton, p.	Warw.	194	203	Wynndham, tn.-p. }			
Woodhay (West), p.	Berks	115	130	Wormsley, p.	Herts	511	572	Wymondley }	Herts	335	314
Woodhall, p.	Lincoln	275	276	Wormshill, p.	Kent	209	253	(Great), p. }			
Woodham-Ferris, p.	Essex	981	947	Wormsley, p.	Heref.	125	121	Wymondley }	Herts	300	313
Woodham Morti-	Essex	326	324	Worsledon, p.	Surrey	1,549	1,753	(Little), p. }			
mer, p. }				Worsley, tns.	Lancas.	10,189	11,875	Wynford-Eagle, p.	Dorset	...	137
Woodham-Walter, p.	Essex	585	598	Worstead, p.	Norfolk	827	751	Wyrardisbury, p.	Bucks	701	735
Woodhurst, v.-p.	North.	1,598	2,962	Worthing, tns.	Lancas.	909	865	Wysall, p.	Notts	286	274
Woodhorn, p.	Hunt.	533	554	Worth, p.	Kent	471	430	Wytham, p.	Berks	195	176
Woodlands, p.	Dorset	476	495	Worth, p.	Sussex	2,475	2,988	Wyrstone, p.	Suffolk	329	302
Woodleigh, p.	Devon	233	213	Worth, tns.	Chester	885	751	Wyville - with -	Lincoln	135	155
Woodmancote, p.	Sussex	326	331	Worthing, p.	Suffolk	1,086	961	Hungerton, p. }			
Woodmancoffe, p.	Hants	76	77	Worthingbury, p.	Flint	543	508	Yalding, v.-p.	Kent	2,672	2,706
Woodmansterne, p.	Surrey	271	271	Worthing, v.-p.	Montg.	3,325	3,723	Yapton, p.	Sussex	609	589
Woodnesborough, p.	Kent	813	859	Worthing, p.	Norfolk	170	170	Yarborough, p.	Lincoln	245	279
Wood Newton, p.	Northa.	501	529	Worthing, tn. s.	Sussex	5,370	5,805	Yarcombe, v.-p.	Devon	780	815
Wood-Norton, p.	Norfolk	308	250	Worthing-Matavers, p.	Dorset	396	350	Yardley, v.-p.	Worce.	2,753	3,848
Wood-Rising, p.	Norfolk	127	97	Worthy (Head-)	Hants	193	194	Yardley, p.	Herts	630	574
Woodsoford, p.	Dorset	183	193	bourne), p. }							
Woodstock, p.	Oxford	1,262	1,201	Worthy (King's), p.	Hants	382	359	Yardley-Gobion, h.	Northa	673	650

ISLAND.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	ISLAND.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	ISLAND.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Gairsay,	Orkneys	41	43	Inisherevan,	Ferman.	4	6	Kelly's,	Galway	...	5
Garranty,	Mayo	72	48	Inishdaff,	Mayo	23	14	Kerera,	Argyle	164	105
Garvelloch,	Argyle	...	15	Inishdegilbeg,	Mayo	...	13	Kilcolman,	King's	...	26
Gibb's,	Down	2	2	Inishdegilmore,	Mayo	28	17	Kilfintinan,	Clare	...	17
Gigha,	Argyle	540	460	Inish Doney,	Ferman.	7	7	Kill,	Mayo	151	106
Gilleann,	Ro.-Cro.	...	8	Inishdoeey,	Donegal	16	17	Killaderry,	King's	...	104
Glen,	Mayo	177	153	Inishdooorus,	Galway	6	12	Killesolan,	Galway	42	38
Goat,	Cork	...	4	Inishdugga,	Galway	5	7	Killian,	Galway	...	6
Goat,	Limer.	40	38	Inishdurra,	Mayo	5	6	Kiltigraiy,	Invern.	7	5
Gola,	Donegal	143	165	Inishbeltia,	Galway	3	0	Killilagh,	Clare	...	18
Golam,	Galway	5	0	Inisherik,	Ferman.	12	8	Killygowan,	Ferman.	...	8
Gometra and } Staffa Isls., }	Argyle	31	23	Inisherik,	Galway	46	30	Kilmuckridge,	Wexford	...	2
Gore's,	Down	12	11	Inisherkin,	Mayo	...	7	Kiltubbrid,	King's	36	8
Great,	Cork	...	16	Inisherrer,	Donegal	26	30	Kirkbost,	Invern.	14	17
Greatbasket.	Kerry	97	95	Inishfendra,	Ferman.	28	17	Kishorn,	Ro.-Cro.	...	6
Green,	Clare	166	7	Inishfesh,	Mayo	...	10	Knock,	Ferman.	4	7
Greenish,	Limer.	18	19	Inishfree (Upper),	Donegal	216	190	Knockbex,	Kirkcu.	...	2
Grimsay (N. Uist),	Invern.	268	305	Inishgleasty,	Mayo	16	17	Knockycallann,	Mayo	54	37
Grimsay (S. Uist),	Invern.	...	5	Inishglora,	Mayo	20	30				
Gromsray,	Orkneys	286	230	Inishgort,	Mayo	16	17				
Gruna (Skerries),	Shetl.	...	17	Inishgowla,	Mayo	...	12	Lackagh,	Galway	29	10
Guernsey,	Chan. Is.	29,757	29,804	Inishgowla (South),	Mayo	30	40	Lambholm,	Orkneys	13	6
				Inishgowla (South),	Mayo	40	39	Lamlash, or Holy } Island, }	Bute	...	7
				Inishhinny,	Donegal	31	42	Langa,	Shetl.	...	8
Handa,	Suther.	...	7	Inishhinny,	Donegal	...	7	Lecarrow,	Mayo	84	90
Hare,	Ferman.	10	7	Inishken (North),	Mayo	6	10	Leonard's,	Monag.	63	60
Harpers,	Cork	...	6	Inishken (South),	Mayo	85	131	Lettermullau,	Galway	383	433
Hascussay,	Shetl.	13	0	Inisikeel,	Donegal	172	188	Levera,	Invern.	...	7
*Haulbowline,	Cork	252	525	Inishkeen,	Donegal	9	8	Lewis (including } part of parish of } Harris),	Invern. & Ross	22,918	23,666
Havera,	Shetl.	41	37	Inishkeen,	Ferman.	8	7	Lighthouse,	Down	18	10
Hayes',	Sli.-Tip.	6	10	Inishkeeraghi,	Leitrim	8	5	Linga (Tingwall),	Shetl.	10	11
Heaghey,	London.	9	12	Inishlackan,	Donegal	66	60	Linga (Walls),	Shetl.	8	8
Heisker,	Invern.	70	127	Inishleagu,	Galway	125	125	Lisduff,	Mayo	30	10
Helena (St.),	Invern.	...	6	Inishlim,	Ferman.	...	6	Lismatin Islands,	Tip.	61	47
Helesay,	Invern.	7	20	Inishliroo,	Ferman.	8	5	Little,	Argyle	1,250	853
Henry,	Down	8	6	Inishlu,	Clare	98	96	Little,	Cork	17	24
Hern,	Chan. Is.	46	41	Inishluigh,	Ferman.	18	17	Little,	Waterf.	67	60
Heston,	Kirkcu.	...	9	Inishlyre,	Mayo	122	61	Littleroe,	Shetl.	11	16
Hildesay,	Shetl.	...	19	Inishmaenaghtan,	Mayo	10	7	Little Ross,	Kirkcu.	...	14
Hirta, or St. Kilda,	Invern.	110	78	Inishmacowicy,	Clare	91	103	Loe,	Cork	305	254
Holm of Midgarth,	Orkneys	7	2	Inishmakill,	Ferman.	3	9	Loe,	Cork	305	254
Holm of Papal,	Shetl.	...	6	Inishmeane,	Donegal	57	46	Luing,	Corniu.	7	8
Holy Island,	North.	908	935	Inishmicatreer,	Galway	101	90	Lundy,	Argyle	...	521
Holy Isle,	Bute	...	7	Inishmore,	Sligo	5	5	Lungu,	Devon	34	48
Hop,	Cork	15	3	Inishmore or Deer,	Clare	...	71	Lustymore,	Argyle	...	8
Horisdale,	Ro.-Cro.	...	33	Inishmullohy,	Sligo	101	95		Ferman.	8	6
Horse,	Ferman.	5	10	Inishmurray,	Sligo	53	58				
Horse,	Cork	116	84	Inishmuakeery,	Galway	...	4	Maedara's (St.),	Galway	12	18
Horse,	Cork	5	7	Inishnaecross,	Mayo	...	6	Mahee,	Man	15	13
Horse,	Kerry	20	17	Inishmagog,	Donegal	...	6	Man (Isle of), }	Down	52,387	52,469
Horse,	Clare	...	10	Inishmakillew,	Mayo	115	39	mainland, }			
Housie (Skerries),	Shetl.	...	60	Inishnee,	Galway	21	300	Martin,	Ro.-Cro.	54	51
Hoy,	Orkneys	329	1,535	Inishoa,	Mayo	...	10	Martin (St.), Scilly,	Corniu.	211	185
Hunda,	Orkneys	5	9	Inishodrescol or Hare	Cork	288	261	Mary (St.), Scilly,	Corniu.	1,668	1,532
				Inishower,	Mayo	7	21	Mason,	Galway	74	84
Illanagtaggart,	Mayo	29	25	Inishpat,	Donegal	6	7	Maun,	Mayo	10	23
Illancrone,	Donegal	10	0	Inishquirk,	Mayo	17	3	May,	Fife	18	17
Illanaglashy,	Mayo	37	42	Inishraher,	Mayo	31	30	M'Casken,	Argyle	...	10
Illanamid,	Galway	29	15	Inishrath,	Ferman.	...	13	Mealista,	Ro.-Cro.	...	7
Illanaconann,	Galway	10	10	Inishshaoe,	Galway	10	5	Meelagh,	Wexford	...	20
Illanatoe or Sorrel,	Clare	...	17	Inishshark,	Mayo	138	181	Michael's (St) Monut,	Corniu.	147	132
Illandraue,	Kerry	1	4	Inishste,	Ferman.	4	5	Mickleroe,	Shetl.	290	189
Illaneeragh,	Galway	30	13	Inishtrahull,	Donegal	68	55	Mid,	Down	6	6
Illaneeragh (West),	Galway	67	57	Inishtravin,	Galway	95	138	Mill,	Kilkny	...	9
Illanmore,	Galway	50	120	Inishtubbrid,	Mayo	24	29	Mingala,	Invern.	114	139
Illanslea,	Kerry	...	10	Inishturk,	Ferman.	28	25	Morgay,	Invern.	9	5
Illauntang,	Kerry	...	16	Inishturk,	Galway	97	128	Mouss,	Shetl.	10	0
Inch,	Cavan	6	10	Inishturk,	Mayo	50	20	Moynishmore,	Mayo	44	6
Inchabey (N. & S.),	Galway	...	173	Inishturkin,	Mayo	36	2	Muck,	Argyle	53	58
Inchagoill,	Galway	7	14	Iona, or Ioolmkill,	Argyle	604	264	Mugdram,	Perth	...	7
Inchamakinna,	Galway	11	7	Islandahoe,	Antrim	41	50	Mull,	Argyle	7,485	6,834
Inchcolm,	Fife	1	2	Islandau,	Cork	...	62	Munterconnaught,	Cavan	145	152
Inchicronan,	Clare	...	90	Islandbae,	Down	9	15	Musdale,	Argyle	...	21
Inchiquin,	Galway	75	2	Islandbane,	Down	15	17	Mutton,	Galway	4	8
Inchkeith,	Fife	9	12	Islandbrack,	Cork	...	100	Mweenish,	Clare	...	16
Inchkenneth,	Argyle	10	7	Island-dahill,	Cork	...	80		Galway	471	523
Inchmarnock,	Bute	35	27	Islandessgry,	Clare	...	29				
Inchydney,	Cork	...	101	Islandthubbock,	Waterf.	61	52	Naan (West),	Ferman.	30	24
Inisdauros,	Galway	6	6	Island Kelly,	Antrim	196	172	Noss,	Shetl.	21	14
Inishal,	Donegal	60	58	Islandmacnevin,	Clare	...	9				
Inishard,	Mayo	16	29	Island Mae Teige,	Limer.	7	7	Offerlane,	Queen's	...	16
Inishatirra,	Roscom.	4	2	Islandmagrath,	Clare	...	17	Oldney,	Suther.	...	14
Inishbarna,	Galway	7	127	Islandmore,	Down	9	17	Omev, Cartoor- }	Galway	46	7
Inishbarra,	Galway	91	127	Islandmore,	Mayo	50	45	beg,	Galway	6	15
Inishbee,	Mayo	13	11	Islandmore,	Kerry	45	41	Omev, Cloon,	Galway	73	71
Inishbeg,	Sligo	8	6	Islandmore (Lower),	Donegal	...	26	Omev, Gooreen- }	Galway	73	66
Inishbig or Hlog,	Clare	...	2	Islandmore (Upper),	London.	26	20	thin,	Galway	7	66
Inishbiggle,	Mayo	61	0	Islandross,	London.	75	59	Omev, Sturrakeen,	Galway	73	88
Inishbobunann,	Mayo	...	15	Islandroy,	Antrim	106	87	Oran (Lower),	Roscom.	84	97
Inishbofin,	Donegal	122	150	Island Taggart,	Donegal	59	43	Oran (Upper),	Roscom.	85	84
Inish Conra,	Ferman	6	3	Islanane,	Down	6	5	O'Reilly's,	Roscom.	3	3
Inishcoo,	Donegal	18	47	Islay,	Limer.	77	61	Orksay, mainland,	Invern.	59	12
Inishcoo,	Mayo	...	28		Argyle	12,334	10,332	Ormsay,	Orkneys	16,668	17,193
Inishcoo,	Mayo	28	28					Ormsay,	Kerry	5	6
Inishcoog,	Mayo	...	28					Oronsay (Morven),	Argyle	...	17
Inishcocker,	Clare	8	38							...	31
Inishcottle,	Mayo	36	11								
Inishereenry,	Ferman.	19	15								
				Jersey,	Chan. Is.	57,020	55,613				
				Jethou,	Chan. Is.	3	5				
				Jura,	Argyle	1,064	844				

* Including military and royal navy.

ISLAND.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	ISLAND.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.	ISLAND.	County.	Pop. 1851.	Pop. 1861.
Oversay,	Argyle	...	16	Rosdohau,	Kerry	...	6	Soay (Lit. & Mickle),	Invern.	158	129
Owey,	Donegal	118	127	Rossie,	Forfar	...	212	Spa,	Armagh	1	0
Owl,	Ferman.	7	6	Roskit,	Ferman.	5	11	Spanish,	Cork	20	6
Oxna,	Shetl.	21	29	Rosslare,	Wexford	...	7	*Spike,	Cork	...	636
Oyster,	Sligo	26	19	Rossminoge (Lower),	Wexford	...	28	Staff,	Ferman.	16	14
				Rossminoge (Middle),	Wexford	...	4	Stradbally,	Waterf.	35	27
Pabay (Uig),	Ro.-Cro.	...	17	Rossminoge (Upper),	Wexford	...	92	Strake,	Mayo	21	44
Pabby (Barra),	Invern.	...	14	Rossmore,	Kerry	170	130	Stroma,	Caith.	211	291
Pabby (Harris),	Invern.	25	21	Rossmoie,	Mayo	13	8	Stronsay,	Orkneys	1,176	1,210
Pabby (Strath),	Invern.	...	6	Rosroe,	Galway	25	26	Swona, or Swannay,	Orkneys	44	46
Papa,	Shetl.	22	17	Rotten,	Donegal	8	6				
Papa (Stour),	Shetl.	339	366	Rousay,	Orkneys	937	874	Tanera, or Sum- } mer Isles, }	Ro.-Cro.	76	98
Papa (Stronsay),	Orkneys	28	18	Rum,	Argyle	162	73	Tarbert,	Kerry	145	184
Papa (Westray),	Orkneys	371	392	Rusheennacholla,	Galway	24	52	Tarinsay,	Invern.	55	55
Paris (Big),	Ferman.	6	3	Rutland, or Inish- } macadurn, }	Donegal	108	75	Tasserty,	London.	37	34
Pawle,	Down	12	7	Saints',	Clare	19	21	Tedavnet Islands,	London.	15	17
Penland Skerries,	Orkneys	13	19	Saints',	Mayo	5	0	Teer,	Armagh	4	2
Pharay (North),	Orkneys	69	82	Saints',	Longf.	...	53	Templetogher (East),	Galway	55	95
Pharay (South),	Orkneys	52	45	Saints',	Down	2	0	Templetogher (West),	Galway	57	54
Pladda,	Bute	9	11	Salt,	Down	...	0	Thomas (St.),	Clare	7	3
Pladda (Jura),	Argyle	...	16	Saltee (Great),	Wexford	14	8	Torsa,	Argyle	16	9
Puffin,	Angles.	71	7	Saltee (Little),	Wexford	4	5	Tory,	Donegal	402	386
				Samphire,	Kerry	3	5	Tranmish,	Ferman.	69	67
Quay,	Clare	5	7	Sampson (Scilly),	Shetl.	30	0	Trasna,	Ferman.	37	43
				Sanda, or Sanday,	Cornw.	10	0	Trasna,	Ferman.	6	6
Rabbit,	Ferman.	4	3	Sanday,	Argyle	23	36	Trasnagh,	Down	10	10
Rabbit,	Ferman.	8	0	Sandra,	Orkneys	2,004	2,145	Tresco (Scilly),	Cornw.	416	399
Rabbit,	Ferman.	20	11	Sandy,	Invern.	10	9	Trinity,	Cavan	12	23
Rabbit,	Cork	21	7	Sark, Great & Little,	Cork	...	5	Troindray,	Shetl.	169	140
Rabbit,	Galway	...	9	Scalpa (Skye),	Chan. Is.	580	583	Turbot,	Galway	169	191
Rahau,	Cork	...	157	Scalpay,	Invern.	79	70	Tuskar Rock,	Wexford	...	2
Rainey,	Down	5	15	Scarba,	Invern.	282	388	Tyree,	Argyle	3,709	3,201
Rams,	Antrim	4	9	Scariff,	Argyle	...	13				
Rasay,	Invern.	540	388	Scarp,	Kerry	13	10	Uist (North),	Invern.	3,093	3,034
Rathlin O'Barne,	Donegal	3	11	Scattery,	Invern.	145	151	Uist (South),	Invern.	4,006	3,406
Reagh,	Down	5	12	Seil,	Clare	...	139	Ulva,	Argyle	204	111
Red,	Galway	7	0	Shapinsay,	Argyle	...	724	Unst,	Shetl.	2,961	3,042
Ree,	Argyle	...	6	Sheep Isle,	Orkneys	899	973	Uya,	Shetl.	16	15
Rinrainy,	Donegal	9	26	Shetland, mainland,	Shetl.	20,936	21,414	Vaesay,	Ro.-Cro.	...	9
Ristall,	Ro.-Cro.	...	45	Shokam,	Pemb.	6	2	Vaila, or Valey,	Shetl.	2	17
Roan,	Suther.	48	45	Shona,	Invern.	118	96	Vally,	Invern.	46	56
Rock,	Cork	111	88	Shonaveg,	Invern.	12	0	Vardin,	London	6	6
*Rocky,	Cork	...	27	Shore,	Clare	8	8				
Roe,	Down	10	5	Shuma,	Argyle	89	30	Walney,	Lancas.	306	...
Roeillaun,	Galway	21	24	Simmy,	Down	3	1	Watersay,	Invern.	64	32
Roman,	Mayo	2	2	Skellig Rocks, (	Kerry	26	14	Westray,	Orkneys	2,038	2,151
Rona,	Invern.	165	147	(Great & Little), (	Shetl.	105	130	Whalsay,	Shetl.	679	728
Ronaldsay (North),	Orkneys	526	532	Skerryries,	Angles.	9	...	Wiy (Skye),	Invern.	5	12
Ronaldsay South),	Orkneys	2,465	2,551	Skerryvore	Argyle	...	3	Wier,	Orkneys	62	73
Ronay,	Invern.	5	4	Sketrick,	Down	18	7	Wight (Isle of),	Hants	50,324	55,362
Rooney's,	Donegal	6	6	Skye, mainland,	Invern	21,528	18,751	Wood,	Donegal	3	6
Rosbaragh,	Mayo	22	0					Wood,	Down	...	4
Rosmurrevagh,	Mayo	...	18					Yell,	Shetl.	2,696	2,716
Ross,	Kerry	11	7								
Rosscorkey,	Ferman.	9	5								
Rosscutlen,	Kerry	8	5								

* Including military.

END OF VOL. II.

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THE IMPERIAL BIBLE-DICTIONARY,

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, AND DOCTRINAL.

EDITED BY

REV. PATRICK FAIRBAIRN, D.D.,

AUTHOR OF "TYPOLOGY OF SCRIPTURE;" "COMMENTARY ON EZEKIEL," ETC.

WITH MANY HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIVE ENGRAVINGS.

THE general object of this Work is the elucidation of Scripture. It takes up in alphabetical order, all the subjects, whether in HISTORY or DOCTRINE, in BIOGRAPHY, GEOGRAPHY, NATURAL SCIENCE, and the RITES and CUSTOMS of ANTIQUITY, which enter by way of direct statement or allusion into the contents of the Bible, and require to be known that it may be intelligently read and studied, while the several books of which the Bible is composed, in every case receive careful and attentive consideration.

In the treatment of the different topics, full advantage is taken of the materials which modern criticism and research have accumulated. Within a comparatively recent period much has been done by Biblical scholars to establish the authentic text of Scripture, to explicate its meaning, and illustrate the events and customs of which it speaks; and the increased light and certainty thus obtained are here made accessible, in a convenient form, to those who, though not without scientific or religious culture, have neither the time nor the opportunities requisite for minute or lengthened investigations. The difficulties and the objections which modern Rationalism has raised concerning many parts of Scripture, are also noticed in their proper places, and are met with solutions which, it is hoped, may satisfy reasonable minds.

The Bible being predominantly practical in its character and aim—keeping constantly in view, amid all its variety of matter and form, the high purposes of a revelation from Heaven—no work devoted to its illustration can be altogether satisfactory, or in proper conformity with its design, unless it breathe in this respect the spirit of the Bible, and interweave with all its instruction the great moral and religious principles by which the Bible itself is pervaded. The present Work never loses sight of this important object. Based on the inspiration of Scripture, as the record of God's mind and will to men, it never evades, while it does not needlessly obtrude, the all-important doctrines of vital Christianity, but endeavours to unfold and vindicate them. Several topics of this nature, which are sometimes totally omitted in works of this description, are here formally discussed; and in the lives of the more prominent actors in sacred history, respect is constantly had to the spiritual ideas developed in their course, and to the parts they respectively played in the divine administration.

The divided state of Christian sentiment no doubt imposes difficulties in the execution of such a plan; and it is scarcely to be expected that all the leading topics of the Bible can be handled with much life and independence, without occasionally trenching on the cherished

positions of even some evangelical Christians. But this is a result which may be pronounced inevitable, whatever particular method be adopted; negations on certain points will offend—justly offend—as well as positive deliverances; and it were surely a poor compromise, most unlike the spirit of the Bible, for the sake of a few minor differences, to practise a reserve upon the great themes of Revelation, and throw what is dearest to all genuine believers into the back-ground. Much necessarily depends upon the discretion and catholic spirit of the writers; if these are what they should be, there may be large freedom of discourse on all that is most important in the Bible, and yet comparatively little said to offend those who, though of different religious denominations, are agreed on its fundamental principles.

In the management of such a work, it will be understood, there is both a general and an individual responsibility—the one that of the Editor, the other that of the several Contributors. The Editor is responsible for whatever may be said to bear on the professed scope and distinctive principles of the undertaking: the blame is his if anything should appear at variance with the inspiration of Scripture, inconsistent with its essential doctrines of truth and duty, or palpably defective and erroneous even in the mode of treating common topics. But within these limits each writer is responsible for his own contributions; and as it is of more importance to have a marked freedom and individuality in the several treatises, than a measured and mechanical uniformity, so occasional expressions of opinion, and occasional interpretations or applications of texts, may be found, to which the Editor does not feel bound to commit himself; as there may be also, in his own portions of the Work, certain things in which his fellow-labourers would be inclined to differ from him. But such differences, he is confident, are extremely few, and make no serious abatement from the general concord of sentiment.

The Work has been in preparation during nine years. The plan on which it was projected, and which has in the main been carried out, was to intrust a considerable number of articles—as far as possible a connected series—to a single individual, rather than to secure a large body of contributors, with but a few miscellaneous articles from each. Thus, for example, the Life and Epistles of St. Paul, with several kindred subjects, are from the pen of the Rev. E. A. LITTON, M.A.; the Zoological articles by the well-known naturalist, PHILIP H. GOSSE, F.R.S.; all the Botanical by one who is well known as an enthusiast in this department of science, JAMES HAMILTON, D.D., F.L.S.; and the more elaborate Topographical articles by the Rev. HORATIUS BONAR, D.D., the Rev. E. WILTON, and the Rev. J. ROWLANDS, who have enriched the Work with the results of much personal observation, painstaking research, and discriminating study.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Special attention has been devoted to the Illustrations, which include representations of particular plants and animals, notable scenes and places, manners of social life, and the manifold productions of human skill and handicraft; also Maps and Plans serving to elucidate the topography of special localities. In addition to these illustrations, interspersed through the text, a Series of Views of places that figure prominently in the Bible narrative, engraved on steel in the most finished manner, accompanies the work.

This Work forms one of the IMPERIAL SERIES issued by the Publishers, comprising also the *Imperial Bible*, the *Imperial English Dictionary*, the *Imperial Gazetteer*, and the *Imperial Atlas*, all of them specially adapted to meet the wants at once of the scholar and of the family. It is issued in 27 Parts at 2s. 6d. each, or 9 Divisions at 7s. 6d., forming Two large Volumes, imperial 8vo, price, in cloth, £3, 12s.

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LIST OF THE WRITERS.

With the Initials affixed to their Articles. The Articles written by the Editor have no Initials.

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- GIRDLESTONE, REV. R. BAKER, R. B. G.
Author of "The Anatomy of Scepticism."
- GOSSE, PHILIP HENRY, F.R.S., P. H. G.
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Britain," &c.
- SCOTT, REV. THOMAS, M.A., T. S.
Rector of Wappenham, Northamptonshire.
- SMEATON; REV. GEORGE, G. S.
Professor of Exegetical Theology, New College,
Edinburgh.
- SMITH, JAMES, F.R.S., of Jordanhill, J. S.
Author of "A Treatise on the Voyage and Ship-
wreck of St. Paul."
- WEBSTER, REV. WILLIAM, M.A., W. W.
Joint Author of "Grammatical and Exegetical
Notes on the New Testament."
- WEIR, REV. DUNCAN H., D.D., D. H. W.
Professor of Hebrew, University of Glasgow.
- WILTON, REV. EDWARD, M.A., E. W.
Incumbent of Softon, Notts; author of "The
Negeb, or South Country of Scripture."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Rev. GEORGE THOMPSON, B.A., *Head-Master of the Wisbeach Grammar School, &c.*

I have closely and critically examined the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*, published by Messrs. Blackie & Son, and edited by the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, a well-known and distinguished divine. The work is beautifully got up with first-rate illustrations, full of Biblical information from the pens of some of the most able and eminent writers of the age, and most attractive and interesting in its various historical details. The language is clear, good, sound English, correct and elegant in construction, instructive and convincing in argument.

The general matter of the book wins upon the reader, fascinates and fixes the attention, and induces a determination to study the work with eager and lively research for the fund of new and valuable knowledge which it contains.

To clergymen especially, as well as to general scholars of every denomination, this Bible-Dictionary is an invaluable encyclopedia of Scripture History, Biography, Geography, and Doctrine, &c. Hence I infer there is little doubt of this extraordinary contribution to sacred literature and science shortly becoming a favourite *sine quâ non* in every student's library.

GEORGE THOMPSON, B.A.

From the Rev. JAMES MORGAN, D.D., *Belfast.*

I am in possession of the first two divisions of the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*, by the Rev. Patrick Fairbairn, D.D. If the work shall be completed as it has been commenced, it will be an invaluable treasure to the student of the Scriptures. I am especially gratified by the author's announcement that he holds himself responsible for the exclusion of whatsoever may be "at variance with the inspiration of Scripture, inconsistent with its essential doctrines of truth and duty, or palpably defective and erroneous even in the mode of treating common topics." There has been a false liberality in the admission of erroneous views into some of our otherwise valuable Bible dictionaries. It is pleasant to find that the eye of a faithful editor is to be upon every article in the new work, and that nothing is to have a place in it that is contrary to truth and righteousness, any more than what is in opposition to true science or the verity of history or the attainments of the present advanced literature.

JAMES MORGAN, D.D.

From the Rev. JAMES M'COSE, LL.D., *Belfast.*

I can concur in the testimonies by Dr. Morgan and Dr. Cooke in favour of the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*.

JAMES M'COSE, LL.D.

From the Rev. HENRY COOKE, D.D., LL.D., *Belfast.*

I have examined some parts of the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*, and most cordially join with my friend the Rev. Dr. Morgan, in recommending it to public patronage. I consider it by far the best work of the kind that has come under my notice.

H. COOKE, D.D., LL.D.

From the Rev. JOHN JEFFREY, *Presbyterian Church, Gateshead-on-Tyne.*

It is with great pleasure that I recommend the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary* as a most excellent and valuable work, full of instruction and research, and in every respect calculated to advance the great object it has in view, the dissemination of information on all Biblical subjects. It forms a most trustworthy guide in all these matters, and merits therefore a large measure of encouragement and success.

JOHN JEFFREY.

From the Rev. WILLIAM WILSON, *Dumfries.*

I have great pleasure in recommending the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*. I have no doubt that it will prove the best of all works of a similar character; as complete in its details as any other, and having the eminent advantage of being sound in its representations of Bible truth.

WILLIAM WILSON.

From the Rev. ALEXANDER MUNRO, D.D., *Presbyterian Church, Manchester.*

I have great confidence in recommending the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*, edited by the Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, as an able and profitable work, well fitted to illustrate the Holy Scriptures.

ALEXANDER MUNRO, D.D.

We have pleasure in giving our hearty recommendation to the *Biblical Dictionary* edited by Prof. Fairbairn.

Students will find it a great assistance in prosecuting independent inquiries, and men of business who have no time for such inquiries will find it a safe and intelligent guide. The articles are carefully written, and embrace the latest researches in the various departments of knowledge by which so much fresh light is thrown upon many parts of the Scripture. We need scarcely add that it is sound in its theology and reverential in its handling of all Biblical questions.

Rev. GEORGE JOHNSON, M.A., *Trinity Presbyterian Church, Princes Park, Liverpool.*

Rev. JAMES PATERSON, *Minister of St. Peter's Presbyterian Church, Great Oxford Street, Liverpool.*

Rev. DAVID HENDERSON, *Minister of Presbyterian Church, Rock Ferry, Liverpool.*

Rev. WILLIAM HUNTER, *Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Chester.*

From the Rev. W. MILTON, M.A. *Oxon, Incumbent of New Radford, Nottinghamshire.*

I have looked with some care into the first two parts of the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*, and very cordially recommend the work to all who desire to possess the best work of this kind in the English language. More copious than Eadie's valuable little Cyclopaedia, and possessing the results without the cumbersome processes of learning exhibited in Kitto's and Smith's works of a similar nature, while it is very superior to them both in its tone of theology—I cannot but think that this Dictionary, when complete, will be a treasury, not only of Biblical information, but also of the whole science of Divinity.

W. MILTON, M.A.

From the Rev. DONALD FRASER, M.A., *Inverness.*

The *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*, edited by Dr. Patrick Fairbairn, and published by Messrs. Blackie & Son, will be reckoned, I have no doubt, a work of very great value to ministers of the word, and to all intelligent Bible students. Its information, while copious and well arranged, is brought down to the latest results of investigation. Not professing to be an ecclesiastical cyclopaedia, it does not discuss those subjects which rise out of church history, as councils and creeds; but all the topics suggested in Holy Scripture are treated with sufficient minuteness, and ripe and careful scholarship, by various celebrated writers as well as by the learned and judicious editor.

DONALD FRASER.

From the Rev. JAMES CARVER, M.A., *Chaplain to the Lying-in-Hospital, City Road, London.*

I have attentively perused a considerable portion of the first part of the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*, and am astonished at the extent, variety, and accuracy of the literary materials communicated by its many learned and eloquent contributors. The great superiority of the illustrative engravings forms an additional charm to this very interesting and instructive work, and which, I think, ought to be in the library of every Biblical student.

JAMES CARVER, M.A.

From the Rev. HEATON EDWARD VON STURMER, *Baptist Minister, Worcester.*

Judged by the portion of the work already issued, its clear and accurate type, its numerous and valuable illustrations, and its copiousness of detail, or estimated by the talent and successes of the editor and publishers, the number and learning of the contributors, and the maintenance and elucidation of truth constantly kept in view, the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary* merits a place upon the book shelves of every Biblical student, every Christian scholar, and every religious household.

HEATON EDWARD VON STURMER.

From the Rev. OCTAVIUS NICHOLSON, *Curate of St. Augustine's, Everton, Liverpool.*

I have great pleasure in testifying to the soundness of the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*, edited by Dr. Fairbairn; and I have no hesitation in saying that in those families where it is circulated it will be found most useful as a guide to the proper understanding of the Word of God.

OCTAVIUS NICHOLSON.

From the Rev. A. M. HENDERSON, Minister of Claremont Chapel, Pentonville, London.

After a careful examination of the first division of the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary* I have much pleasure in declaring my deep conviction of its great value as a repository of the knowledge most requisite in our day to the enlightened study of the sacred books. Without ostentation, it is learned, simple, and clear, without superficiality, and even when treating of trite subjects investing them with an air of interest, which gives this work a kind of speciality. The theological portion, which is the distinguishing feature of the work, is, so far as I have seen, well executed, giving a history of the doctrine, and stating the points upon which it is believed; and while liberal and careful not to offend, it is orthodox.

A. M. HENDERSON.

From the Rev. A. M'AUFLANE, Finsbury Chapel, London.

The *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*, published by Blackie & Son, is decidedly superior to all its predecessors, and is a most invaluable assistance to every student of the Bible. It should, if possible, find a place in the home of every Christian family.

A. M'AUFLANE.

From the Rev. EVAN DAVIES, LL D., Principal, Normal College, Swansea.

I have examined a portion of the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*, and from the execution of that part, and the general plan of the work, can venture to recommend it as a very useful book of reference. The typography and illustrations (both in number and excellence) are all one can desire. The articles seem to have hit a very useful medium between the unnecessary minuteness of the more elaborate works, and the unsatisfactory and useless brevity of the minor dictionaries.

EVAN DAVIES, Principal.

From the Rev. JAMES DODDS, Free Church, Dunbar.

I have formed a very high opinion of the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary* now in course of publication by Messrs. Blackie & Son of Glasgow. Its articles, furnished by men of high eminence in the Christian world, are written with great care and in an excellent spirit. They uniformly show a learning and a literary taste worthy of the age, and suited to the requirements of the most cultivated readers of the Scriptures. Nothing in the shape of antiquarian research or scientific knowledge fitted to make such a dictionary at once valuable and attractive is neglected by the accomplished editor and his distinguished fellow-labourers. In point of orthodoxy and evangelical feeling this dictionary is also all that can be desired.

JAMES DODDS.

From the Rev. JOHN TURNBULL, Curate of St. Jude's Church, Liverpool.

I have much pleasure in bearing my humble testimony to the sterling worth of Messrs. Blackie's *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*. The imperial series of works published by those gentlemen are calculated to do great good, and in my opinion Principal Fairbairn's Bible-Dictionary is one of the most valuable of its kind. Many of the writers are personally known to me, as holding the soundest doctrinal views of divine truth, and their writings are eminently fitted to refute the scepticism of the present day.

JOHN TURNBULL.

From the Rev. J. T. CAMPBELL GULLAN, Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Swansea.

I have had frequent occasion to refer to and examine the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*, and have thorough satisfaction in giving it my hearty recommendation.

It is sound in its theology; mature in its scholarship; minute in its detailed information; it embraces all that recent research has done to throw new light on the Scriptures; is most attractive in its numerous and admirably executed engravings; and altogether will prove a reliable and learned guide to Bible students.

J. T. CAMPBELL GULLAN.

From the Rev. THOMAS HARKING, Minister of the United Methodist Free Churches, Bristol.

I have examined the first part of the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary* published by Messrs. Blackie & Son, and while its typography and illustrations are of the first class, many of its engravings being gems of art, the manner in which Dr. Fairbairn has accomplished his task, availing himself of the latest and best resources of information, will render the book of great value to the student of the Bible, and such as I can cordially recommend.

THOMAS HARKING.

From the Rev. WATSON DYSON, Baptist Minister, Measham.

Its early numbers promised well, and the ensuing ones have redeemed their promise. Its theological character, as distinguished from Dr. Smith's Dictionary or Kitto's Cyclopaedia, seems to consist in the greater attention paid to strictly doctrinal subjects, which I for one take leave to think is an advantage. Of course, there are some things against which denominational objections may be taken (as a Baptist might, for instance, partially disagree with the article on baptism), but I apprehend the discontents will be few, compared with the concords. Orthodox without bitterness, learned without pedantry, popular without sensational glare, clear in its letterpress, and profuse in its plates and illustrations, it seems formed to be useful to almost all who may consult it, and is precisely the dictionary for a large class of readers. *Local preachers, heads of families, Sunday-school teachers, and intelligent and thoughtful young men, buy it and study it, and it will do you good.* I know this may be deemed *couleur de rose*, but it is the testimony of one who uses it frequently, and also has Dr. Smith's, and a considerable part of Dr. Kitto's on his shelves.

WATSON DYSON.

From the Rev. JAMES CLAPHAM, Superintendent of the Brunswick Circuit, Liverpool.

By the publication of their *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*, Messrs. Blackie & Son have done good service, not to ministers only, but also to a large class of thoughtful Christians, who have but few books, and little time for reading. I have tested its value by a careful examination of a considerable number of articles on various important subjects, and cannot but wish it a large circulation. The type is beautiful, and the illustrations excellent. The articles are well written, and supply the best and most recent information on the subjects on which they treat. Its treatment of difficulties is manly, and, as far as space will allow, thorough. Its loyalty to the Bible, and its pure and elevated religious tone, are quite refreshing. It may be placed on the shelves of the ripest scholar with advantage, and safely trusted in the hands of the youngest thinker. This cannot be said of some other productions of the same class. I consider it the best and most trustworthy of our large Bible-dictionaries.

JAMES CLAPHAM.

From the Very Rev. FRANCIS CLOSE, D.D., Dean of Carlisle.

I have examined the first part of Messrs. Blackie's *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*, and as far as I can judge it appears not only got up in those gentlemen's good style, but to be very useful in its general matter, sound and liberal in its religious tendencies. I have much pleasure in recommending it.

FRANCIS CLOSE, Dean of Carlisle.

From the Rev. THOMAS BOOTH, Minister of United Methodist Free Churches, Bristol.

Unquestionably the best help in reading the Bible for the better understanding of its varied contents is a good "Bible-dictionary," and of all the books published under that title, the one now publishing by Messrs. Blackie & Son entitled the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*, and edited by Dr. Fairbairn, judging from the first part, promises to be the very best; the authors of the respective articles are among the most distinguished in Christendom; the information upon the various topics of the most recent date, and altogether it will form when complete a compendium of "Biblical literature" worthy of being designated a "miniature library."

THOMAS BOOTH.

From the Rev. WILLIAM HOWIE WYLIE, Baptist Minister, Ramsey, Huntingdonshire.

I have carefully examined the first part of the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*, it promises to be one of the best, if not the very best book of the kind published as yet in England. The Editor's name is in itself ample security that the excellence manifested in the opening part will be sustained in the remaining instalments of the work.

Dr. Fairbairn's rich and varied scholarship as well as his conscientious care over the entire work is conspicuous in the portion which I have examined.

I should rejoice to see a copy of this most trustworthy guide to a right understanding of the Bible in every Christian's house in the land.

WILLIAM HOWIE WYLIE.

From the Rev. JOHN ROBSON, D.D., Glasgow.

I cordially recommend Principal Fairbairn's *Bible-Dictionary* as in my opinion the best of the kind which has been published.

JOHN ROBSON, D.D.

LITERARY NOTICES.

RECORD.

The work with which it obviously suggests a comparison is Dr. Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*. We are soon able to see that this work is strongest where Dr. Smith's is weakest; and, at the same time, the converse is not to any extent true—that this work is weakest where Dr. Smith's is strong. Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible* is addressed rather to students and scholars; the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary* aims rather at extensive general usefulness. The greater part of the space of the former is occupied by learned references and elaborate discussions. The latter is a popular work, with the express object of supplying the wants of the laity and unlearned. . . . But it would be doing a great injustice to a band of learned and earnest men, to imply that these popular requisites are in any degree unaccompanied by the solid merits of vigorous thought and full information. In many of the similar articles, on a comparison, the palm of merit would probably rest with the writers of the present work; and there is scarcely any article which any critic would not treat with great respect. . . . The most watchful jealousy and care have evidently been maintained by the Editor that nothing should be admitted which would in any degree err against the integrity of the Christian's faith. This point is of such overwhelming importance that we own it would induce us to look very leniently on mere literary deficiencies; but, as a matter of fact, such deficiencies do not exist. The work is as sound and candid in reasoning and learning as in theology; and we may regard it as a kind of family commentary, well adapted in its subordinate capacity to lie by the side of the family Bible.

THE FREEMAN.

Two things strike us in particular, as distinguishing this *Bible-Dictionary* from others. The first is, its larger discussion of doctrinal points; and the second, the more harmonious proportion between its several papers. . . . Messrs. Blackie seem here, as in the previous publications of the Imperial series, to have found the happy medium between technical erudition and popular commonplace.

CHRISTIAN WORLD.

It conveys, in a readable form, a vast amount of precious information on almost every subject connected with the natural history, geography, rites and ceremonies, antiquities and customs, biography and doctrine of the sacred Word. . . . A very valuable addition to the standard theological works of the country.

THE DIAL.

We can speak of this *Dictionary* in the highest terms. It is erudite and scholarly, without being too profound for the general reader.

BRITISH STANDARD.

The matter is of the highest order, the letterpress most beautiful, and the illustrations equal to anything of the sort that has yet appeared.

WESLEYAN TIMES.

Taking rank as one of the best works of its class, we may also observe it will be one of the cheapest dictionaries of the Bible. . . . We know of no work more deserving of the widest patronage, or that will better repay the purchaser for his outlay.

NONCONFORMIST.

The publishers are celebrated for their "Imperial Series;" and the present work is to be conformed to its character, and thence draws its distinguishing name. The work is planned apparently with more direct reference to the average culture of society and to use in the family than is the case with the works we have previously noticed. The cast of the articles is popular rather than learned; although the educated reader detects the presence of knowledge, labour, and learned resource, not attempted to be displayed for their own sakes, in recording the results arrived at.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

This most valuable Biblical *Dictionary* is without a rival in the English language. We would commend it strongly for presentation to ministers by individuals or sessions.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND REVIEW.

The work was projected long before Dr. Smith's, and though it may not have such a show of scholarship as that well-known *Dictionary*, yet it has the advantages of containing a wider range of subjects, and of being uniform throughout in its teaching, that teaching being thoroughly sound, and combining deep research with humble reverence for the Sacred Scriptures. Two especial excellences we notice in this book: first, thorough orthodoxy combined with sobriety and moderation in dealing with disputed points; secondly, an attention to minor and comparatively insignificant details, on which information is needed by everyday readers quite as much as on the larger and more important topics.

NOTTINGHAM JOURNAL.

The woodcuts are freely interspersed wherever necessary for the elucidation of the text. The type is small but exceedingly clear, being printed on a splendid paper. The matter itself seems to be an embodiment of modern learning and research; the doctrinal and practical portions breathing the spirit of the Bible, and the historical being treated with sufficient clearness and interest.

CHURCHMAN.

Orthodox in tone, reverent in spirit, and showing in every page the marks of independent and industrious research.

CLERICAL JOURNAL.

This *Dictionary* has been brought to a conclusion with wonderful spirit on the part of all concerned in its production. . . . We should rejoice in knowing that such a help to their studies was in the hands of every young clergyman; for while he would not find everywhere his own opinions advocated, he would find, what is far better, the literature of Scriptural subjects stated fully and fairly, with a devout recognition everywhere of the supernatural and saving character of our holy religion.

EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE.

This work will be found of very great, indeed of pre-eminent, value, because of the careful safeguards with which it furnishes the student in his inquiries into subjects which have received a rationalistic and sceptical handling.

THE ESSAYIST OR TRAEHODYDD.

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REVIEWS

OF

THE IMPERIAL BIBLE-DICTIONARY,

EDITED BY THE

REV. DR. FAIRBAIRN.

From the "RECORD" of 12th December, 1866.

The Imperial Bible-Dictionary, Historical, Biographical, Geographical, and Doctrinal. Edited by the Rev. PATRICK FAIRBAIRN, D.D. London: Blackie & Son.

Materials for Biblical Criticism.—Nothing is more characteristic of the contemporary history of religion and literature than the repeated and successful attempts which we witness to popularize the results of Biblical criticism. The words of Holy Writ are nowhere more true than in reference to Holy Writ itself, that many run to and fro, and knowledge increases. A great deal of the knowledge applicable for Biblical criticism has been gained by travel, personal inspection, geography, and archæology, while every advance in history, language, and thought, every addition in positive knowledge, helps to elucidate or illustrate the multiform contents of the Bible.

Era of Bible-Dictionaries.—Of late years we have reached the era of *Bible-Dictionaries*, in which scholars and theologians have sought to sum up and state concisely the results of human learning in reference to Divine teaching. There are at least four or five of such works, and it curiously happens that the present Dictionary, which is the last issued, has, with the single exception of Dr. Kitto's meritorious work, the merits of priority and originality.

The Imperial Bible-Dictionary.—It is now twelve years since the work was projected, and although the delay is on some accounts to be regretted, it has doubtless been productive of good in the patience and care that have characterized its execution.

Comparison of Bible-Dictionaries.—The work with which it obviously suggests a comparison is Dr. Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*. We are soon able to see that this work is strongest where Dr. Smith's is weakest, and at the same time the converse is not to any extent true—that this work is weak where Dr. Smith's is strong. The *Dictionary of the Bible* (Smith's) is addressed rather to students and scholars; the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary* aims rather at extensive general usefulness. The greater part of the space of the former is occupied by learned references and elaborate discussion. The latter is a popular work, with the express object of supplying the wants of the laity and the unlearned.

This is seen by the style of the typography, by the literary character of the articles, by the remarkable wealth of pictorial illustration. But it would be doing

a great injustice to a band of learned and earnest men to imply that these popular requisites are in any degree unaccompanied by the solid merits of vigorous thought and full information. In many of the similar articles, on a comparison, the palm of merit would probably rest with the writers of the present work, and there is scarcely any article which any critic would not treat with great respect.

We shall presently point out the distinguishing features of this work, and will now indicate its cardinal merit. We are far from saying that there are not points on which we dissent from the writers of this Dictionary, and on which these writers dissent from one another. But these differences are emphatically on secondary points, and we are spared the phenomenon which so defaced Dr. Smith's Dictionary, of a house being fatally divided against itself.

Maintenance of Biblical Truth.—The most watchful jealousy and care has evidently been maintained by the Editor that nothing should be admitted which would in any degree err against the integrity of Christian faith. This point is of such overwhelming importance that we own it would induce us to look very leniently on mere literary deficiencies; but, as a matter of fact, such deficiencies do not exist. The work is as sound and candid in reasoning and learning as in theology, and we may regard it as a kind of family commentary well adapted in its subordinate capacity to lie by the side of the Family Bible.

The Editor of the Imperial Bible-Dictionary.—The Editor, Dr. Fairbairn, is favourably known by his work on the Typology of Scripture, and his Commentary on Ezekiel—the best commentary on that prophet with which we are acquainted. His own contributions to this work, especially in its earlier part, show equal industry and learning. We turn over very many pages of the first volume before we come to initial letters that denote a new authorship. The papers he has written both approach in character to complete treatises—*c.g.* "Daniel," "Inspiration," "Bible," "Baptism," "Christ Jesus," "David," "Elijah," "Deluge"—and, on the other hand, supply the short notices, the importance and difficulty of which are sometimes overlooked in their brevity. The care of the Editor has throughout never flagged, and on several occasions he has profitably inserted intercalary sentences among the contributions. So minute has been his care, that Dr. Fairbairn frankly avows that "the blame is his if any

thing should appear at variance with the Divine character and teaching of Scripture, inconsistent with the great principles of truth and duty, or palpably defective and erroneous in the discussion of comparatively common topics." Such language presents us with something very different to the entire abdication of editorial duties which we have had to regret on another occasion. The Editor has not failed faithfully to redeem his implied pledges. Much of his success in this way must be attributed to his care in the selection of his writers.

His Staff of Writers.—His list comprises some forty-three names, most of which are already favourably known. A large proportion of them is furnished from the professorial staff of Scottish Colleges, of the Established Church, the Free Church, and the United Presbyterian Church; English Dissent has yielded two or three papers; dignitaries and other clergy of the Church of England have well maintained the character of exact scholarship which they prize and well deserve; two distinguished foreign divines, Professors Delitzsch and Oehler, have lent their assistance; and two laymen, each eminently distinguished in his own path, Mr. Smith of Jordanhill and Mr. P. H. Gosse, are extremely useful contributors. Nothing has better helped to preserve the essential unity of the work than the fact that various writers have taken in hand an entire series of subjects relating to specific departments.

The Writers and their Contributions.—First among them the Editor enumerates the Rev. E. A. Litton, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham, and late Fellow of Oriol. Mr. Litton has taken in hand, besides other papers, the vast and important subject of the Life and Epistles of St. Paul. These articles are written with learning and devoutness of tone. Among Mr. Litton's papers we have especially noticed those on the Epistles of the Imprisonment. We compare the papers on the Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon, with a separate work on these Epistles issued the other day by the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, of Marylebone. We really think that Mr. Litton's papers have as high a critical and literary value as Mr. Davies's separate octavo. It is free also from some defects peculiar to the latter writer. Mr. Davies draws out what we may call Gnostic elements before the time of Gnosticism. When St. Paul speaks of a fulness (plerōma) and a knowledge (gnōsis) he appears to be employing foreign terms, which indicate that the deceits of Oriental philosophy were beginning to infect the faith of the Colossians. The occurrence of such terms has led some German critics to impugn the authenticity of this Epistle, and assign it to the times of Gnostic or Montanist heresy. There can be no doubt, however, that these Gnostic errors existed in their germ long before the time of St. Paul, although they did not reach their full development till long afterwards. The subject forms an obscure and difficult element in this epistle, which, as Mr. Litton justly says, "has not been so much commented on as some others of St. Paul." Mr. Litton has not failed to give a careful discussion to the subject, and he seems to have done so in a more accurate and guarded way than Mr. Davies, who has fallen into the error of exaggerating the apostolic reference to the false theosophy. In other respects, when the opportunity for comparison occurs,

we prefer the articles of Mr. Litton to the commentary of Mr. Davies. We merely give this as a case in point, and various instances might be cited, that many of these articles are as valuable as distinct works on the same subject. The same remark would still more strikingly apply to the elaborate topographical articles of Dr. Bonar. His papers on "Jerusalem" and "Palestine" are in fact valuable books on these subjects. These topographical articles convey the results of much personal observation, painstaking research, discriminating study, and are helped with a very unusual amount of pictorial illustration. Mr. Rowland's (late Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge) papers are very interesting, as giving the result of personal investigation and various vivid reminiscences of travel. Still more remarkable are the papers of the Rev. Edward Wilton, late incumbent of Scofton. He never visited the East, but, sitting in his own study, with a full knowledge of the languages and necessary learning of the subject, he arrived at results in which any Oriental traveller might well rejoice. The Editor has a touching sentence respecting this valued writer:—"Mr. Wilton was suddenly cut off in the midst of his labours; but not without having done good service both here and in his separate treatise (*The Negeb, or South Country of Scripture*) in vindicating the minute accuracy and truthfulness of Scripture." Specimens of Mr. Wilton's papers will be found under the letter J, in "Jeshimon," "Joshua," "Juttah," and other productions elsewhere—able, lengthy, and finished. In a brief supplement the Editor gives another, which Mr. Wilton had left in writing. The Editor makes special reference to his colleague at the Free Church College, Glasgow, Professor Douglas, and also to the articles "Isaiah" and the "Psalms," which have been respectively handled by Professor Delitzsch of Erlangen, and Professor Oehler of Tübingen, whose paper presents us with something very different to the ordinary notion of Tübingen theology.

As we have mentioned, Mr. Gosse is the first contributor who comes before us. The papers written by Mr. Gosse are of great interest. That distinguished naturalist has never shown himself to greater advantage. His papers are very pleasant reading, and a great relief to the generally solid character of the work. We may mention, for instance, his consecutive papers "Peacock" (*tukkiim*, which he identifies with the Indian peacock), "Pearl," "Osprey," "Ostrich," "Pelican," "Purple," "Pygarg" (De. xiv. 5). It will be perceived that we have only culled those which lie rather close together. The number of these articles is very considerable; and here, as elsewhere, we have in fact an independent work on the zoology of Scripture. Dr. Hamilton, an enthusiastic naturalist, has charged himself with the botanical papers; but his remarks are by no means restricted to mere botany. Our readers will easily imagine how pleasant and congenial a task it must be for a man full of devotional feeling to write papers on such subjects as "Cedar," "Lily," "Olive," "Palm-tree," "Vine."

Special Articles.—We have alighted upon many articles which well deserve special mention, and in a work of this magnitude many more must have escaped our notice. The paper on "Proverbs" by the Rev. Prebendary Constable illustrates the constant tendency of the Dictionary *super antiquas vias stare*, that attitude of reverence and cautiousness which is most becoming in

Biblical study, the aversion to mere novelties simply as novelties, combined at the same time with an unshrinking love of truth, and a perfect willingness to accept any theories which are substantiated by evidence and argument. Mr. Constable has bestowed a careful and exhaustive criticism on the suggestions which have been made respecting the authorship of the work. His remarks are very interesting and instructive, but here and frequently elsewhere the reflection occurs that this disquisition is too formal and learned for a professedly popular work. Dr. Fairbairn seems to have anticipated some such strictures as this, and acknowledges that some of the articles will scarcely be interesting or even intelligible except to those who have made Biblical criticism their proper study. This, however, is certainly a fault on the right side; and, generally speaking, the reader is presented with results, not processes, and the presentation of these results is made with simplicity and skill. In the case of the articles on the "Proverbs," Mr. Constable says, and those who follow his argument will hardly fail to coincide with him: "On the whole we do not see sufficient reason to separate this part into several (xxii. 16; xxiv. 22), or to assign it to a different author from that of the previous part. For this principal division of Proverbs (i.—xxiv.) we prefer the ancient tradition which refers it to the time and the hand of Solomon." The article shows an excellent method of counteracting the destructive criticism of Germany. Another writer with the same initials (H. C.—s.) is the Rev. Henry Christmas, whose paper on "Money" shows a large amount of numismatic information, and who has also given papers on the "Seven Churches of Asia," derived in part from personal inspection of the sites. Mr. Bonomi's papers, such as those on "Assyria" and "Babylon," belong to a writer who has a peculiar right to be heard with respect on such a theme. Professor Weir's papers, many of which relate to the Hebrew prophets, will fully sustain the reputation which he acquired from an early period as a Hebrew critic and scholar. Dr. Eadie, again, is known as one of the most laborious and earnest of commentators. He is not more remarkable for the extent of his reading than the accuracy of his scholarship. His contributions will have a claim to rank with those commentaries which will have a permanent place in the library of theology. We may especially mention Dr. Eadie's papers on "Persia," "Philistines," "Phœnicia," &c. "Rome" and "Athens" are done by Mr. Litton; "Greece" by Mr. Constable. A very interesting monograph on "Ships" is by Mr. Smith of Jordanhill, who is well known to have made the navigation of the ancients his peculiar study, and whose work on the "Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul" has been translated into nearly every European language. The important papers "Old Testament" and "New Testament" are respectively by Professor Weir and Professor Dickson. The paper on "Moses" is by the Rev. J. Muehleisen Arnold, who is well known for his Oriental attainments; "Pentateuch," by Professor Douglas. The paper on "Miracles" is by Dr. Macdonnell, Dean of Cashel. The Dean puts his point very neatly:—"We may conclude, in the very words of Hume, that the falsehood of the testimony to the Christian miracles *would in truth be more miraculous than the fact which it endeavours to establish.*"

The papers of the Rev. John Ayre, of Caius College, Cambridge, such as those on "Peter" and "Epistles of St. Peter," have been noted by us for special mention. If our space permitted, we should be glad more fully to particularize papers by the Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of Wappenham, the Rev. William Arthur, and Professors Lorimer, Milligan, Lindsay, and others.

One of the more striking papers in the work is the article "Philosophy" by the Rev. William Webster. The writer has strictly confined himself to such subjects which might fitly find place in a Dictionary of the Bible. "In the general sketch we propose to offer," says Mr. Webster, "we shall confine ourselves to the branch of ethics, to the origin of men, the formation of the world, life after death, and eternal judgment. Such a review will show the exalted position of the humblest believer in Jesus contrasted with the wisest philosopher; the indescribable happiness and imperturbable repose of the unlettered disciple, 'who knows his Bible true,' even if this be the very limit of all he knows. The laboured and halting conclusions of philosophers are axioms, *i.e.* self-evident truths, to Christians." Mr. Webster traces out these subjects in detail in different speculative schools of antiquity, candidly drawing out whatever was good in each, showing the weakness and inadequacy of each system, and the enormous gulf which existed between opinion and conduct, and demonstrating how if on the one hand it has been a *preparatio evangelica*, on the other hand it has tended to pervert the plain gospel. Mr. Webster's voluminous article or dissertation on "Prophecy" deserves also to receive a special mention.

Concluding Remarks.—We cannot but think that it is a great defect in the work that there is no table of contents with authorship annexed; a great deal of trouble would be saved this way. An index would have been a truly valuable addition to the work. It is to be observed that the main authorship of the work is certainly not Episcopalian; and as Dr. Johnson in his *Debates* took care that the Whigs did not get the better, so Dr. Fairbairn takes care in the Dictionary that the Presbyterians do not fare the worse. Perhaps also most of those who read the work will agree in the truth of its Editor's remark, that in the present divided state of Christendom it is impossible to traverse the wide domain of Scripture without occasionally striking on the cherished convictions of some most intelligent and conscientious believers. But such will be most ready to endorse the Editor's further remark, that no needless offence is given. They will rejoice also in his refusal to treat Divine truths as "the component items or accidental accompaniments of an external and lifeless framework;" that the Bible is here emphatically studied, as no other book is studied, as the living Word of the living God. The helps for the illustration and elucidation of the Sacred page—among which this work will rank by no means as the least important—were never so multiplied in any other age; but they will be multiplied in vain if men read it, according to the advice sometimes given them, as they would any other book, with a merely literary and intellectual motive, and without beseeching for that Divine enlightenment which sheds the purest and safest lustre on the Divine revelation.

From the "CHRISTIAN WORLD" of 23d November, 1866.

Fairbairn's Bible-Dictionary.—The world is growing rich in dictionaries and gazetteers. There is a large demand for stores of condensed information on every topic of human science. The number of students, technically so called, has increased, notwithstanding the prevalence of light reading, and there has also been a vast addition to the ranks of those who stand midway between the scholar and the mere superficialist—persons who want to profit by the researches and lore of the more profound, but who have not the requisite time, or talent, or preliminary training, to follow their fellow-labourers into the deep mines of learning, and through their narrow intricate passages, in search of the precious metal. They are willing enough, however, to purchase the ore when it is brought to the surface, and they soon learn to be skilful in manipulating it for their own benefit and that of society. Dr. Fairbairn's Dictionary of the Bible is precisely the book for this large and important class of the community. It is not a student's book—if by a student we mean one who is striving after a profound acquaintance with languages or with science,—but, as the editor frankly and fairly puts it in the preface, it is designed to meet the case of that "constantly-growing class of persons in different grades of society, who, without any professional study of the languages and literature of the Bible, are yet possessed of sufficient culture and intelligent interest in sacred things to dispose and enable them to profit by works in which biblical subjects are handled in the light of modern learning and research, if not overloaded with scholastic forms of expression, or entering into very minute and lengthened investigations." In a word, this Dictionary is intended for the average type of a well-educated Englishman; and to persons of that calibre it conveys, in a readable form, a vast amount of precious information on almost every subject connected with the natural history, geography, rites and ceremonies, antiquities and cus-

toms, biography and doctrine of the sacred Word. We are glad to find, however, that where the writers have occasion to refer critically to the text they give the Hebrew or the Greek words as well as their translations.

But, although the work is thus popular in style, it would be unfair to depreciate the learning and labours of the numerous writers who have assisted the Editor in his long and difficult task. Amongst these writers are many men of remarkable ability in their several professions; and the churches ought to feel grateful to the promoters of any scheme which could bring such a body of men together, and give the world the benefit of their studies. Many of them are learned professors in different universities, and it is gratifying to find that through this work they are speaking to a class of willing listeners, immeasurably larger than any that can assemble in college lecture-halls. The volumes are also greatly enriched by the engraver's art.

Perhaps it may be as well to state that the work is emphatically what it professes to be—a Bible, and not a theological dictionary. Although it has many articles on doctrinal subjects, such as the atonement, regeneration, &c., yet such articles are really very few in comparison with those illustrative of historical, antiquarian, and scientific subjects.

Looking at the work from a practical point of view, we think that the labours of Dr. Fairbairn and his coadjutors (labours extending through many years, and involving no trifling anxiety, as well as scholarship) deserve handsome recognition from the churches. If the result had been a comparative failure, still the task of compilation would have been entitled to respectful mention; but we venture to say that the large body of working pastors, preachers, and evangelists will find here all the learning they require, and that in several respects the work is far better adapted for their purposes than more learned or elaborate productions.

From the "CHRISTIAN WITNESS" of January, 1867.

This work which is now completed, and to which we have referred several times in the course of its publication, was projected twelve years ago, when the only English work of the kind of any pretensions was "Kitto's Cyclopedia," now re-edited and greatly improved by Dr. W. L. Alexander. Dr. Fairbairn had already acquired to himself "a good degree" among our living theologians, and was well qualified by his previous studies for the work intrusted to him. The names of some of his associates in labour are not so well known on this side of the border as on the other; but they are names which command confidence and respect. "To some," he says, "he is more particularly indebted, having respectively taken an entire series of subjects relating to specific departments; in particular, the Rev. E. A. Litton, who, along with some kindred topics, has discoursed of the Life and Epistles of St. Paul; the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, and Mr. P. H. Gosse, who have respectively

charged themselves with the Botanical and Zoological departments; and Professors Weir, Douglas, and Eadie, who have each furnished a considerable variety of articles on subjects relating to the Old Testament. Similar mention should also be made of the chief writers of the more elaborate topographical articles—Dr. Bonar, the Rev. E. Wilton, and the Rev. J. Rowlands—who have enriched the work with the results of much personal observation, painstaking research, and discriminating study in connection with a large number of places." There are valuable contributions, likewise, on the books of Isaiah and Psalms, by Professors Delitzsch and Oehler. We have now only to repeat the judgment which we have already expressed on parts of the work. Without so much of the show of learning as some Dictionaries, there is a sufficiency of the reality; and readers and students who are in possession of this work will lack but little of the aid which Bible-Dictionaries can supply.

From the "WESLEYAN METHODIST MAGAZINE" of
January, 1867.

This work, projected nearly twelve years ago, as we learn from the preface, is now concluded, forming two handsome volumes of more than a thousand pages each. We have incidentally expressed a high opinion of its value as successive portions of it have come before us; and now that the Editor has brought his task to a close, it is a pleasure to be able to express an earnest approval of the work as a whole. In "general tenor and substance" it professes to be "adapted to the use of persons who have enjoyed a good ordinary education." To effect such an adaptation successfully is a much more difficult task than to compile a volume of erudite but incongruous articles from independent writers. It is one thing to parade authorities, another to balance them so as to benefit the ordinary reader. The latter the Editor of this Bible-Dictionary has, to a large extent, judiciously done. The result is a work which will have its distinct place among recent similar productions, and will be useful to a large number of general readers. Among the contributors Dr. Fairbairn himself occupies a prominent position; and we have from his pen such articles as Atonement, Antichrist, Baptism, Bible, Inspiration, Cherub, Daniel, Passover, Elijah, Elisha, Christ Jesus, together with a number of shorter pieces, which make collectively no small part of the Dictionary. Valuable topographical papers have been furnished by Dr. Bonar,

whose personal knowledge of the Holy Land, aided by frequent pictorial illustration, enables him to present Jerusalem and Palestine in a most interesting manner to the student. The article Sinai is from the pen of the Rev. W. Arthur, M.A., and is also the fruit of observations made on the spot. Scripture Zoology is fully and delightfully handled by Mr. Gosse. Dr. Eadie contributes important historical papers, Persia, Philistines, &c.

We have only named a few out of many essays which give this work no ordinary value, and must content ourselves by referring to those headed Parables, Miracles, Prophecy, The Apostle Paul, The Lord's Supper, as the way in which fealty to the Word of God may be gracefully combined with critical acumen, a philosophical spirit, and a correct taste. In the doctrinal parts of the work a catholic spirit is especially visible. The reader has only to consult the articles Faith, Impute, Justify, Adoption, to see the proof of this. The "great themes of salvation" are treated so as to give no offence to any except such as are unreasonable enough to demand a *perfect* agreement in the opinions of so many scholars and theologians. Abundant engravings, maps, and woodcuts, some of which are exquisitely executed, add to the value of *one of the very best aids to the study of the Bible, for general purposes, which it has been hitherto our good fortune to be able to recommend.*

From the "DAILY REVIEW" of 18th February, 1867.

We heartily congratulate both the Publishers and the Editor on the completion of this important work. The merits of the Publishers are conspicuous in the appearance of the book, and the comfort with which it is consulted. The labours of the Editor are not so soon appreciated. Dr. Fairbairn has had the advantage of the co-operation of a long list of distinguished fellow-labourers from all the orthodox churches. But the Editor's share is always a heavy one. In the great German Theological Encyclopedia, edited by Herzog, which has just been completed, a list of the articles contributed by each writer appears under his hand. Two hundred and eighty-one contributors are credited with their respective contributions, few or many; but under the name of Herzog himself a list of articles appears, the length of which is perfectly frightful. No such means are here supplied for calculating the number of Dr. Fairbairn's articles, and no list can ever reveal the trouble the Editor has with the articles written by others. But we have had the curiosity to look through this work with an eye to the Editor's especial share. And, speaking not of quantity only, but of quality as well, we should not easily express our admiration of the faculty and the acquirement he has been enabled to apply to the *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*.

Comparison with Smith's Dictionary.—The work with which everybody will naturally feel inclined to compare the one before us is Dr. W. Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*. The *Imperial Bible-Dictionary*, it appears,

was planned and partly arranged for before Dr. Smith's appeared. But circumstances delayed the commencement of the work and also its progress. Hence Dr. Smith's took precedence in point of time, dating from 1863. "Yet," as Dr. Fairbairn in his preface modestly puts it, "from the plan on which this Dictionary was projected, and the distinctive aims it was intended to realize, there still seems to be a place left which it may, without presumption or needless rivalry, endeavour to fill." Probably we may best indicate the merits and uses of Dr. Fairbairn's Dictionary by following out a little the comparison or contrast here indicated. Dr. Smith's Dictionary is somewhat larger than the *Imperial*. It is considerably more expensive; a more numerous staff has been employed upon it, and, in consequence, a more thorough division of labour has been secured. Hence it often happens that the articles are longer; they go more fully, in many cases, into the minute details, which interest the scholar who desires to work up the topic from the sources, or wishes at least to form a pretty full idea of the way in which the topic *would have to be worked up*; and they refer more minutely to the literature. We may say it *often* happens that this is so, for it is by no means always the case; and while the reader might often turn from Dr. Fairbairn's Dictionary to Dr. Smith's, and find, in some respects, a fuller treatment of the subject which interests him, not unfrequently he might reverse the process, and find that it is to Dr. Fairbairn he must go to supply the deficiencies of Dr. Smith. But this by the way. So far

we have been enumerating the strong points of Dr. Smith's Dictionary, as regards its plan and execution. It is a very scholarly production, and a very desirable possession. We value it too much to wish to say an unjust word regarding it. But, on the other hand, there are certain features to be enumerated as a set-off. Dr. Smith's Dictionary admits great latitude of opinion among the writers, and that in very important points. Hence they vary much among themselves. In following out any set of articles belonging to the same biblical department, one may find a variety of inconsistent statements and positions, including some which trench closely on very important interests. In particular, while in its general character the book is commendably reliable, and written in an excellent spirit, there are extensive and important articles manifestly written from a somewhat neologian point of view. Now, to a reader who is pretty conversant with these matters, this fact is hardly a deduction from the usefulness of the dictionary. In some respects it is a positive advantage. Such a reader presently finds out what company he is in; he knows what principles he may expect to see applied, and what tendencies he will find manifesting themselves; and he can judge what he ought to rely on as information, and what he should dismiss or hold doubtful as mere opinion. But to many, even well-informed clergymen, the effect is annoying and confusing. What they want is a clear account of that which may be taken for ascertained and settled, and that which may be regarded as still debatable. In particular, they want to know how far the facts ascertained on any topic illustrate or confirm the views which prevail in the churches, and how far they offer difficulties still unexplained, raise fresh questions, and demand new investigations. A collection of treatises by various writers, whose theological positions vary, and, at the same time, are not explicitly declared, does not meet this want. Still less does it meet the wants of a great body of the intelligent membership of the churches. Again, the same general cause, viz., the inconsistent doctrinal positions of the contributors, has led to the elimination from Dr. Smith's Dictionary of a whole class of important articles, viz., those on doctrinal topics, or such as should bear on the exposition of biblical teaching. On the same grounds, also, the doctrinal aspects of those topics which the Dictionary does embrace are passed by. It is easy to understand why this has been done. But it is easy to see, also, that by taking this course the Dictionary has virtually renounced a large section of its proper functions. Now, in all these points Dr. Fairbairn's Dictionary is strong. It is not sectarian in its authorship. The Established Churches of England and Scotland, and the leading non-established Churches on both sides of the Border, are all strongly represented in the list. Neither will any fair critic represent it as one-sided in its information—as if it strained facts or veiled facts in order to support the views in which orthodox churches usually agree. As far as we have observed, on the contrary, the writing is conspicuously frank and candid. But being written by men who, though differing on many minor points, hold a theological position substantially the same on the most important and interesting questions of the day, it is fitted to perform a function which Dr. Smith's Dictionary cannot perform nearly so well. For those who are pursuing scholarly investigations on a larger or smaller scale, it gives a full scholarly outline and references to literature, which may well be called copious

enough—more copious certainly than most men will follow out. Meanwhile, for those who are merely seeking reliable information, it gives a view of investigations and results, and a statement of the relation of the topic to debated questions, the scale on which this is done being calculated with a view to interest the reader in the subject, and to meet practical wants. At the same time, the known principles of the writers afford a security that very much the same kind of interest has guided the investigation, and the same general idea of revelation has been kept in view, which the reader himself would have felt called upon to pay regard to if he had had leisure and means of prosecuting the investigation for himself. Further, in this plan there was no difficulty in introducing articles on doctrinal topics—such as the Atonement and the like. These are in fact little treatises on what the Germans call Biblical Theology, as distinguished from systematic and from polemic. They contain precisely the line of statement and the sort of material which are useful to the biblical student, whether he is aiming merely at increasing his own acquaintance with Scripture, or has to provide for the instruction of others. All this is done, and done so well, as to fit the Dictionary for the wants of an immense body of readers. These advantages would, indeed, be bought too dear if they were purchased at the sacrifice of scholarly qualities and acquirements in the contributions, or of scholarship in the articles. But this is not so. There are of course varieties and inequalities as in every work of the kind. But, throughout all its departments, a body of full and precise information is supplied by thoroughly competent men. And the plan and the mode of execution have adapted it to the especial wants of a very large class of readers.

Range of Subjects.—The range of subjects treated of in a work of this kind is of course immensely great—comprehending all the questions that can be raised about or out of the books and text, the persons and things, of the Bible. It is not of course a work of which the character can be illustrated by extracts. Nor would it be a very reasonable or modest undertaking to select from so large a work, composed of contributions so numerous and various, any articles as distinguished from the rest by exceptional merits. We do not intend to do so. That we may not seem to keep entirely to generals, however, we may say that among the topographical articles we have been particularly interested by those on Palestine and on Jerusalem. If the latter, for instance, be compared with that in Dr. Smith's Dictionary, most readers, we believe, will feel that for useful and instructive selection of matter, clear presentations of it, and a judicial and trustworthily survey of disputed questions, the article in Dr. Fairbairn's Dictionary, contributed by one who is now a fellow-citizen of our own, is clearly and greatly superior. Among the articles on books of Scripture we may specify that upon the Psalms, by Dr. Oehler of Tübingen, as a happy adaptation of German thinking and acquirement to the wants and habits of English Bible-readers. These instances have occurred to us in the course of using the work. We refer to them as specimens of the style of treatment adopted and the results aimed at.

A Work not for Ministers only, but for Laymen and Libraries.—We may add, in conclusion, the expression of a very earnest hope that this important work will not

be regarded and treated as a book for ministers only. To them, indeed, it will be most valuable, and we should be glad to think that they all possessed it. Many will make a point of having it. But in cases where the *res angusta domi* makes the purchase of a work like this a difficult and doubtful matter, a friend might do a friendly office in ordering it for the minister. But the work ought to circulate far beyond the ranks of the clergy. There are a great number of intelligent laymen whose wants it would precisely meet. It would continually help them in their reading of the Bible; it would be resorted to for the purpose of gaining full and accurate information on a thousand matters which are often alluded to, but seldom reliably explained in the current literature of the day; it would be a storehouse out of which to meet the awakening curiosity of the members of the family as their minds open and advance. More than this, the work ought to be made accessible to very

many who cannot reasonably be expected to possess it for themselves. It is a book for congregational and other libraries, especially where these have been founded in the midst of an inquisitive and reading population; and we venture to prophesy it would not be the book least run upon. There are numbers of young men, even among the working-classes, who would read large portions of it with lively interest. The learned details they would necessarily skip; but they could and would go into the statements of results. Many such young men would fain know how the land lies, and what the facts are, in matters of which they read, or in questions that are debated in the workshop. They cannot always find access to ministers to propound their questions. By-and-by, perhaps, their curiosity dies out, or it is satiated from very misleading sources. It would be a great benefit to have a book like this accessible, ready to be turned up and pored upon by such inquirers.

From "CHRISTIAN SOCIETY" of December, 1866.

"Here is a noble work," said the vicar, drawing me to a side-table; "one which just came down, *Fairbairn's Imperial Dictionary of the Bible*. Some half-dozen friends of mine have been writing in it; and I know Dr. Fairbairn by his book on Ezekiel, which I found very useful when I was working through that part of Holy Scripture some time ago."

Leaving the young people to converse, I drew up to the table, and spent a few afternoon hours very pleasantly in turning over the pages of the Work. I was particularly struck with the immense number of steel and wood engravings, some of which appeared to be remarkably well done. It is quite a popular encyclopedia; one intended not so much for students as for the general public, and not abounding with those crowded learned references which we find in Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*. Yet it would be a great mistake to consider this merely a "popular" Work; all the papers are marked by learning and reflection, and many of them have an independent and original value of their own, which would do credit to any critical performance. In turning over the first volume, I was quite astonished by the immense number of papers contributed by Dr. Fairbairn himself, all of them marked by ample learning, and a high degree of literary excellence. In all respects his editorship formed a striking contrast to that of Dr. William Smith, in the case of the *Dictionary of the Bible*, Dr. Smith, to the best of my recollection, did not write a single line of the work which bears his name; only exercised a nominal supervision over his contributors, and his work was marked by the extraordinary differ-

ences of opinion which manifested themselves throughout the course of the work. In the present Dictionary there is an essential unity of design and execution. There is no doubtful and impugned orthodoxy here. It has evidently been the Editor's most anxious intention to build up his readers in the faith, and to allow nothing to appear in his pages which might tend to vain disputes and false philosophy. Several writers of great eminence have taken whole departments to themselves. After glancing at a variety of articles written by Dr. Fairbairn himself, we come to a paper by Mr. Gosse, who has written all the zoological articles, and they certainly could not be in better hands. The botanical papers are written by Dr. Hamilton of London, who is almost as distinguished a naturalist as he is a divine. Papers on the "Life and Epistles of St. Paul," are written by Mr. Litton. Mr. Webster, joint editor of one of the most valuable editions of the New Testament which we possess, has written papers which, as in the case of the article "Philosophy," almost amount to complete treatises. The distinguished German divine Professor Delitzsch, as also Professor Oehler, have written papers on subjects which they, if any living men, are competent to treat. Other names of contributors are such as those of Mr. Smith of Jordanhill, Joseph Bonomi, Dr. Bonar, Mr. Drew, Professor Eadie, Professor Lindsay, &c. The Editor especially makes mention of "Dr. Bonar, the Rev. E. Wilton, the Rev. J. Rowlands, who have enriched the Work with the results of much personal observation, painstaking research, and discriminating study, in connection with a large number of places."

From "OUR OWN FIRESIDE" of March, 1867.

The *Imperial Bible-Dictionary* is a monument of learning, ability, and patient perseverance. The Work was projected nearly twelve years ago, but the length of time that has been devoted to its preparation will surprise no reader who examines the mass of Biblical

information, comprehensive yet concentrated, which it contains. Possibly Dr. Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, on account of the profound research displayed in the discussion of some abstruse topics, may possess a peculiar interest to the scholar; although we are bound

to add that in several of its articles theological views are broached which can scarcely be harmonized with the Scripture testimony; but for the student who is anxious to possess a Dictionary of the Bible characterized by ample though not obtrusive learning, and by a distinctive and avowed attachment to evangelical truth, Dr. Fairbairn's Work stands foremost, if not alone.

Avoiding a very common error in such compilations, the Editor has not aimed to secure a large body of contributors with but a few miscellaneous articles from each, but he has so far narrowed his circle of literary coadjutors as to enable him to entrust a considerable number of articles—often a connected series—to a single individual. Thus, for example, the life and epistles of St. Paul, with several kindred subjects, are from the pen of the Rev. E. A. Litton, M.A.; the zoological articles are written by the well-known naturalist P. H. Gosse, F.R.S.; and all the botanical subjects are treated

by one who is an enthusiast in this department of science, James Hamilton, D.D., F.L.S.

The advantages of this arrangement will be at once apparent. It secures not simply an able writer, but the *ablest* writer for the *special* topic to which he has devoted time and thought; and also gives an individuality of character to the treatment of various branches of the same topic, which adds greatly to the reader's interest, and guards against otherwise almost unavoidable repetition.

A series of steel engravings accompanies each volume; and, interspersed with the text throughout, admirable woodcuts of plants, animals, scenes, and places, are introduced.

It would be impossible to express too strongly our appreciation of this Imperial Work. It is a treasury not only of Biblical information, but also of the whole science of divinity.

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Dr. Bonar's article on Jerusalem indeed is unique; and though he has no theory to support, and looks for available and trustworthy results to future excavations, his monograph has all the freshness of novelty, and is at once the best and the most delightful *résumé* of all that is interesting in Jerusalem, from Josephus and Ensebius and Jerome down to Catherwood and Willis and De Vogué.

HOMILIST.

In looking through these two magnificent volumes, we regard the Work as equal in most respects to any of its competitors, and superior in others. We have compared it with Dr. Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, whose pretensions are great, and whose merits are many, and generally acknowledged, and it suffers not by the comparison; for though it does not treat on quite as many subjects, nor possess such a variety of contributors, nor make such a parade of learning, it omits no subject of importance, and treats the leading ones with greater fulness. Its contributors appear to be masters of the subjects they handle. And the learning, despite the lack of Hebrew and Greek type, is extensive and thorough. In the getting up—paper, type, illustrations—it is far superior.

THE FREEMAN.

Two things strike us in particular, as distinguishing this *Bible-Dictionary* from others. The first is, its larger discussion of doctrinal points; and the second, the more harmonious proportion between its several papers. . . . Messrs. Blackie seem here, as in the previous publications of the Imperial series, to have found the happy medium between technical erudition and popular commonplace.

THE DIAL.

We can speak of this Dictionary in the highest terms. It is erudite and scholarly, without being too profound for the general reader.

EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE.

This work will be found of very great, indeed of pre-eminent, value, because of the careful safeguards with which it furnishes the student in his inquiries into subjects which have received a rationalistic and sceptical handling.

BRITISH STANDARD.

The matter is of the highest order, the letterpress most beautiful, and the illustrations equal to anything of the sort that has yet appeared.

WESLEYAN TIMES.

Taking rank as one of the best works of its class, we may also observe it will be one of the cheapest dictionaries of the Bible. . . . We know of no work more deserving of the widest patronage, or that will better repay the purchaser for his outlay.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

This most valuable Biblical Dictionary is without a rival in the English language. We would commend it strongly for presentation to ministers by individuals or sessions.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND REVIEW.

The work was projected long before Dr. Smith's, and though it may not have such a show of scholarship as that well-known Dictionary, yet it has the advantages of containing a wider range of subjects, and of being uniform throughout in its teaching, that teaching being thoroughly sound, and combining deep research with humble reverence for the Sacred Scriptures. Two especial excellencies we notice in this book: first, thorough orthodoxy combined with sobriety and moderation in dealing with disputed points; secondly, an attention to minor and comparatively insignificant details, on which information is needed by everyday readers quite as much as on the larger and more important topics.

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THE IMPERIAL FAMILY BIBLE, almost from the publication of the First Part, and more especially from the time of its completion, was admitted to be the most magnificent edition of the Scriptures, for Family use, that had issued from the Press; and in calling attention to this REPUBLICATION OF THE WORK, it is only needful to state, that the present issue differs from the first, by having an improved General Introduction, and extended Chronological Index and Tables; the Illustrations also are increased to nearly double the number, the first issue having *Thirty-nine* Plates, while in this there will be *Seventy-three*.

THE TEXT, which is that of the most correct copies of the Authorized Version, is accompanied by all the Marginal Readings usually printed therewith, and which form a very important part of the Translation. THE REFERENCES to PARALLEL TEXTS are very numerous and accurate, and embody the most valuable of those given by Blayney, Brown, Clarke, and Scott. They have been carefully selected for this Work, and it is believed that they form a more satisfactory and useful series for general use than the entire References of any of the Commentators before named.

THE NOTES, amounting to many thousands, are either original, or selected from the great Commentators and Illustrators of the Scriptures, among whom may be named HENRY, SCOTT, CLARKE, PATRICK, BOOTHROYD, DODDRIDGE, CAMPBELL, LOWTH, BLAYNEY, BUSH, BARNES, JAHN, HALES, BURDER, PAXTON, MANSFORD, and many others, too numerous to mention. The notes are necessarily concise; and whilst the Editors have avoided all affectation of learning in spotting the columns with Oriental words, which could only serve to astonish the illiterate, without greatly benefiting the learned, their aim has been to bring out, so far as possible, the true force and meaning of the Text; and though the space occupied by the Notes is apparently small, they would, if printed in the usual

form, exhibit an amount of matter, and certainly of information, very much greater than what is usually given in Family Commentaries. Each Book is accompanied by INTRODUCTORY and CONCLUDING REMARKS, illustrative of the subjects therein contained, together with the Chronology of various periods and epochs.

THE GENERAL INTRODUCTION contains a summary of the arguments for the probability and necessity of a Divine Revelation, the written mode of Revelation, the genuineness, authenticity, inspiration, and uncorrupted preservation of the Scriptures; translation and history of the English Bible, and the importance of the duty of studying the Scriptures. Also helps for understanding the sacred Word, embracing the principles of Chronology, with the mode of computing Time; notices of Sects, Offices, and Conditions of Men; Tables of Weights, Measures, and Coins; &c. &c.

THE INDEX AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES embrace an improved and enlarged edition of BARRÉ'S INDEX OF SUBJECTS and concise DICTIONARY OF TERMS in the Holy Scriptures. Also Dr. Townsend's full CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX OF SCRIPTURE HISTORY. This gives not only the events in order of time, but embodies likewise a complete Chronological arrangement of the entire Scriptures, including a Harmony of the Gospels, under the guidance of which the reader may enter on a most useful and instructive mode of perusing the Sacred Volume. The Tables of Psalms and Prophecies, also from Dr. Townsend, will direct the reader how to take them up in connection with the time, events, and circumstances under which they were written or uttered.

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THE
IMPERIAL DICTIONARY,
ENGLISH, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

BY

JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D.

This Dictionary is based on Webster's English Dictionary, to which many thousand Words and Phrases have been added, including the most generally used Technical and Scientific terms, with their Etymology and their Pronunciation, and many foreign words used by English writers; also a SUPPLEMENT, containing an extensive collection of Words, Terms, and Phrases, not included in previous English Dictionaries.

ILLUSTRATED BY ABOVE 2500 ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

EVER since its publication, this Dictionary has been recognized in all quarters of the United Kingdom and the Colonies, by readers in every walk of life, as the best of its kind, and also as the most extensively useful for the purposes of every-day requirement. Adhering to sound English spelling and English forms of expression, it forms a much needed corrective to American works, which are introducing into this country vitiated forms of orthography and other undesirable novelties of speech.

For a number of years past a great revolution has manifestly been going on in the English language. Many words and terms formerly in common use have now passed into oblivion; many others have acquired new meanings, while the old ones have become obsolete, and in a greater variety of instances new significations have been added, while the old ones are still retained; and thousands of words and terms have been introduced into our language which were altogether unknown in the time of our older lexicographers. In ordinary literary and non-scientific works also, many words and terms are introduced which were formerly only to be met with in works of a strictly scientific character, and which have not hitherto found their way into any of our common English dictionaries. The ordinary reader must therefore remain in utter ignorance of the meaning of many of these terms, unless he be possessed of a library of dictionaries of the various departments of human knowledge, and even with that advantage, he will be often at fault, as not a few such terms have not yet been introduced into any dictionary whatever.

It is obvious, therefore, that an English dictionary of a comprehensive character—embracing all authorized English words both old and new, with their etymologies and various significations, and also the principal terms employed in the arts and sciences,

and serving as a book of ready reference to all classes of English readers—must prove of the highest utility, and must tend greatly to facilitate the progress and diffusion of general knowledge. To supply this *desideratum* is the great object of the IMPERIAL DICTIONARY.

Generally speaking, this Dictionary aims at containing all purely English words, and all words not English in ordinary use, together with the principal technical and scientific terms, and such as are to be met with in works not purely scientific. More particularly this Dictionary has for its object:—

1. To comprehend all the words contained in Johnson's Dictionary, with the additions of Todd and Webster, and words selected from the other standard Dictionaries and Encyclopedias, together with many thousand words and terms in modern use, not included in any former English Dictionary.

2. To exhibit the etymologies of English words, deduced from an examination and comparison of words of corresponding elements in the principal languages of Europe and Asia.

3. To render the pronunciation of words easy and obvious, by accentuation, by marking the sounds of the accented vowels when necessary, by printing the word a second time in different letters when the pronunciation is attended with any difficulty, or by general rules.

4. To give accurate and discriminating definitions of the words, illustrated by examples of their use, selected from the best authors, or by familiar phrases of undoubted authority.

5. To give explanations of Scripture terms and phrases, and when necessary, to cite passages not only to illustrate the scriptural or theological sense, but even the ordinary significations of the words.

6. To give accurate definitions and explanations of technical and scientific terms, including those of recent origin, in

Agriculture,	Dynamics,	Husbandry,	Military Art,	Phrenology,
Algebra,	Electricity,	Hydrostatics,	Mineralogy,	Physiology,
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Archæology,	Entomology,	Ichthyology,	Music,	Political Economy,
Architecture,	Ethics,	Law (English & Scotch),	Natural History,	Politics,
Arithmetic,	Fortification,	Logic,	Natural Philosophy,	Religion,
Arts,	Galvanism,	Machinery,	Naval Architecture,	Rhetoric,
Astronomy,	Gardening,	Manufactures,	Navigation,	Sculpture,
Botany,	Geography,	Mathematics,	Numismatics,	Shipping,
Chemistry,	Geology,	Mechanics,	Optics,	Statics,
Commerce,	Geometry,	Medicine,	Ornithology,	Surgery,
Conchology,	Grammar,	Metaphysics,	Painting,	Surveying,
Divinity,	Gunnery,	Meteorology,	Paleontology,	Trigonometry,
Drawing,	Heraldry,	Metallurgy,	Perspective,	Zoology, &c. &c. &c.

7. To distinguish words that are obsolete, obsolescent, unusual, partially authorized, colloquial, local, low, or vulgar; care being taken to retain those words which, though now obsolete, occur in our old English authors of celebrity.

8. To introduce such *foreign words* and terms as are frequently met with in English authors, together with some of the more expressive words of the Scottish language.

9. By the assistance of DIAGRAMS and ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD to furnish clearer ideas of the signification of various terms, than could be conveyed by mere verbal description.

Although the IMPERIAL DICTIONARY does not profess to contain all the terms of every art and science, yet it will be found to contain the principal and most important, and those which are most generally used, and certainly many more than the general and non-scientific reader is likely to meet with. Especial care has been taken to give explanations, as clear, accurate, and full as possible, of terms connected with those

sciences and branches of science which are most important in their practical applications; such as Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Mathematics, Chemistry, and Mineralogy. Of such terms, the number admitted is very great, and also of those employed in Architecture, Engineering, Machinery, Manufactures, Commerce, Agriculture, Geology, Navigation, and Astronomy. In Botany, as it was found impossible to admit all the orders, genera, and species, only those have been selected which are most remarkable, or which are most important in an economical point of view. A similar plan has been adopted with regard to Zoological terms.

The acknowledged merits of Webster's Dictionary pointed it out as peculiarly well fitted to be the basis of the IMPERIAL DICTIONARY. Dr. Webster spent thirty years on his Dictionary, ten of which were devoted to the etymological department alone, and he has accordingly thrown much additional light on the origin and primary sense of words, and on the affinities between the English and many other languages. In order, however, to adapt Webster's Dictionary to the present state of literature, science, and art, numerous additions and emendations have been found necessary, more particularly in the technological and scientific departments, in which that work is deficient; and in order to free it from the Americanisms in forms of expression and in modes of thought and spelling with which it abounds, and to adapt it to English modes and usages, a very thorough revision of the whole work was required. Not only have Americanisms been removed, and new and more correct definitions of many of the terms been given, but to Webster's addition of 12,000 words to Todd's Johnson, a further addition has been made of at least 15,000 words, terms, and phrases; and these additions have been still further augmented by 20,000 in the SUPPLEMENT, rendering this Dictionary much more extensive in its vocabulary than any of its predecessors.

Neither labour nor expense has been spared to render this Dictionary complete in all its departments. Upwards of ten years of unremitting toil and research were spent by the Editor in preparing the Work, besides six years devoted to the compilation of the Supplement. The scientific terms have been revised by individuals of high standing in various departments of science and art, who, besides verifying the definitions of the terms included by the Editor, have also supplied a number of additional terms, many of them of recent origin. The other additional words and terms have been carefully selected and prepared by reference to the best authorities.

The IMPERIAL DICTIONARY will be found to contain, along with the etymologies and the definitions of words and terms, a large amount of useful and interesting information connected with literature, art, and science. A simple inspection of its pages will show, that, wherever it may be opened, it presents something to interest and instruct—some useful fact stated in concise terms—some important maxim or sentiment in religion, morality, law, or civil policy; so that the charge usually preferred against English Dictionaries, that they furnish but *dry sort of reading*, will not apply to this Dictionary.

No work of this nature, however carefully compiled, can be expected to be perfect in the first instance. Long before the publication of the IMPERIAL DICTIONARY was concluded, it became apparent that a SUPPLEMENT would be required, not so much to supply what may be termed actual deficiencies, as to embrace a wider range of subjects, and thus render the Dictionary if possible still more cosmopolitan in character.

The SUPPLEMENT contains an extensive collection of words, terms, and phrases, in the various departments of literature, science, and art; together with numerous obsolete, obsolescent, and Scottish words found in Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, and Scott, not included in previous English Dictionaries, making in all fully 20,000 additions to the Dictionary. All this section has gone through a course of careful revision, similar to that given to the original Work, by gentlemen specially versed in different departments of scientific knowledge.

A complete Vocabulary of *Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names*, with their pronunciation, and a copious List of *Geographical Names*, also with the pronunciation, is appended.

The **Illustrative Engravings**, above TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED in number, form a peculiar and important feature in this Dictionary—a feature in which it stands altogether unrivalled. They include illustrations of terms in Architecture, Antiquities, Botany, Zoology, Heraldry, Mathematics, Mechanics, Shipping, &c.; representations of the principal plants used in the arts, manufactures, and in medicine, of animals interesting from their habits or from their value to man; and a variety of other illustrations tending to please, while they also instruct.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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"A most valuable word-book, in itself a library of Dictionaries."

long, covered with scales, with a forked tongue, but harmless.

BLINK, *v. i.* [Sax. *blīcan*, to shine, to twinkle; *blīciend*, clothed in white; *ablican*, to appear, to whiten; D. *blīnhen*, to glance, to twinkle, and *blīnhen*, to shine, to glitter; *blīken*, to appear or show; Sw. *blīncha*, to wink, to connive; *blēha*, to shine, to twinkle; Ger. *blīchen*, to look, to glance; *blīnhen*, to glance, to shine, to twinkle, to wink; Dan. *blīnher*, to blink, to glance, to wink, to shine, to glitter. This contains the same radical letters as *light*.] 1. To wink; to twinkle with the eye.—2. To see obscurely. Is it not to see with the eyes half shut, or with frequent winking, as a person with weak eyes? One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame. *Pope.*

BLINK, *n.* A glimpse or glance.
BLINK, *n.* *Blink of ice*, is the dazzling whiteness about the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice, at sea.

BLINK'ARD, *n.* [*blink* and *ard*, kind.] A person who blinks or has bad eyes; that which twinkles, or glances, as a dim star, which appears and disappears.

BLINK'ERS, *n. plur.* Expansions of the sides of the bridle of a horse, to prevent him from seeing on either side.

BLINK'ING, *ppr.* Winking; twinkling.

BLISS, *n.* [Sax. *blīss*, joy, alacrity, exultation; *blīssian*, to rejoice, to exult, to congratulate, to applaud; also *blīthsiān*, to rejoice. See **BLESS** and **BLITHE**.] The highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity; used of felicity in general, when of an exalted kind, but appropriately of heavenly joys.

BLISS'FUL, *a.* Full of joy and felicity; happy in the highest degree.

BLISS'FULLY, *adv.* In a blissful manner.

BLISS'FULNESS, *n.* Exalted happiness; felicity; fulness of joy.

BLISS'LESS, *a.* Destitute of bliss.

BLIS'SOM, *v. i.* [W. *blīss*, *blīssiaw*, to crave, that is, to reach forward.] To be lustful; to caterwaul. [*Lit. us.*]

BLISS-PRODUC'ING, *a.* Producing bliss.

BLIS'TER, *n.* [Ger. *blāse* and *blatter*.] It is radically the same word as *bladder*, in a different dialect. [See **BLADDER**, **BLAST** and **BLAZE**.] 1. A pustule; a thin bladder on the skin, containing watery matter or serum, whether occasioned by a burn, or other injury, or by a vesicatory. It is formed by raising the cuticle.—2. Any tumour made by the separation of the film or skin, as on plants; or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel.—3. A vesicatory, a plaster of flies, or other matter, applied to raise a vesicle.

BLIS'TER, *v. i.* To rise in blisters.

BLIS'TER, *v. t.* To raise a blister, by any hurt, burn, or violent action upon the skin; to raise a blister by a medical application, or vesicatory.—2. To raise blisters on iron bars in a furnace, in the process of converting iron into steel.

BLIS'TERED, *pp.* Having blisters or tumours.

BLIS'TER-FLY, *n.* The Spanish fly used in blistering. [See **CANTHARIS**.]

BLIS'TERING, *ppr.* Raising a blister; applying a blistering plaster, or vesicatory.

BLIS'TERY, *a.* Full of blisters.

BLITE, *n.* [*L. blitum*; Gr. *βίτων*.] 1. A genus of plants, called Strawberry Spi-

1.

nach.—2. A species of Amaranth, or flower-gentle.

BLITHE, *a.* [Sax. *blithe*, and *bleath*, *bleathe*, gay, joyful. This is probably the same word as *bliss*; *L. lætus*, Eng. *glad*. See **BLISS** and **GLAD**. The Ir. *lith*, happiness, seems to be the original word without the prefix.] Gay; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

For that fair female troop thou sawest, that seemed

Of goddesses, so *blithe*, so smooth, so gay. *Milton.*

BLITHEFUL, *a.* Gay; full of gaiety.

BLITHELY, *adv.* In a gay, joyful manner.

BLITHENESS, *n.* Gaiety; sprightliness; the quality of being blithe.

BLITHEsome, *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful.

BLITHEsomeNESS, *n.* The quality of being blithesome; gaiety.

BLOAT, *v. t.* [This word may be allied to *bladder*, from the sense of inflating, swelling; *W. blwth*, a puff, a blast; *blythag*, a fat paunch, a bloated person.]

1. To swell or make turgid, as with air; to inflate; to puff up; hence, to make vain; followed by *up*, but without necessity. To *bloat up* with praise, is less elegant than to *bloat* with praise.

—To swell or make turgid with water, or other means; as, a *bloated* limb.

It is used to denote a morbid enlargement, often accompanied with softness.

BLOAT, *v. i.* To grow turgid; to dilate.

BLOAT, *† a.* Swelled; turgid.

BLOATED, *pp.* Swelled; grown turgid; inflated.

BLOATEDNESS, *n.* A turgid state; turgidness; dilatation from inflation, debility, or any morbid cause.

BLOATING, *ppr.* Swelling; inflating.

BLOB'BER, *n.* [Ir. *plub* or *pluibin*, from swelling, pushing out, as in *bleb*, *blubber*; *W. llwb*, a bulging out. *Qu. bulb*, by transposition. See **BLUBBER**.]

A bubble; pronounced by the common people in America, *blubber*. It is a legitimate word, but not elegant.

BLOB'BERLIP, *n.* [*blobber* and *lip*.] A thick lip.

BLOB'BERLIPPED, *a.* Having thick lips.

BLOCK, *n.* [Fr. *bloc*; W. *ploc*, from *lloc*, a mound; *plociaw*, to block, to plug. The primary sense is, set, fixed, or a mass.] 1. A heavy piece of timber or wood, usually with one plain surface; or it is rectangular, and rather thick than long.—2. Any mass of matter with an extended surface; as, a *block* of marble, a piece rough from the quarry.—3. A massy body, solid and heavy; a mass of wood, iron, or other metal, with at least one plain surface, such as artificers use.—4. The clump on which criminals are beheaded.—5. Any obstruction, or cause of obstruction; a stop; hinderance; obstacle.—6. A piece of wood in which a pulley runs; used also for the pulley, or the block itself, and the sheaves, or wheels.—Blocks for pulleys are of great importance in various operations in naval tactics, and architectural constructions. They are single, double, treble, or fourfold, according as the number of sheaves is one, two, three, or four. A *running block* is attached to the object to be raised or moved; a *standing block* is fixed to some permanent support. Blocks also receive different denominations from their shape, purpose, and mode of application. No less than two

hundred different sorts and sizes are made at Portsmouth, in England, for the royal navy; besides which, there



Blocks.

a, double block; *b*, treble block; *c*, class line block; *d*, long tackle block; *e*, snatch block.

are various sorts used only in merchant ships. The manufacture of blocks for the navy is now performed by machinery, invented by Mr. Brunel about the year 1801. It enables four men in a given time, to complete the shells of as many blocks as fifty men could do by the old method, and the blocks produced by the machinery far surpass in make those produced by the hand.—7. A blockhead; a stupid fellow.—8. Among *cutters in wood*, a form made of hard wood, on which they cut figures in relief with knives, chisels, &c.—9. In *falconry*, the perch whereon a bird of prey is kept.

BLOCK, *v. t.* [Fr. *bloquer*.] To inclose or shut up, so as to hinder egress or passage; to stop up; to obstruct by placing obstacles in the way; often followed by *up*; as, to *block up* a town or a road.

BLOCKADE, *n.* [It. *bloccato*; Port. *bloqueado*, blocked up; Fr. *blocus*.] The siege of a place, formed by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships, or by posting them at all the avenues, to prevent escape, and hinder supplies of provisions and ammunition from entering, with a view to compel a surrender, by hunger and want, without regular attacks. To *raise a blockade*, is to force the troops or ships that keep the place blocked up, from their respective stations. To constitute a *blockade*, the investing power must be able to apply its force to every point of practicable access, so as to render it dangerous to attempt to enter; and there is no *blockade* of that port, where its force cannot be brought to bear.

BLOCKADE, *v. t.* To shut up a town or fortress, by posting troops at all the avenues, to compel the garrison or inhabitants to surrender by means of hunger and want, without regular attacks; also, to station ships of war to obstruct all intercourse with a town or nation.

BLOCKADED, *pp.* Shut up or inclosed by an enemy.

BLOCKADING, *ppr.* Besieging by a blockade.

BLOCK'HEAD, *n.* [*block* and *head*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a person deficient in understanding.

BLOCK'HEADED, *a.* Stupid; dull.

BLOCK'HEADLY, *a.* Like a blockhead.

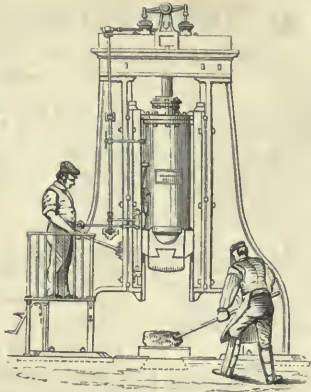
BLOCK'HOUSE, *n.* [*block* and *house*.] A house or fortress, erected to block up a pass, and defend against the entrance of an enemy.

BLOCKING COURSE, *n.* In *arch.*, the course of stones or bricks erected

SPECIMEN OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS.



TRUNK-HOSE.
Doublet and trunk-hose, time of Queen Elizabeth.



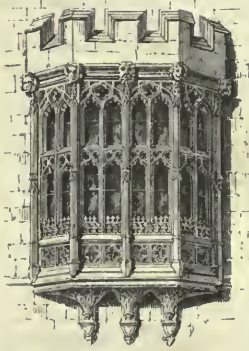
STEAM-HAMMER.
Cordle's steam-hammer.



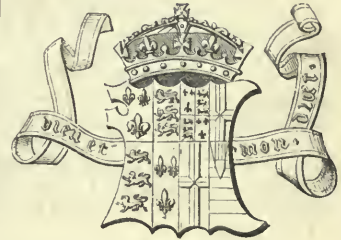
TABARD.
Sir John Cornwall, Ampthill Church, Beds.



SPHINX.
Sphinx guarding a cinerary urn.



ORIEL.
Oriel window, Balliol College, Oxford.



ESUTCHEON.
Escutcheon of Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII.



PERICARP.
a, Capsule of aristolochia. b c, Capsule of poppy.
d, Nut, filbert. e, Strobilus of pine. f g, Drupe, peach.



SEA LION.
Sea lion of Forster. (*Phoca jubata*.)



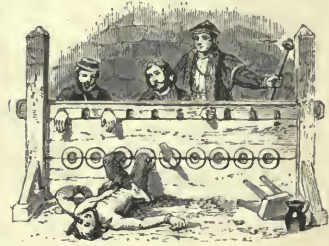
PSITTACIDÆ.
1, Head and foot of Aracanga. 2, Do. of blue-bellied Lorikeet. 3, Do. of Goliath Aratoo. 4, Head of ash-coloured grey parrot.



TOLMEN.
Constantine Tolmen, Cornwall.



OUTRIGGER.
Pirogue of Lakeba, with outrigger.



STOCKS.
Punished in the Stocks.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

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I HAVE examined with some care the first three parts of your *Imperial Dictionary*, and I have derived great pleasure and much instruction from the task. To the *Scientific Terms* I have paid the most scrupulous attention, and I find them explained in terms sufficiently clear to be understood by all, at the same time that they are strictly accurate.

July, 1860.

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The value of the *Imperial Dictionary*, already very great, has been much increased by the publication of the *Supplement*; and we think the proprietors have consulted the interests of their customers in making the *Supplement* a separate addition. This opinion we entertain the rather, because, as the English language is a growing thing, and will never in any given time have come to a conclusion, so another Supplement may, ere very long, become desirable, in order to do for some future day that which, by means of this *Supplement*, the *Imperial Dictionary* accomplishes for the present: namely, supply the necessary information on every word in use at the time of publication. That this important office is discharged, I have satisfied myself by inspecting the pages. The following words have lately been introduced among us; they are words which do not tell their own meaning, nor can explanations of them be found in ordinary Dictionaries: namely, *Asterolepsis, Caucas, Extradition, Eliolate, Etiology, Eunomia, Feish, Feticism, Rationalism, Rendition, Solidarity, Subjective, Objective, Transcendental*. These, with very many terms similarly circumstanced, are here correctly expounded, and sometimes with an amount of information which would almost justify the application to the Work of the epithet Cyclopaedia.

My remarks, however, would convey a false impression, did they lead any one to think that in these pages knowledge was merely massed together. By a well-formed system of notation, the literary value of the words is clearly and exactly set forth, so that the tyro may use the information with safety, while the scholar may add to the stores of his knowledge. Some of the definitions are of a nature to remind me of the advantage which might have been derived from the profound philological scholarship of the Grimms; and in the department of provincialisms there is some deficiency.

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